RESOLUTIONS
and
DECISIONS

adopted by the General Assembly
during its
FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

Volume I

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19 September–29 December 1989

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 49 (A/44/49)

UNITED NATIONS

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly are identified as follows:

Regular sessions

Until the thirtieth regular session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed by a roman numeral in parentheses indicating the session (for example: resolution 3363 (XXX)). When several resolutions were adopted under the same number, each of them was identified by a capital letter placed between the two numerals (for example: resolution 3367 A (XXX), resolutions 3411 A and B (XXX), resolutions 3419 A to D (XXX)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the thirty-first session, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of General Assembly documents, resolutions and decisions have been identified by an arabic numeral, indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution 31/1, decision 31/301). When several resolutions or decisions were adopted under the same number, each of them has been identified by a capital letter placed after the two numerals (for example: resolution 31/16 A, resolutions 31/6 A and B, decisions 31/406 A to E).

Special sessions

Until the seventh special session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed, in parentheses, by the letter "S" and a roman numeral indicating the session (for example: resolution 3362 (S-VII)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the eighth special session, resolutions and decisions have been identified by the letter "S" and an arabic numeral indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution S-8/1, decision S-8/11).

Emergency special sessions

Until the fifth emergency special session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed, in parentheses, by the letters "ES" and a roman numeral indicating the session (for example: resolution 2252 (ES-V)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the sixth emergency special session, resolutions and decisions have been identified by the letters "ES" and an arabic numeral indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution ES-6/1, decision ES-6/11).

In each of the series described above, the numbering follows the order of adoption.

* * *

The present volume contains the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly from 19 September to 29 December 1989. Any further resolutions or decisions which the Assembly may adopt at its forty-fourth session will appear in a second volume.

The present volume also contains a list indicating the allocation of agenda items (sect. I), a list of principal and subsidiary organs with a reference to their composition (annex I), a list of conventions, declarations and other instruments (annex II), an index (annex III) and a check-list of resolutions and decisions (annex IV).

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I. ALLOCATION OF AGENDA ITEMS[1]

Plenary meetings

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Argentina (item 1).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (item 2).
3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly (item 3):
    (*a*) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
    (*b*) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly (item 4).
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees (item 5).
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (item 6).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (item 7).
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee (item 8).
9. General debate (item 9).
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (item 10).
11. Report of the Security Council (item 11).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, III (section C), VII and VIII) (item 12).[2]
13. Report of the International Court of Justice (item 13).
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 14).[3]
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs (item 15):
    (*a*) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;
    (*b*) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council.
16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections (item 16):[4]
    (*a*) Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
    (*b*) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council;
    (*c*) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;
    (*d*) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.[4]
17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (item 17):[5]
    (*g*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences;
    (*h*) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit;

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[1] At its 3rd, 20th, 33rd, 50th, 61st, 78th and 86th plenary meetings, on 22 September, 5 and 17 October, 9 and 20 November and 8 and 28 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the agenda and the allocation of agenda items for its forty-fourth session (see section X.B.I, decision 44/402). Unless otherwise indicated, all the items formed part of the agenda and of the allocation of agenda items recommended by the General Committee in its first (A/44/250 and Corr.1 and 2, paras. 25-33) and second (A/44/250/Add.1, para. 2) reports and adopted by the Assembly at its 3rd plenary meeting. The Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the Committee as set forth in its first report (A/44/250 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 32 (*a*) (v)), to defer a decision on the allocation of item 47 (Question of Cyprus) to an appropriate time during the session. For the numerical list of agenda items, see annex III.

[2] For chapter I, see also "Second Committee", item 1, "Third Committee", item 1, "Fourth Committee", item 4 and "Fifth Committee", item 18; for chapter III (section C), see also "Second Committee", "Third Committee" and "Fifth Committee"; and for chapter VIII, see also "Second Committee" and "Third Committee".

[3] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/44/250 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 32 (*b*) (i)), decided that the relevant paragraphs of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1988 (see A/44/450) would be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of agenda item 63.

[4] At its 61st plenary meeting, on 20 November 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its sixth report (A/44/250/Add.5, para. 2) and on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/44/247, para. 4), to include sub-item 16 (*d*) in its agenda, to consider it directly in plenary meeting and to amend the title of the item accordingly.

[5] For sub-items (*a*) to (*f*), see "Fifth Committee", item 19.

(*i*) Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme;

(*j*) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.

18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 18).[6]
19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (item 19).
20. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin (item 20).
21. Achievements of the International Year of Peace (item 21).
22. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (item 22).
23. Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (item 23).
24. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (item 24).
25. Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance (item 26).
26. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (item 27).
27. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (item 28).[7]
28. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte (item 29).
29. Law of the sea (item 30).
30. The situation in Kampuchea (item 31).
31. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (item 32).
32. Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic (item 33).
33. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives (item 34).
34. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (item 35).[8]
35. Question of Namibia (item 36).[9]
36. The situation in the Middle East (item 37).
37. Question of Palestine (item 39).
38. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia (item 41).
39. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986 (item 42).
40. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (item 43).
41. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (item 44).
42. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council (item 45).
43. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security (item 46).

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[6] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/44/250 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 32 (*a*) (i)), decided to refer to the Fourth Committee the chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/44/23) relating to specific Territories so that the Assembly might deal in plenary meeting with the question of the implementation of the Declaration as a whole.

[7] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/44/250 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 32 (*a*) (ii)), decided to consider the item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that the representatives of the Organization of African Unity and of national liberation movements recognized by that organization would be permitted to participate in the discussion in plenary meeting and that organizations and individuals having a special interest in the question would be permitted to be heard by the Special Political Committee.

[8] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/44/250 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 32 (*a*) (iii)), decided to consider the item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that bodies and individuals having an interest in the question would be heard in the Fourth Committee in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

[9] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly decided to consider the item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that hearings of the organizations concerned would be held in the Fourth Committee, bearing in mind the decision the Assembly had taken on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/44/250 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 32 (*a*) (iv)), and the statement by the Secretary-General in paragraph 40 of document A/BUR/44/1.

44. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (item 48).
45. Development and international economic co-operation (item 82):
    (*i*) Science and technology for development.[10]
46. Observer status for the Council of Europe in the General Assembly (item 148).
47. United Nations decade of international law (item 149).
48. Operation Lifeline Sudan (item 154).
49. African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation (item 155).
50. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (item 38).[11]
51. Emergency assistance to Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis (item 156).[12]
52. Special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation (item 157).[13]
53. Enhancing international peace, security and international co-operation in all its aspects in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (item 158).[14]
54. International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola (item 160).[15]
55. Emergency humanitarian assistance to Romania (item 161).[16]

First Committee

(DISARMAMENT AND RELATED INTERNATIONAL SECURITY QUESTIONS)

1. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/62 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) (item 49).
2. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions (item 50).
3. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water (item 51).
4. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty: report of the Conference on Disarmament (item 52).
5. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (item 53).
6. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia (item 54).
7. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (item 55).
8. Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (item 56).

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[10] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/44/250 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 32 (*a*) (vi)), decided to hold a commemorative plenary meeting on Thursday, 26 October 1989, to observe the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development.

[11] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/44/250 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 32 (*f*) (i)), decided to allocate the item to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that the report on the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields would be considered directly in plenary meeting and that such a decision would in no way prejudge the arrangements to be made for the future consideration of the item.

[12] At its 20th plenary meeting, on 5 October 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its third report (A/44/250/Add.2, para. 2), decided to include the item in its agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

[13] At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 17 October 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its fourth report (A/44/250/Add.3, para. 2), decided to include the item in its agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

[14] At its 50th plenary meeting, on 9 November 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its fifth report (A/44/250/Add.4, para. 2), decided to include the item in its agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

[15] At its 78th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its seventh report (see A/44/250/Add.6, para. 1), decided to include the item in its agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

[16] At its 86th plenary meeting, on 28 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its eighth report (A/44/250/Add.7, para. 2), decided to include the item in its agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

9. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (item 57).
10. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (item 58).
11. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (item 59).
12. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (item 60).
13. Reduction of military budgets (item 61).
14. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons (item 62).
15. General and complete disarmament (item 63):[3]
    (*a*) Notification of nuclear tests;
    (*b*) Relationship between disarmament and development;
    (*c*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;
    (*d*) Conventional disarmament;
    (*e*) Nuclear disarmament;
    (*f*) Objective information on military matters;
    (*g*) Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;
    (*h*) International arms transfers;
    (*i*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;
    (*j*) Naval armaments and disarmament;
    (*k*) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes for hostile purposes;
    (*l*) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;
    (*m*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale;
    (*n*) Dumping of radioactive wastes.
16. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (item 64):
    (*a*) Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;
    (*b*) Disarmament and international security;
    (*c*) Nuclear-arms freeze;
    (*d*) World Disarmament Campaign;
    (*e*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa;
    (*f*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;
    (*g*) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme: report of the Secretary-General;
    (*h*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia;
    (*i*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.
17. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security (item 65).
18. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (item 66):
    (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
    (*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
    (*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;
    (*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;[17]
    (*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;
    (*f*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;
    (*g*) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war;
    (*h*) Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter;
    (*i*) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament;
    (*j*) Prevention of nuclear war;
    (*k*) Disarmament Week;
    (*l*) Comprehensive programme of disarmament;
    (*m*) Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade.

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[17] The Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies was redesignated the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters as from 1 January 1989.

19. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (item 67).
20. Israeli nuclear armament (item 68).
21. Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements (item 69).
22. Question of Antarctica (item 70).
23. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region (item 71).
24. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (item 72).
25. Comprehensive approach to strengthening international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (item 73).
26. Education and information for disarmament (item 151).

Special Political Committee

1. Effects of atomic radiation (item 74).
2. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (item 75).
3. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (item 76).
4. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (item 77).
5. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects (item 78).
6. Questions relating to information (item 79).
7. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India (item 80).
8. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (item 81).
9. Protection and security of small States (item 150).
10. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (item 28).[7]

Second Committee

(Economic and Financial Questions)

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, II, III (sections B to D), IV, VI (sections A to C, E and F) and VIII) (item 12).[18]
2. Short-term, medium-term and long-term solutions to the problems of natural disasters in Bangladesh (item 25).
3. Development and international economic co-operation (item 82):[19]
    - (*a*) Preparation of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000);
    - (*b*) Trade and development;[20]
    - (*c*) Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States;
    - (*d*) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development;
    - (*e*) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries;
    - (*f*) Environment;[21]
    - (*g*) Desertification and drought;
    - (*h*) Human settlements;

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[18] For chapter I, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Third Committee", item 1, "Fourth Committee", item 4, and "Fifth Committee", item 18; for chapter III (section C), see also "Plenary meetings", "Third Committee" and "Fifth Committee"; for chapter VI (section B), see also "Fifth Committee"; for chapter VI (section C), see also "Fourth Committee"; for chapter VI (section F), see also "Third Committee"; and for chapter VIII, see also "Plenary meetings" and "Third Committee".

[19] For sub-item (*i*), see "Plenary meetings", item 45.

[20] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/44/250 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 32 (*d*) (i)), decided that a plenary meeting would be held to observe the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

[21] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/44/250 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 32 (*d*) (ii)), decided that the debate on the proposed 1992 United Nations conference on environment and development would be held directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that action on this aspect of the sub-item would be taken by the Second Committee.

   (*f*) Environmental protection of extraterritorial spaces for present and future generations.[22]

4. Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly in 1990 (item 83).
5. External debt crisis and development (item 84).
6. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind (item 85).
7. Operational activities for development (item 86):[23]
   (*a*) Comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations system;
   (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
   (*c*) United Nations Capital Development Fund;
   (*d*) United Nations technical co-operation activities;
   (*e*) United Nations Volunteers programme.
8. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (item 87).
9. Special economic and disaster relief assistance (item 88):
   (*a*) Special programmes of economic assistance;
   (*b*) International strategy for the fight against the locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa.
10. Emergency assistance to the Sudan (item 153).

Third Committee

(SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, III (sections A, C and E), V, VI (section F) and VIII) (item 12).[24]
2. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (item 89).
3. World social situation (item 90):
   (*a*) World social situation;
   (*b*) Popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights.
4. Twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (item 91).[25]
5. National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress (item 92).
6. Policies and programmes involving youth (item 93).
7. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (item 94).
8. Preparation and organization of International Literacy Year (item 95).
9. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (item 96):
   (*a*) National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights;
   (*b*) Right to development;
   (*c*) Development of public information activities in the field of human rights.
10. Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes (item 97).
11. International Covenants on Human Rights (item 98).

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[22] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/44/250 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 32 (*d*) (iii)), decided to allocate this sub-item to the Second Committee for consideration in conjunction with sub-item 82 (*f*).

[23] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/44/250 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 32 (*e*) (ii)), decided that the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the operations, management and budget of the United Nations Development Fund for Women would be referred to the Second Committee for consideration under item 86.

[24] For chapter I, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Second Committee", item 1, "Fourth Committee", item 4, and "Fifth Committee", item 18; for chapter III (section C), see also "Plenary meetings", "Second Committee" and "Fifth Committee"; for chapter VI (section F), see also "Second Committee"; and for chapter VIII, see also "Plenary meetings" and "Second Committee".

[25] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/44/250 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 32 (*e*) (i)), decided to observe the anniversary at a plenary meeting to be held on Monday, 11 December 1989.

12. Question of aging (item 99).
13. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (item 100).
14. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (item 101).
15. Crime prevention and criminal justice (item 102).
16. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (item 103).
17. Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000 (item 104):
    (*a*) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;
    (*b*) United Nations Development Fund for Women;[23]
    (*c*) Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat;
    (*d*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation;
    (*e*) National experience relating to the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas.
18. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights (item 105).
19. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (item 106).
20. Human rights and scientific and technological developments (item 107).
21. Adoption of a convention on the rights of the child (item 108).
22. Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights (item 109).
23. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (item 110):
    (*a*) International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa;
    (*b*) International Conference on Central American Refugees;
    (*c*) International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees.
24. International campaign against traffic in drugs (item 111):[26]
    (*a*) United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;
    (*b*) International campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking.
25. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (item 112).
26. Families in the development process (item 113).
27. Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections (item 114).
28. Preparation of an instrument on human rights based on solidarity (item 115).

Fourth Committee

(QUESTIONS RELATING TO NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES)

1. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (item 116).
2. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa (item 117).
3. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (item 118).
4. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I and VI (section C)) (item 12).[27]
5. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (item 119).

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[26] For the new title of this item, see section X.B.5, decision 44/434.

[27] For chapter I, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Second Committee", item 1, "Third Committee", item 1, and "Fifth Committee", item 18; and for chapter VI (section C), see also "Second Committee".

6. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 120).
7. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 18).[6]
8. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (item 35).[8]
9. Question of Namibia (item 36).[9]

Fifth Committee

(ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS)

1. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (item 121):
    - (*a*) United Nations Development Programme;
    - (*b*) United Nations Children's Fund;
    - (*c*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
    - (*d*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
    - (*e*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
    - (*f*) United Nations Population Fund.
2. Programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (item 122).
3. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (item 123).
4. Programme planning (item 124).
5. Financial emergency of the United Nations (item 125).
6. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 126):
    - (*a*) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
    - (*b*) Harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations.
7. Joint Inspection Unit (item 127).[28]
8. Pattern of conferences (item 128).
9. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations (item 129).
10. Personnel questions (item 130):
    - (*a*) Composition of the Secretariat;
    - (*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;
    - (*c*) Other personnel questions.
11. United Nations common system (item 131).
12. United Nations pension system (item 132).
13. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (item 133):
    - (*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;
    - (*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon;
    - (*c*) Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States.
14. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (item 134).
15. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (item 135).
16. Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (item 136).
17. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations (item 137).
18. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, III (section C) and VI (sections B and D)) (item 12).[29]

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[28] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/44/250 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 32 (*f*) (ii)), decided to allocate the item to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit dealing with subject-matters assigned to other Main Committees would be referred also to those Committees.

[29] For chapter I, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Second Committee", item 1, "Third Committee", item 1, and "Fourth Committee", item 4; for chapter III (section C), see also "Plenary meetings", "Second Committee" and "Third Committee"; and for chapter VI (section B), see also "Second Committee".

19. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (item 17):[30]
    (*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
    (*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;
    (*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;
    (*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;
    (*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
    (*f*) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission.
20. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (item 38).[11]
21. Current financial crisis of the United Nations (item 40).
22. Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (item 159).[31]

Sixth Committee

(LEGAL QUESTIONS)

1. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law (item 138).
2. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes (item 139):
    (*a*) Report of the Secretary-General;
    (*b*) Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.
3. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order (item 140).
4. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States (item 141).
5. Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind (item 142).
6. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-second session (item 143).
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8. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-first session (item 145).
9. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (item 146).
10. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (item 147).
11. International criminal responsibility of individuals and entities engaged in illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs across national frontiers and other transnational criminal activities: establishment of an international criminal court with jurisdiction over such crimes (item 152).

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[30] For sub-items (*g*) to (*j*), see "Plenary meetings", item 17.

[31] At its 61st plenary meeting, on 20 November 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its sixth report (see A/44/250/Add.5, para. 1), decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

II. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO A MAIN COMMITTEE[1]

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44/3	Emergency assistance to Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis (A/44/L.3 and Add.1)	156	12 October 1989	13
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[1] For the decisions adopted without reference to a Main Commitee, see sect. X.B.1.

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44/1. Death sentence passed on a South African patriot

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the death sentence passed in October 1988 at Grahamstown, South Africa, on Mangena Jeffrey Boesman, a member of the African National Congress of South Africa,

Gravely concerned about the decision of the South African authorities on 22 September 1989 to refuse executive clemency in respect of the appeal against the death sentence,

Conscious that the carrying out of this death sentence would aggravate the situation in South Africa and thereby deal a severe blow to the prospects for negotiations to end *apartheid,*

1. *Calls upon* the South African authorities as a matter of urgency to commute the death sentence imposed on Mangena Jeffrey Boesman;

2. *Urges* all States and organizations to use their influence and to take urgent measures, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, the resolutions of the Security Council and relevant international instruments to save the life of Mangena Jeffrey Boesman;

3. *Also calls upon* the South African authorities to commute the death sentences passed on all political prisoners as a means of creating an environment conducive to the peaceful resolution of the situation in South Africa.

11th plenary meeting
28 September 1989

44/2. The uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people

The General Assembly,

Aware of the uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people since 9 December 1987 against Israeli occupation, which has received significant attention and sympathy from world public opinion,

Deeply concerned at the alarming situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, as a result of the continued occupation by Israel, the occupying Power, and of its persistent policies and practices against the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[2] is applicable to the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and to the other occupied Arab territories,

Expressing its profound shock at the continued measures by Israel, the occupying Power, including the killing and wounding of Palestinian civilians and the recent action of ransacking the houses of defenceless civilians in the Palestinian town of Beit Sahour,

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[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

Stressing the need to promote international protection to the Palestinian civilians in the occupied Palestinian territory,

Recognizing the need for increased support to, aid for and solidarity with the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation,

Having considered the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General,[3]

Recalling its relevant resolutions as well as the relevant Security Council resolutions,

1. *Condemns* those policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which violate the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and, in particular, such acts as the opening of fire by the Israeli army and settlers that result in the killing and wounding of defenceless Palestinian civilians, the beating and breaking of bones, the deportation of Palestinian civilians, the imposition of restrictive economic measures, the demolition of houses, the ransacking of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, collective punishment and detentions, and so forth;

2. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, abide scrupulously by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and desist immediately from those policies and practices which are in violation of the provisions of the Convention;

3. *Calls upon* all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention in all circumstances, in conformity with their obligation under article 1 thereof;

4. *Strongly deplores* the continuing disregard by Israel, the occupying Power, of the relevant decisions of the Security Council;

5. *Reaffirms* that the occupation by Israel of the Palestinian territory since 1967, including Jerusalem, and of the other Arab territories in no way changes the legal status of those territories;

6. *Requests* the Security Council to examine with urgency the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory with a view to considering measures needed to provide international protection to the Palestinian civilians in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

7. *Invites* Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and the mass communications media to continue and enhance their support for the Palestinian people;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to examine the present situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, by all means available to him and to submit periodic reports thereon, the first such report as soon as possible.

23rd plenary meeting
6 October 1989

44/3. Emergency assistance to Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/202 of 20 December 1988 on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction and its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Deeply distressed by the large number of afflicted persons and the destruction wrought by hurricane Hugo, which, on 16 September 1989, devastated Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis,

Conscious of the efforts of the Governments and peoples of Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis to save lives and alleviate the sufferings of the victims of hurricane Hugo,

Noting the enormous effort that will be required to alleviate the grave situation caused by this natural disaster,

Conscious also of the prompt response being made by Governments, the bodies and agencies of the United Nations system, international and regional agencies, non-governmental organizations and private individuals to provide relief,

Recognizing that the magnitude of the disaster and its medium-term and long-term effects will require, as a complement to the efforts being made by the peoples and Governments of Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis, a demonstration of international solidarity and humanitarian concern to ensure broad multilateral co-operation in order to meet the immediate emergency situation in the affected areas and to initiate the process of reconstruction,

1. *Expresses its solidarity and support* to the Governments and peoples of Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States of the international community, international agencies and non-governmental organizations that are providing emergency relief to the affected countries;

3. *Urges* all States of the international community, as a matter of urgency, to contribute generously to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in the affected countries;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the international financial institutions and the bodies and agencies of the United Nations system, to assist the Governments of Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis in identifying the medium-term and long-term needs and in mobilizing resources, as well as to help with the task of reconstruction of the affected countries undertaken by their respective Governments.

31st plenary meeting
12 October 1989

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[3] S/19443; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19443.

44/4. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/5 of 17 October 1988 on co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System,[4]

Taking into account decision 289 of 1 August 1989 on co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, adopted at the fifteenth regular session of the Latin American Council,

Considering that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean has developed close ties of co-operation with the Latin American Economic System and that efforts have been successfully made to co-ordinate their activities,

Bearing in mind that the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System has carried out various programmes with the support of the United Nations Development Programme in areas that are considered of priority for the economic development of the region,

Considering also that the Latin American Economic System is developing joint activities with the specialized agencies and other bodies and programmes of the United Nations system, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the International Telecommunication Union,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses satisfaction* with decision 289 of the Latin American Council of the Latin American Economic System;

3. *Urges* the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to broaden and deepen its co-ordination and mutual support activities with the Latin American Economic System;

4. *Urges* the United Nations Development Programme to strengthen and broaden its support to the programmes that the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System is carrying out;

5. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue and intensify their support for and co-operation with the activities of the Latin American Economic System;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to promote, in close collaboration with the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System, the holding of a meeting in 1990 between their respective secretariats, with the aim of identifying those areas in which it will be possible to broaden co-operation between the United Nations system and the Latin American Economic System;

7. *Requests* both the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System to initiate consultations for the purpose of drafting an agreement of co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

32nd plenary meeting
17 October 1989

44/5. Credentials of representatives to the forty-fourth session and to the sixteenth special session of the General Assembly[5]

A

The General Assembly

Approves the first report of the Credentials Committee.[6]

32nd plenary meeting
17 October 1989

B

The General Assembly

Approves the second report of the Credentials Committee.[7]

79th plenary meeting
11 December 1989

44/6. Observer status for the Council of Europe in the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Wishing to promote co-operation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe,

Requests the Secretary-General to invite the Council of Europe to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer.

33rd plenary meeting
17 October 1989

44/7. Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, in particular resolution 43/3 of 17 October 1988,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,[8]

Recalling also the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage activities through regional arrangements for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

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[4] A/44/550.

[5] See sect. X.A, decision 44/301.

[6] A/44/639.

[7] A/44/639/Add.1.

[8] A/44/478 and Corr.1.

Noting with appreciation the desire of the League of Arab States to consolidate and develop the existing ties with the United Nations in all areas relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, and to co-operate in every possible way with the United Nations in the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to Lebanon and to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East,

Aware of the vital importance for the countries members of the League of Arab States of achieving a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict,

Realizing that the strengthening of international peace and security is directly related, *inter alia*, to disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Taking note with satisfaction of the progress so far achieved with regard to the recommendations adopted at the second joint meeting of the representatives of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the representatives of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, held at Geneva from 29 June to 1 July 1988,

Convinced that the maintenance and further strengthening of co-operation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States contribute to the work of the United Nations system and to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recognizing the need for closer co-operation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in realizing the goals and objectives set forth in the Strategy for Joint Arab Economic Development adopted by the Eleventh Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman from 25 to 27 November 1980,[9]

Noting with satisfaction the signing on 6 October 1989 of the Agreement of Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, as called for in paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 43/3,

Also noting with satisfaction the progress so far achieved between the Arab Interior Ministers Council and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator with regard to the holding in 1990, with the participation of the League of Arab States, of the joint seminar on disaster preparedness and prevention in the Arab countries,

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States of 17 October 1989 on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,[10] and having noted the emphasis placed therein on follow-up actions and procedures on the recommendations in the political, social and cultural fields adopted at the meetings between the representatives of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, held at Tunis from 28 June to 1 July 1983[11] and at Geneva from 29 June to 1 July 1988,[12] as well as on the recommendations relating to political matters contained in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the follow-up action taken by him to implement the proposals adopted at the meetings between representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations held at Tunis and Geneva and the sectoral meeting on social development in the Arab region, held at Amman from 19 to 21 August 1985;[13]

3. *Commends* the League of Arab States for its efforts and endeavours and those of its Tripartite High Committee in resolving the crisis in Lebanon;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen co-operation with the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States for the purpose of implementing United Nations resolutions relating to Lebanon and to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict;

5. *Requests* the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, within their respective fields of competence, further to intensify their co-operation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to enhance their capacity to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to co-ordinate the follow-up action to facilitate the implementation of the proposals of a multilateral nature adopted at the Tunis meeting in 1983, and to take appropriate action regarding the multilateral proposals adopted at the Amman meeting in 1985, and at the Geneva meeting in 1988, including the following measures:

(*a*) Promotion of contacts and consultations between the counterpart programmes, organizations and agencies concerned;

(*b*) Setting-up of joint sectoral inter-agency working groups;

8. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system:

(*a*) To continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General and the programmes, organizations and agencies concerned within the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in the follow-up of multilateral proposals aimed at strengthening and expanding co-operation in all fields between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations;

(*b*) To maintain and increase contacts and consultations with the counterpart programmes, organizations and agencies concerned regarding projects of a bilateral nature, in order to facilitate their implementation;

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[9] See A/35/719-S/14289, annex.

[10] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 33rd meeting (A/44/PV.33).

[11] A/38/299 and Corr.1, sect. V.

[12] A/43/509/Add.1.

[13] See A/40/481/Add.1.

(*c*) To associate whenever possible with organizations and institutions of the League of Arab States in the execution and implementation of development projects in the Arab region;

(*d*) To inform the Secretary-General, not later than 15 May 1990, of the progress of their co-operation with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, in particular the follow-up action taken on the multilateral and bilateral proposals adopted at the Tunis, Amman and Geneva meetings;

9. *Decides* that, in order to intensify co-operation and for the purpose of review and appraisal of progress as well as to prepare comprehensive periodic reports, a general meeting between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States should take place once every three years and inter-agency sectoral meetings should be organized annually on areas of priority and wide importance in the development of the Arab States, the time and place to be determined by consultations between the United Nations and the League of Arab States;

10. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to ensure the continuation of the consultations between the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and the League of Arab States with a view to considering the possibility of holding a seminar on disarmament matters in the Arab region in 1990 or 1991;

11. *Recommends* that the United Nations and the other organizations of the United Nations system should utilize Arab expertise to the extent possible in projects undertaken in the Arab region;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to hold periodic consultations, as and when appropriate, between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States on follow-up policies, projects, actions and procedures;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to arrange for a joint meeting to be held in 1990 between representatives of the organizations of the United Nations system and of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to review the progress achieved in the implementation of the multilateral proposals, especially those adopted at the Geneva meeting, and to develop a two-year programme of co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States;

14. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States".

33rd plenary meeting
17 October 1989

44/8. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,[14]

Taking into account the desire of both organizations to co-operate more closely in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order,

Recalling the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage activities through regional co-operation for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting the strengthening of co-operation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions,

Noting with satisfaction the co-ordination meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at Geneva from 13 to 15 September 1989, as called for in General Assembly resolution 43/2 of 17 October 1988,[15]

Noting also the encouraging progress made in the seven priority areas of co-operation as well as in the identification of other areas of co-operation,

Convinced that the strengthening of co-operation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference contributes to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting with appreciation the desire of both organizations to strengthen further the existing co-operation by developing specific proposals in the designated priority areas of co-operation,

Recognizing the need for closer co-operation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in the implementation of the proposals adopted at the co-ordination meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the two organizations,

Recalling its resolutions 37/4 of 22 October 1982, 38/4 of 28 October 1983, 39/7 of 8 November 1984, 40/4 of 25 October 1985, 41/3 of 16 October 1986, 42/4 of 15 October 1987 and 43/2 of 17 October 1988,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;[14]

2. *Approves* the conclusions and recommendations of the co-ordination meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;[16]

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the active participation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the work of the United Nations towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue co-operation in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order;

5. *Encourages* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to expand their co-operation with the Organization of the Is-

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[14] A/44/424 and Add.1.

[15] A/44/424/Add.1.

[16] *Ibid.*, paras. 9-56.

lamic Conference, particularly by negotiating co-operation agreements, and invites them to multiply the contacts and meetings of focal points for co-operation in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

6. *Recommends* that a meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions should be organized in 1990 to review the progress in the implementation of the plan of action adopted at the co-ordination meeting held between the two organizations in 1989, and that that meeting should be followed by a general meeting in 1991 between representatives of the secretariats of the organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

7. *Urges* the organizations of the United Nations system, especially the lead agencies, to provide increased technical and other forms of assistance to the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in order to enhance co-operation;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

9. *Requests* the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to arrange for the holding of consultations, as and when appropriate, between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the implementation of projects and follow-up action;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to encourage the convening of sectoral meetings between the two organizations on the priority areas of co-operation;

11. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the Secretary-General in the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and expresses the hope that he will continue to strengthen the mechanisms of co-operation between the two organizations;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the state of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference".

34th plenary meeting
18 October 1989

44/9. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling also its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3161 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3291 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, 31/4 of 21 October 1976, 32/7 of 1 November 1977, 34/69 of 6 December 1979, 35/43 of 28 November 1980, 36/105 of 10 December 1981, 37/65 of 3 December 1982, 38/13 of 21 November 1983, 39/48 of 11 December 1984, 40/62 of 9 December 1985, 41/30 of 3 November 1986, 42/17 of 11 November 1987 and 43/14 of 26 October 1988, in which, *inter alia*, it affirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 3385 (XXX) of 12 November 1975 on the admission of the Comoros to membership in the United Nations, in which it reaffirmed the necessity of respecting the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago, composed of the islands of Anjouan, Grande-Comore, Mayotte and Mohéli,

Recalling further that, in accordance with the agreements between the Comoros and France, signed on 15 June 1973, concerning the accession of the Comoros to independence, the results of the referendum of 22 December 1974 were to be considered on a global basis and not island by island,

Convinced that a just and lasting solution to the question of Mayotte is to be found in respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago,

Convinced also that a speedy solution of the problem is essential for the preservation of the peace and security which prevail in the region,

Bearing in mind the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to that problem,

Taking note of the repeated wish of the Government of the Comoros to initiate as soon as possible a frank and serious dialogue with the French Government with a view to accelerating the return of the Comorian island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[17]

Bearing in mind also the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference on this question,

1. *Reaffirms* the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte;

2. *Invites* the Government of France to honour the commitments entered into prior to the referendum on the self-determination of the Comoro Archipelago of 22 December 1974 concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros;

3. *Calls* for the translation into practice of the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to the question of Mayotte;

4. *Urges* the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the island of Mayotte to the Comoros;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to maintain continuous contact with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity with regard to this problem and to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful negotiated solution to the problem;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

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[17] A/44/633.

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte".

34th plenary meeting
18 October 1989

44/10. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983, 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985 and 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989 and its resolutions 38/10 of 11 November 1983, 39/4 of 26 October 1984, 41/37 of 18 November 1986, 42/1 of 7 October 1987 and 43/24 of 15 November 1988, as well as the initiative of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States of 18 November 1986,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 26 June[18] and 17 October 1989,[19] submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 43/24,

Convinced that the peoples of Central America wish to achieve peace, reconciliation, development and justice, without outside interference, in accordance with their own decision and their own historical experience, and without sacrificing the principles of self-determination and non-intervention,

Aware that the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 by the Presidents of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, at the Esquipulas II summit meeting,[20] is the outcome of the decision by Central Americans to take up fully the historical challenge of forging a peaceful destiny for Central America,

Aware also of the political will which inspires them to settle their differences by means of dialogue, negotiation and respect for the legitimate interests of all States, establishing commitments to be fulfilled in good faith, through the verifiable performance of actions aimed at achieving peace, democracy, security, co-operation and respect for human rights,

Welcoming the joint declarations adopted by the Central American Presidents at Alajuela, Costa Rica, on 16 January 1988,[21] and at Costa del Sol, El Salvador, on 14 February 1989,[22]

Taking note with special satisfaction of the agreements reached by the Central American Presidents at Tela, Honduras, on 7 August 1989,[23] comprising the Tela Declaration, the Joint Plan for the voluntary demobilization, repatriation or relocation in Nicaragua or third countries of the members of the Nicaraguan resistance and their families, as well as assistance for the demobilization of all those involved in armed actions in the countries of the region when such persons voluntarily request it, and the agreement signed by Honduras and Nicaragua with the moral support of the leaders of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala,

Noting the action taken by the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States in support of the agreements of the Central American Presidents, in particular those relating to the establishment and functioning of the International Support and Verification Commission entrusted with the implementation of the Joint Plan for the voluntary demobilization, repatriation or relocation of the members of the Nicaraguan resistance and their families, and of other irregular forces when they request it,

Recognizing the importance of the action taken by the Secretary-General for the establishment of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America at the request of the Governments of the region, with a view to the adoption of the necessary measures for setting in motion the on-site verification machinery in fulfilment of the security commitments emanating from the agreement signed at the Esquipulas II summit meeting and subsequent declarations,

Noting the importance attached by the Central American Presidents to the function of international verification of the electoral processes in the region, in accordance with the provisions of the agreement signed at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, and the declaration adopted at Costa del Sol,

Welcoming the invitation extended through a sovereign decision by the Government of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General to establish, within the context of the Central American peace process, a group of observers to verify each and every stage of the electoral process in Nicaragua, a process that is to culminate in national elections scheduled for 25 February 1990, as well as the positive response of the Secretary-General,[24]

Noting with interest the agreement signed on 15 September 1989 at Mexico City by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to continue the process of dialogue in an effort to reach an understanding through political agreements that would put an end to the armed conflict by political means in the shortest possible time, as well as to encourage the democratization of the country and to reunify Salvadorian society, and the decision of the Secretary-General to accept the invitation extended to him by the above-mentioned parties for the United Nations to participate as a witness in the meeting held at San José from 16 to 18 October 1989,

Recognizing the unfailing determination and the decisive contribution of the Contadora Group and its Support Group in favour of peace in Central America,

Bearing in mind the particular importance which the implementation of its resolution 42/231 of 12 May 1988 concerning the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America[25] and other relevant resolutions has for the improvement of the living standards of the Central American people,

1. *Commends* the desire for peace expressed by the Central American Presidents in signing on 7 August 1987

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[18] A/44/344-S/20699 and Add.1; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/20699 and Add.1.

[19] A/44/642 and Corr.1.

[20] A/42/521-S/19085, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19085.

[21] A/42/911-S/19447, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19447.

[22] A/44/140-S/20491, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989*, document S/20491.

[23] See A/44/451-S/20778; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1989*, document S/20778.

[24] See A/44/210.

[25] A/42/949, annex.

at Guatemala City the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America"[20] and in issuing their subsequent declarations and agreements;

2. *Expresses* its strongest support for these agreements;

3. *Exhorts* the Governments to continue their efforts to achieve a firm and lasting peace in Central America and expresses its fervent hopes for the effective implementation of the agreements signed at Tela, Honduras, on 7 August 1989;[23]

4. *Appeals* to the countries which are outside the region but which have links with it and interests in it to facilitate the implementation of the agreements concluded by the Central American Presidents and to abstain from any action which may impede such implementation;

5. *Fully supports* the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the performance of the functions which the Central American Presidents, at the Tela summit meeting, entrusted to him as a member of the International Support and Verification Commission, together with the Secretary General of the Organization of American States;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to afford the fullest possible support to the Central American Governments in their efforts to achieve peace, especially by taking the measures necessary for the establishment and effective functioning of the verification machinery in respect of security, through the United Nations Observer Group in Central America;

7. *Supports* the agreement of the Secretary-General with the Government of Nicaragua concerning the establishment of the United Nations Observer Mission to verify the electoral process in Nicaragua, contained in the letter dated 6 July 1989 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly;[26]

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it periodically during the present session on the progress of the United Nations Observer Mission to verify the electoral process in Nicaragua, which he established as an extraordinary measure related to the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as on the electoral process in Nicaragua, and to submit a final report to it on the results thereof;

9. *Urges* the international community and international organizations to increase their technical, economic and financial co-operation with the Central American countries for the implementation of the goals and objectives of the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America, as stipulated in General Assembly resolution 42/231, and as a way of assisting the efforts being made by the countries of the region to achieve peace and development;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a preliminary report to the General Assembly during the first two weeks of December 1989 on progress made in implementing the present resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives".

35th plenary meeting
23 October 1989

44/11. Achievements of the International Year of Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/3 of 24 October 1985, in the annex to which it solemnly proclaimed 1986 to be the International Year of Peace,

Recalling also its resolution 40/10 of 11 November 1985, in which it took note of the programme of the International Year of Peace,[27]

Recalling further its resolution 42/13 of 28 October 1987, in which it requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the achievements of the International Year of Peace to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session,

Noting that the numerous efforts and activities undertaken by Member States and by non-governmental organizations have inspired a concrete and substantive dialogue among nations, peoples and persons in pursuit of the goal of true peace,

Recognizing that the objectives of the Year helped to strengthen the United Nations as an instrument of peace, stimulating action for the promotion of international peace and security, co-operation and the peaceful settlement of disputes,

Welcoming the positive change in the international political climate from confrontation to co-operation, understanding among States and the pursuit of dialogue,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report on the achievements of the International Year of Peace submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 42/13;[28]

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the activities which have taken place since the Proclamation of the International Year of Peace, as documented in the report of the Secretary-General;

3. *Recognizes* the important contribution of the International Year of Peace and supports the efforts made by the international community in carrying out activities designed to strengthen the United Nations as an instrument of peace and to focus attention on the basic elements of peace, such as social and economic development, disarmament, human rights and fundamental freedoms, preparation for life in peace, the ecological balance, protection of the environment and improvement of the quality of life;

4. *Commends* the initiative taken by the Secretary-General to place greater and greater emphasis each year on the observance, on the third Tuesday of September, of the International Day of Peace, established by the General Assembly in its resolution 36/67 of 30 November 1981, as a reminder that the Assembly meets every year at that time to work for peace;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of education for peace, especially at the primary and secondary levels, and expresses satisfaction at its inclusion in many education and teacher-training programmes that have been launched and have received favourable evaluations;

6. *Urges* all those interested in the promotion and attainment of the goals of the International Year of Peace to support the programmes of the Peace Studies Unit of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs of the Secretariat by making voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Promotion of Peace;

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[26] See A/44/375.

[27] A/40/669, annex I, and A/40/669/Add.1, annex I.

[28] A/44/615.

7. *Urges* Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the world community to persevere in these efforts, developing initiatives conducive to the objectives of the Year, and to join the United Nations in its noble purpose of ensuring that humanity reaches the threshold of the twenty-first century in the full enjoyment of a stable and lasting peace;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States and interested organizations to inform the Secretariat of their activities and initiatives in pursuit of those ends and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, under an item entitled "Programmes and activities to promote peace in the world", a report on the development of relevant programmes and activities.

37th plenary meeting
24 October 1989

44/12. Operation Lifeline Sudan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/8 of 18 October 1988 and 43/52 of 6 December 1988 on assistance to the Sudan, in which it called upon the international community to contribute generously and respond urgently and effectively to the country's emergency, rehabilitation and reconstruction needs, in particular the urgent requirements of displaced persons and other affected Sudanese nationals,

Recalling also the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,[29] in particular the section concerning emergency relief and rehabilitation assistance for least developed countries,

Noting with deep concern that the Sudan has continued to suffer from the cumulative and negative impact of persistent natural disasters and civil strife, which have resulted in the widespread destruction of its socio-economic infrastructure and large numbers of displaced persons,

Noting that large areas of the Sudan have been struck again by drought, with resulting crop failures and consequent food shortages,

Recognizing that the Sudan continues to face a complex emergency and humanitarian situation and that the magnitude of the disaster and its long-term effect will require, as a complement to the efforts being made by the Government and people of the Sudan, a continuation of international solidarity and humanitarian concern, in order to meet the urgent requirements for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction,

Noting with appreciation that the Khartoum plan of action for Operation Lifeline Sudan[30] endorsed by the high-level meeting organized jointly by the Government of the Sudan and the United Nations, which was held at Khartoum on 8 and 9 March 1989, has been successfully and fully implemented,

Noting the consultations currently under way at Khartoum between the representatives of the Government, the donor community and the United Nations system for the preparation of a plan to cover the second phase of Operation Lifeline Sudan in order to meet the relief and rehabilitation requirements of the displaced population in the Sudan,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on Operation Lifeline Sudan,[31]

1. *Expresses its solidarity* with the Government and the people of the Sudan in facing a complex humanitarian situation;

2. *Expresses its deep gratitude and appreciation* to the States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that rendered support and assistance to the Government of the Sudan in its relief and rehabilitation efforts;

3. *Expresses its particular appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his outstanding leadership role and vigorous efforts in the effective mobilization and successful co-ordination of Operation Lifeline Sudan, thereby guaranteeing its remarkable success in averting a critical disaster situation;

4. *Reaffirms* the need for the international community to continue to respond fully and effectively to requests for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction during the forthcoming phase of Operation Lifeline Sudan to enable displaced persons to become self-reliant;

5. *Calls upon* all States to continue to contribute generously to the relief and rehabilitation requirements of displaced persons;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize support and to co-ordinate the efforts of the international community, to intensify rehabilitation activities and to monitor and keep those activities under constant review;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

37th plenary meeting
24 October 1989

44/13. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1988,[32]

Taking note of the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 25 October 1989,[33] which provides additional information on the main developments in the Agency's activities during 1989,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency to promote further the application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, as envisaged in its statute,

Also recognizing the special needs of the developing countries for technical assistance by the Agency in order to benefit effectively from the application of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes as well as from the contribution of nuclear energy to their economic development,

Conscious of the importance of the work of the Agency in the implementation of safeguards provisions of the

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[29] *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

[30] See A/44/571 and Corr.1, sect. III.

[31] *Ibid.*, sects. IV, V and VI.

[32] International Atomic Energy Agency, *The Annual Report for 1988* (Austria, July 1989), (GC(XXXIII)/873); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/44/450).

[33] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 39th meeting (A/44/PV.39).

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[34] and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to achieve similar objectives, as well as in ensuring, as far as it is able, that the assistance provided by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose, as stated in article II of its statute,

Further recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency on nuclear power, nuclear safety, radiological protection and radioactive waste management, including its work directed towards assisting developing countries in planning for the introduction of nuclear power in accordance with their needs,

Again stressing the need for the highest standards of safety in the design and operation of nuclear plants so as to minimize risks to life, health and the environment,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Agency on its programme activities with a view to achieving the objectives of sustainable and environmentally sound development,[35]

Noting that the General Conference of the Agency at its thirty-third regular session approved the reappointment by the Board of Governors of the Agency of Mr. Hans Blix as Director General of the Agency for a further term of four years, commencing on 1 December 1989,

Bearing in mind resolutions GC(XXXIII)/RES/506 on Israeli nuclear capabilities and threat, GC(XXXIII)/RES/508 on measures to strengthen international co-operation in matters relating to nuclear safety and radiological protection, GC(XXXIII)/RES/509 on dumping of nuclear wastes, GC(XXXIII)/RES/510 on the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, GC(XXXIII)/RES/511 on the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency, GC(XXXIII)/RES/515 on the plan for the production of low-cost potable water and GC(XXXIII)/RES/524 on South Africa's nuclear capabilities, adopted on 29 September 1989 by the General Conference of the Agency at its thirty-third regular session,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;[32]

2. *Affirms* its confidence in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

3. *Urges* all States to strive for effective and harmonious international co-operation in carrying out the work of the Agency, pursuant to its statute; in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of the necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and to minimize risks to life, health and the environment; in strengthening technical assistance and co-operation for developing countries; and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency's safeguards system;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities.

40th plenary meeting
25 October 1989

44/14. Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development

A

END-OF-DECADE REVIEW OF THE VIENNA PROGRAMME OF ACTION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND ITS REVITALIZATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979, in which it endorsed the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development,[36]

Stressing the increasing importance of science and technology for development in the context of the rapidly changing international economic environment,

Noting with great concern that the effect of increasing disparities in scientific and technological capabilities between the industrialized countries and the developing countries as a whole has been to contribute to a widening of the economic gap between them,

Stressing also the central role that science and technology play as vital instruments for the improvement of the quality of life and the eradication of poverty in the context of the promotion of economic growth and sustained development in developing countries,

Expressing concern that the absence of a favourable external economic environment has adversely affected the capacity of developing countries to foster and finance their activities concerning science and technology for development,

Emphasizing the need to enhance human resources development in order to promote the endogenous capacity in science and technology of developing countries, in particular to face the challenges of development and accelerated technological change posed by the present scientific and technological revolution,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the end-of-decade review of the implementation [illegible] the Vienna Programme of Action,[37]

1. *Reaffirms* the validity of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development and its basic goals, and expresses concern regarding its implementation;

2. *Considers* that science and technology should be one of the major components in the deliberations of the special session of the General Assembly in 1990 devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries, the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and the proposed United Nations conference on environment and development.

42nd plenary meeting
26 October 1989

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[34] Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

[35] A/44/339/Add.11-E/1989/119/Add.11.

[36] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and corrigenda), chap. VII.

[37] A/CN.11/89.

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B

ENDOGENOUS CAPACITY-BUILDING IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant parts of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development,[36]

Stressing that the endogenous capacity of developing countries in science and technology lies, *inter alia*, in their capacity to choose, acquire, adapt, utilize and innovate technologies, including new ones, through institutional mechanisms for technology assessment in the areas of priority action,

Emphasizing that the building by developing countries of endogenous capacity for science and technology is of major concern to the United Nations system,

Recalling also resolutions 4 (VIII) of 6 June 1986[38] and 1 (IX) of 7 August 1987[39] of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, in which the Committee recommended that the Centre for Science and Technology for Development of the Secretariat should carry out studies on helping interested Member States to identify priority activities in science and technology for development, in accordance with national development plans and objectives, so as to lead to the strengthening of their endogenous capacities,

Taking note with appreciation of the work of the Centre in initiating pilot studies on endogenous capacity-building in some selected countries and welcoming the close co-operation between the Centre and the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development in undertaking the studies and in planning additional studies in the future,

Recalling further the sections of resolution 1 (IX) of the Intergovernmental Committee on the problems and requirements of the least developed countries in the field of science and technology, and emphasizing in that regard the need to enhance the level of commitment and support for the special needs of the least developed countries in that area,

Stressing the importance of the continued integration of women in the development process, particularly in developing countries, and, in that context, recalling resolution 2, adopted on 31 August 1979 by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development,[40] and the relevant parts of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[41] in the field of science and technology,

1. *Calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations system to devote increased attention to national capacity-building in science and technology, in accordance with the development objectives, priorities and plans of developing countries, and to enable them to take effective measures to build better and more sustainable institutions, strengthen human resource capacities and develop and adapt technology;

2. *Stresses* that international co-operation to foster the endogenous capacity-building of developing countries, in accordance with their autonomous decision-making in science and technology, must also be oriented to demand-driven priorities in order to support the efforts of developing countries in economic growth and development;

3. *Emphasizes* that international co-operation to foster endogenous capacity-building should give particular attention to management of technology in order to cope with technological change and promote technological innovation;

4. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to provide sustained support to the process of building the endogenous capacities of developing countries in science and technology, including their capacity for assessment of technology;

5. *Urges* the Centre for Science and Technology for Development of the Secretariat and the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development, in co-operation with other bodies of the United Nations system, to continue to implement further pilot studies;

6. *Also urges* the United Nations Development Programme and other interested bodies of the United Nations system, as well as major donor countries, to support the implementation of those studies;

7. *Invites* the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development to provide expert advice and support for that endeavour;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit an interim progress report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its eleventh session.

42nd plenary meeting
26 October 1989

C

CO-ORDINATION AND HARMONIZATION OF ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The General Assembly,

Recalling the parts of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development[36] relating to co-ordinated implementation of the Programme by the United Nations system and the formulation of policy guidelines for the harmonization of policies of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in regard to activities in the field of science and technology,

Also recalling resolution 4 (IX) of 7 August 1987 of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development,[39] which provided the framework for the formulation of policy guidelines for the harmonization of activities of the organizations of the United Nations system in science and technology for development,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development of the Secretariat,[42] which, *inter alia*, analysed and provided information on harmonization of science and technology activities within the United Nations system,

Reaffirming the leadership role assigned to resident co-ordinators of the United Nations system to harmonize the efforts of the different organizations of the system, in accordance with the priorities of each Government,

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[38] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/41/37), sect. II.A.

[39] *Ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 37* and corrigendum (A/42/37 and Corr.1), sect. II.A.

[40] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and corrigenda), chap. VI, sect. A.

[41] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[42] A/CN.11/88.

Taking note of the guidelines suggested in paragraph 66 of the report of the Secretary-General,[42]

1. *Calls upon* the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development, to enhance co-ordination and harmonization at the country level, including the inter-agency missions, at the request of interested developing countries, through the office of the resident co-ordinator, in order to increase coherence and efficiency in responding adequately to the priorities in science and technology established by each developing country;

2. *Requests* the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to ensure close monitoring and follow-up of the mandated programmes and activities of the United Nations system in the areas of science and technology for development for the successful implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development and to report thereon regularly to the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development.

42nd plenary meeting
26 October 1989

D

FINANCING OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant parts of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development,[36]

Concerned at the continued inadequacy of resources devoted to fostering science and technology for development,

Recalling its resolution 41/183 of 8 December 1986 on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development,

Recalling also resolution 5 (IX) of 7 August 1987 of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development,[39]

Recalling further decision 89/52 of 30 June 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,[43]

1. *Reaffirms* the need for adequate resources on a continuous and assured basis to foster science and technology for development in accordance with the priorities of developing countries;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of organizing a more effective coalition of resources within the United Nations development system, multilateral financial institutions, regional development banks and bilateral funding agencies to strengthen the endogenous capacity-building of developing countries in science and technology;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the work of the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development as an identifiable entity with the present size of staff and mode of operation;

4. *Requests* the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development to continue to provide policy guidance and set priorities for activities of the Fund within the framework of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development;

5. *Calls upon* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to continue to ensure close and interactive co-operation between the Fund and the Centre for Science and Technology for Development of the Secretariat on a programmatic and substantive basis, particularly in implementing decisions emanating from the end-of-the-decade review of the Vienna Programme of Action;

6. *Recommends* that the Fund, at the request of the interested developing countries, accord priority in support of:

(*a*) Pilot projects on the endogenous capacity-building of developing countries;

(*b*) Activities directly related to the follow-up of substantive themes such as new and emerging areas of science and technology considered by the Intergovernmental Committee;

(*c*) Projects and programmes aimed at fostering co-operation among developing countries;

7. *Emphasizes* the important function played by the Fund as the focal point within the United Nations Development Programme for endogenous capacity-building in developing countries and networking with the international science and technology community;

8. *Takes note* of the decision of the Intergovernmental Committee to include an item entitled "Financing science and technology for development" in the agenda of its eleventh session and to request the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to it on the question.[44]

42nd plenary meeting
26 October 1989

E

ASSESSMENT OF TECHNOLOGY

The General Assembly,

Recalling decision 7 (V) of 20 June 1983,[45] in which the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development established the Advance Technology Alert System and called for a review of the project, and the Committee's resolution 4 (VIII) of 6 June 1986,[38]

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation by the international group of experts of the Advance Technology Alert System,[46]

Recognizing that, because of the complexity and the global implications of new and emerging areas of science and technology, careful assessment of technology is required to take full advantage of such emerging technologies and to avoid negative repercussions for developing countries,

1. *Resolves* that, in pursuance of the substantive theme approach, the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development shall choose subjects of particular significance with major science and technology dimensions with a view to providing an assessment of

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[43] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 13* (E/1989/32), annex I.

[44] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/44/37), sect. II.A, resolution 2 (X), para. 5.

[45] *Ibid., Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/38/37), annex, sect. B.

[46] A/CN.11/90.

technology and related policy analysis in order to facilitate the debate of the question in the General Assembly;

2. *Decides*:

(*a*) To continue and to improve further the Advance Technology Alert System as an important and effective means of applying technology assessment to endogenous capacity-building in developing countries;

(*b*) To continue also to publish the *ATAS Bulletin* within existing resources, focusing on the risks and benefits of new and emerging technology to development, especially in developing countries, and on diverse practices of technological assessment being used by Member States and international organizations;

(*c*) To entrust the Centre for Science and Technology for Development of the Secretariat, through the Advance Technology Alert System and in co-operation with other United Nations bodies, to serve as the focal point for technological assessment within the United Nations system and, where possible, for relations with Governments and non-governmental organizations concerning technological assessment activities in Member States;

3. *Takes note* of the decision of the Intergovernmental Committee to choose as the substantive theme for its eleventh session "Ways and means of ensuring the participation of developing countries in international co-operation for research on and development of environmentally sound technologies, and the rapid and effective transfer of such technologies to those countries";[47]

4. *Requests* the Centre to study ways and means of assisting developing countries in enhancing their capacity to assess new technologies, and recommends that a study be undertaken regarding new materials and the processing of raw materials, making use of the results of the Centre's ongoing programme on materials technology, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Intergovernmental Committee at its eleventh session.

42nd plenary meeting
26 October 1989

44/15. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security",

Recalling its resolution 43/20 of 3 November 1988,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any State,

Reaffirming also the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever,

Gravely concerned at the situation in Afghanistan, which resulted from the violation of principles of the Charter and of the recognized norms of inter-State conduct,

Noting the conclusion at Geneva, on 14 April 1988, of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan[48] and the completion of the withdrawal of foreign troops in accordance with those Agreements,

Aware of the continuing concern of the international community at the sufferings of the Afghan people and the magnitude of the social and economic problems posed to Pakistan and Iran by the presence on their soil of millions of Afghan refugees,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need for a comprehensive political solution of the situation in respect of Afghanistan,

Conscious that a successful final political settlement of the Afghanistan problem would have a favourable impact on the international situation and provide an impetus for the resolution of other acute regional conflicts,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts to bring about peace and security,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General[49] and the status of the process of political settlement,

1. *Emphasizes* the importance of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan, hereinafter referred to as the "Geneva Agreements", concluded at Geneva on 14 April 1988 under United Nations auspices, which constitute an important step towards a comprehensive political solution of the Afghanistan problem;

2. *Welcomes* the completion on 15 February 1989 of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan in accordance with the Geneva Agreements;

3. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his constant efforts to achieve a political solution of the Afghanistan problem;

4. *Calls* for the scrupulous respect for and faithful implementation of the Geneva Agreements by all parties concerned, who should fully abide by their letter and spirit;

5. *Reiterates* that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned and Islamic character of Afghanistan is essential for a peaceful solution of the Afghanistan problem;

6. *Reaffirms* the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever;

7. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to work urgently for the achievement of a comprehensive political solution, the cessation of hostilities and the creation of the necessary conditions of peace and normalcy that would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homeland in safety and honour;

8. *Emphasizes* the need for an early start of the intra-Afghan dialogue for the establishment of a broad-based government to ensure the broadest support and immediate participation of all segments of the Afghan people;

9. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to exert every effort to promote a political settlement acceptable to the Afghan people in order to bring to an end the protracted conflict that has prevailed in Afghanistan for the past several years;

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[47] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/44/37), sect. II.A, resolution 2 (X), para. 3.

[48] S/19835, annex I; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1988*, document S/19835.

[49] A/44/661-S/20911; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/20911.

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage and facilitate the early realization of a comprehensive political settlement in Afghanistan in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Agreements and of the present resolution;

11. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work of the United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan in the implementation of the Geneva Agreements and emphasizes that it should continue to discharge its functions in strict compliance with the Agreements, and requests Afghanistan and Pakistan to provide full assistance to it;

12. *Renews its appeal* to all States and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees, in co-ordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

13. *Calls upon* all States to provide adequate financial and material resources to the Co-ordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan for the purposes of achieving the speedy repatriation and rehabilitation of the Afghan refugees, as well as for the economic and social reconstruction of the country;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the situation in Afghanistan and on progress achieved in the implementation of the Geneva Agreements and the political settlement relating to Afghanistan;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security".

43rd plenary meeting
1 November 1989

44/16. Special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the serious problem of the illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and about the devastating effect of drug abuse on individuals and society,

Bearing in mind statements delivered before the Assembly in plenary meeting during its forty-fourth session, including the address given by the President of the Republic of Colombia on 29 September 1989[50] and, in particular, his call for a special session of the General Assembly,

1. *Decides* to hold a special session, at a high political level, to consider as a matter of urgency the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary administrative arrangements for the convening of the special session.

43rd plenary meeting
1 November 1989

44/17. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,[51]

Recalling its previous resolutions on the enhancement of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and the practical measures taken for their implementation,

Recalling also its resolutions S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, the annex to which contains the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, 43/12 of 25 October 1988 and 43/27 of 18 November 1988 on the mid-term review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989,[52] and by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-fifth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 24 to 26 July 1989,[53]

Considering the important statement made by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity before the General Assembly on 29 September 1989,[54]

Mindful of the need for continued and closer co-operation between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the Organization of African Unity,

Concerned at the situation in southern Africa arising from the continued domination and oppression of the people of South Africa by the minority racist régime and conscious of the need to provide increased assistance to the people of South Africa and to their national liberation movements in their legitimate struggle to eradicate the policies of *apartheid*,

Reiterating that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 must be implemented in its original and definitive form to ensure those conditions in Namibia which will allow the Namibian people to participate freely and without intimidation and harassment in the electoral process under the supervision and control of the United Nations, leading to the early independence of the Territory,

Deeply concerned that the critical economic situation persists in Africa despite the policies of reform being implemented by African countries,

Also concerned that some constraints continue to pose critical obstacles to African economic recovery and development, including those in the external arena, resulting in weak export earnings, severe debt-servicing burdens and limited availability of finance,

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[50] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 13th meeting (A/44/PV.13).

[51] A/44/425.

[52] A/44/603, annex I.

[53] *Ibid.*, annexes II and III.

[54] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 12th meeting (A/44/PV.12).

Mindful of the efforts under way by the Organization of African Unity and its member States in the area of economic integration and, in particular, towards the establishment of an African economic community,

Conscious of its responsibilities to provide economic, material and humanitarian assistance to independent States in southern Africa to help them cope with the situation resulting from the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa,

Deeply concerned also at the gravity of the situation of the refugees and displaced persons in Africa and the urgent need for increased international assistance to help African countries of asylum,

Recognizing the important role that the United Nations information system could play in disseminating information to bring about a greater awareness of the grave situation prevailing in southern Africa as well as the social and economic problems and the needs of African States and their regional and subregional institutions,

Expressing its gratitude for the continued financial and other support extended to Africa by the international community and especially by certain countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and of his efforts to strengthen co-operation;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the increasing and continued participation of the Organization of African Unity in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work;

3. *Notes* those efforts of the Secretary-General which are under way in order to implement General Assembly resolution 43/12 of 1 November 1988, particularly with regard to the establishment of a group of experts to undertake an in-depth assessment of the question of commodities of interest to Africa and the scope for export diversification;

4. *Commends* the continued efforts of the Organization of African Unity to promote multilateral co-operation among African States and to find solutions to African problems of vital importance to the international community;

5. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 is the responsibility of the international community as a whole and commends the efforts undertaken by African countries in spite of the effects of the adverse international economic environment;

6. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to ensure closer co-operation and co-ordination with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity in the implementation and monitoring of the Programme of Action;

7. *Also calls upon* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, notwithstanding the competence of the multilateral financial institutions, to co-operate with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to contribute to the implementation of measures aimed at a lasting solution to Africa's debt and debt-servicing burden, taking into account Africa's common position on its external debt, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its third extraordinary session, held at Addis Ababa on 30 November and 1 December 1987;[55]

8. *Urges* all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, to continue to extend maximum support to Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990;[56]

9. *Requests* all Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and all other relevant organs of the United Nations, as well as non-governmental organizations, to activate and increase their programme of assistance to African subregional organizations for drought and desertification control such as the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development;

10. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts, on behalf of the international community, to organize and mobilize special programmes of economic assistance for those African States facing grave economic difficulties, the front-line States and other independent States of southern Africa to help them to withstand the effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and relevant agencies of the United Nations system to extend their support and co-operation to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity in the efforts to establish an African economic community, in accordance with resolutions AHG/Res.161 (XXIII)[57] and AHG/Res.179 (XXV)[58] adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in July 1987 and July 1989, respectively;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Organization of African Unity informed periodically of the response of the international community to the special programmes of economic assistance and to continue to co-ordinate efforts with all similar programmes initiated by that organization;

13. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the World Food Programme, the World Food Council, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for the assistance so far rendered to the African States in dealing with the emergency situation as well as with the critical economic problems that exist on the African continent;

14. *Endorses* the agreement reached between the organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of African Unity for the convening of a meeting between the secretariats of those organizations, to be held at the headquarters of the Organization of African Unity from 2 to 5 April 1990 in order to discuss ways and means of expanding and strengthening areas of co-operation in the social and economic sectors;

15. *Requests* the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity to continue to hold regular consultations, as and when appropriate, between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity on the implementation of the present resolution;

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[55] A/42/874, annex II.

[56] A/40/666, annex I, declaration AHG/Decl.1 (XXI), annex.

[57] See A/42/699, annex II.

[58] See A/44/603, annex III.

16. *Reiterates* the determination of the United Nations, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to intensify its efforts to eliminate colonialism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* in southern Africa;

17. *Urges* the international community to extend full support to the Secretary-General in his effort to ensure that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) is implemented in its original and definitive form;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and *apartheid* in southern Africa;

19. *Also urges* the international community to contribute generously to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and *Apartheid*, established by the Organization of African Unity, and to the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and *Apartheid* Fund, established by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries;[59]

20. *Calls upon* the competent organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to continue to ensure the just and equitable representation of Africa at senior and policy levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional and field operations;

21. *Urges* all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations to provide material and economic assistance to African countries of asylum to enable them to withstand the heavy burden imposed on their limited resources and weak infrastructure by the presence in their countries of large numbers of refugees;

22. *Calls upon* the United Nations organs—in particular the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Special Committee against *Apartheid*—to continue to associate closely the Organization of African Unity with all their activities concerning Africa;

23. *Expresses appreciation* to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity for reactivating the machinery for co-operation of the two organizations and encourages them to further strengthen that machinery;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to invite the representative of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to participate in the meetings of the United Nations Steering Committee and its Inter-Agency Task Force and working groups on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;[60]

25. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate facilities continue to be made available to facilitate continued liaison and consultations on matters of common interest as well as the provision of technical assistance to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity, as required;

26. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution and on the development of co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and the organizations within the United Nations system.

44th plenary meeting
1 November 1989

44/18. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3026 A (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 3148 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3187 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3391 (XXX) of 19 November 1975, 31/40 of 30 November 1976, 32/18 of 11 November 1977, 33/50 of 14 December 1978, 34/64 of 29 November 1979, 35/127 and 35/128 of 11 December 1980, 36/64 of 27 November 1981, 38/34 of 25 November 1983, 40/19 of 21 November 1985 and 42/7 of 22 October 1987,

Recalling also the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property[61] adopted on 14 November 1970 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in co-operation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,[62]

Noting with satisfaction that, following its appeal, other Member States have become parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property,

Aware of the importance attached by the countries of origin to the return of cultural property which is of fundamental spiritual and cultural value to them, so that they may constitute collections representative of their cultural heritage,

Reaffirming the importance of inventories as an essential tool for the understanding and protection of cultural property and for the identification of dispersed heritage and as a contribution to the advancement of scientific and artistic knowledge and intercultural communication,

Deeply concerned at the clandestine excavations and the illicit traffic in cultural property that continue to impoverish the cultural heritage of all peoples,

Again supporting the solemn appeal made on 7 June 1978 by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the return of irreplaceable cultural heritage to those who created it,

1. *Commends* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to Its Countries of Origin or Its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation on the work they have accomplished, in particular through the promotion of bilat-

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[59] A/42/422, annex III.

[60] See A/42/560 and Corr.1, paras. 121 and 122, and A/43/664 and Corr.1, para. 42.

[61] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Sixteenth Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, p. 135.

[62] A/44/485.

eral negotiations, for the return or restitution of cultural property, the preparation of inventories of movable cultural property, the reduction of illicit traffic in cultural property and the dissemination of information to the public;

2. *Reaffirms* that the restitution to a country of its *objets d'art*, monuments, museum pieces, archives, manuscripts, documents and any other cultural or artistic treasures contributes to the strengthening of international co-operation and to the preservation and flowering of universal cultural values through fruitful co-operation between developed and developing countries;

3. *Recommends* that Member States adopt or strengthen the necessary protective legislation with regard to their own heritage and that of other peoples;

4. *Requests* Member States to study the possibility of including in permits for excavations a clause requiring archaeologists and palaeontologists to provide the national authorities with photographic documentation of each object brought to light during the excavations immediately after its discovery;

5. *Invites* Member States to continue drawing up, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, systematic inventories of cultural property existing in their territory and of their cultural property abroad;

6. *Also recommends* that Member States should ensure that inventories of museum collections include not only the items on display but also those in storage, and that they comprise all necessary documentation, particularly photographs of each item;

7. *Also invites* Member States engaged in seeking the recovery of cultural and artistic treasures from the seabed, in accordance with international law, to facilitate by mutually acceptable conditions the participation of States having a historical and cultural link with those treasures;

8. *Appeals* to Member States to co-operate closely with the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to Its Countries of Origin or Its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation and to conclude bilateral agreements for this purpose;

9. *Also appeals* to Member States to encourage the mass information media and educational and cultural institutions to strive to arouse a greater and more general awareness with regard to the return or restitution of cultural property to its country of origin;

10. *Requests* States parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization fully informed of the measures taken to ensure implementation of the Convention at the national level;

11. *Welcomes* the steady increase in the number of States parties to the Convention;

12. *Invites once again* those Member States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Convention;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin".

45th plenary meeting
6 November 1989

44/19. Twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964 by which the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established,

Recalling also its resolution 43/183 of 20 December 1988,

Noting that 1989 marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of UNCTAD,

Noting with appreciation the valuable contribution that UNCTAD as a whole has made to the promotion of international economic co-operation and development,

Recognizing that important policy advances and agreements have been achieved through intergovernmental negotiation and deliberation, conceptual innovation and implementation, and recognizing also the influence of the work of UNCTAD on the thinking and decisions of Governments and of other international forums,

1. *Congratulates* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on the twenty-fifth anniversary of its establishment;

2. *Reaffirms* the role of UNCTAD as set out in resolutions of the General Assembly and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and in the Final Act of the seventh session of the Conference;[63]

3. *Invites* UNCTAD to continue its efforts to bring fresh thinking to bear on long-standing problems and new areas of concern, with a view to promoting effective and innovative policy measures;

4. *Invites* the member States of UNCTAD to enhance their political support for that organization and to make it a more effective and responsive instrument of international co-operation for trade, growth and development, particularly of developing countries;

5. *Endorses* the Declaration on the twenty-fifth anniversary of UNCTAD adopted by the Trade and Development Board at the first part of its thirty-sixth session.[64]

54th plenary meeting
14 November 1989

44/20. Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/11 of 27 October 1986, in which it solemnly declared the Atlantic Ocean, in the region situated between Africa and South America, the "Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic",

Recalling also its resolution 42/16 of 10 November 1987, in which it urged States of the region to continue their actions aiming at fulfilling the goals of the declaration, especially through the adoption and implementation of specific programmes for this purpose, and its resolution 43/23 of 14 November 1988, in which it commended initiatives by States of the zone to promote peace and regional co-operation in the South Atlantic,

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[63] TD/350.

[64] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/44/15), vol. II, sect. II.A, resolution 376 (XXXVI).

Reaffirming that the questions of peace and security and those of development are interrelated and inseparable, and considering that co-operation among all States, in particular those of the region, for peace and development is essential to promote the objectives of the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic,

Aware of the importance that the States of the zone attach to the preservation of the region's environment and recognizing the threat that pollution from any source poses to the marine and coastal environment, its ecological balance and its resources,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of States of the zone towards fulfilling the goals of the declaration,

1. *Takes note* of the report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 43/23;[65]

2. *Calls upon* all States to co-operate in the promotion of the objectives of peace and co-operation established in the declaration of the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives, particularly actions which may create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region;

3. *Welcomes* the beginning in April 1989 of the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia and looks forward to receiving Namibia very soon as a member of the community of the States of the zone;

4. *Emphasizes* the imperative need to preserve the environment of the region and urges all States to take the necessary measures in order to ensure its protection from environmental damage;

5. *Urges* all States to abstain from transferring to and disposing in the region hazardous, toxic and nuclear wastes;

6. *Welcomes* the assistance that the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme are extending towards the convening by the States of the zone of two seminars, to be held in the Congo in 1990 and in Uruguay in 1991, devoted to the review of the development and implementation of the legal régime established by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;[66]

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 under review and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, taking into account, *inter alia*, the views expressed by Member States;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic".

55th plenary meeting
14 November 1989

44/21. Enhancing international peace, security and international co-operation in all its aspects in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Desiring to strengthen further the role and effectiveness of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security for all States on the basis of full and universal respect for the Charter of the United Nations and through better international co-operation in resolving international problems of a political, economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character,

Mindful of the potential of the United Nations to be even more effective in achieving international co-operation,

1. *Calls upon* all States to intensify their practical efforts towards ensuring international peace and security in all its aspects through co-operative means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Reaffirms* its support for the validity and relevance of the Charter and urges all States to abide by it and, in particular, to respect the principles of sovereign equality, political independence and territorial integrity of States and non-intervention in internal affairs, refrain from the threat or use of force inconsistent with the Charter, settle disputes peacefully, adhere to the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and co-operation among States, and comply in good faith with their obligations assumed in accordance with the Charter;

3. *Encourages* Member States to consult and co-operate within the framework of the United Nations, the Security Council, the General Assembly and their appropriate subsidiary bodies in order to find multifaceted approaches to implement and strengthen the principles and the system of international peace, security and international co-operation laid down in the Charter.

56th plenary meeting
15 November 1989

44/22. The situation in Kampuchea

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/22 of 14 November 1979, 35/6 of 22 October 1980, 36/5 of 21 October 1981, 37/6 of 28 October 1982, 38/3 of 27 October 1983, 39/5 of 30 October 1984, 40/7 of 5 November 1985, 41/6 of 21 October 1986, 42/3 of 14 October 1987 and 43/19 of 3 November 1988,

Recalling also the Declaration on Kampuchea[67] and resolution 1 (I)[68] adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/19,[69]

Deploring foreign armed intervention and occupation in Kampuchea, the cause of continuing hostilities in that country, seriously threatening international peace and security,

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[65] A/44/536.

[66] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

[67] *Report of the International Conference on Kampuchea, New York, 13-17 July 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.20), annex I.

[68] *Ibid.*, annex II.

[69] A/44/670.

Noting the continued and effective struggle of the Kampuchean people under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to achieve the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1989/156 of 24 May 1989 on the right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation,

Greatly disturbed that the continued fighting and instability in Kampuchea have forced an additional large number of Kampucheans to flee to the Thai-Kampuchean border in search of food and safety,

Recognizing that the assistance extended by the international community has continued to reduce the food shortages and health problems of the Kampuchean people,

Emphasizing that it is the inalienable right of the Kampuchean people who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries to return safely to their homeland,

Emphasizing also that no effective solution to the humanitarian problems can be achieved without a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean conflict,

Seriously concerned about reported demographic changes imposed in Kampuchea as a result of foreign occupation,

Convinced that, to bring about lasting peace in South-East Asia and reduce the threat to international peace and security, there is an urgent need for the international community to find a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem, with effective guarantees, that must include the total withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea under supervision and control of the United Nations and will provide for the creation of an interim administering authority, the promotion of national reconciliation among all Kampucheans under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the non-return to the universally condemned policies and practices of a recent past and ensure respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea, as well as the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination free from outside interference,

Recognizing that the informal meetings held at Jakarta from 25 to 28 July 1988[70] and from 19 to 21 February 1989[71] have made a significant contribution towards achieving a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem,

Recognizing also that the Paris Conference on Cambodia, which met from 30 July to 30 August 1989, made progress in elaborating a wide variety of elements necessary for reaching a comprehensive settlement, although it was not yet possible to achieve a comprehensive political settlement, and that the Conference should be reconvened in due time after consultations by the Co-Presidents with the participants,

Noting the announced withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea, but emphasizing that it has not been verified under supervision and control of the United Nations and is not within the framework of a comprehensive political settlement,

Reiterating its conviction that, after the comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean question through peaceful means, the countries of the South-East Asian region can pursue efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia so as to lessen international tensions and to achieve lasting peace in the region,

Reaffirming the need for all States to adhere strictly to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which call for respect for the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, non-recourse to the threat or use of force and peaceful settlement of disputes,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 34/22, 35/6, 36/5, 37/6, 38/3, 39/5, 40/7, 41/6, 42/3 and 43/19 and calls for their full implementation;

2. *Reiterates its conviction* that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea under supervision and control of the United Nations, the creation of an interim administering authority, the promotion of national reconciliation among all Kampucheans under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the non-return to the universally condemned policies and practices of a recent past, the restoration and preservation of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea, the reaffirmation of the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny and the commitment by all States to non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, with effective guarantees, are the principal components of any just, lasting and comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem;

3. *Emphasizes* that the Kampuchean people should be allowed to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination through internationally supervised free, fair and democratic elections;

4. *Affirms* that any withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea without United Nations supervision, control and verification is not within the framework of a comprehensive political settlement;

5. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to intensify urgently all efforts towards ensuring that the Kampuchean problem be resolved through a comprehensive political settlement in order to prevent further hostilities and subsequent loss of life and the continued suffering of the Kampuchean people, and to ensure the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea and the non-return to the universally condemned policies and practices of a recent past;

6. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea on its activities during 1988-1989[72] and requests that the Committee continue its work;

7. *Authorizes* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to convene when necessary and to carry out the tasks entrusted to it in its mandate;

8. *Reaffirms* its commitment to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time, in accordance with Conference resolution 1 (I), and its readiness to support any other conference of an international nature under the auspices of the Secretary-General;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to consult with and assist the Conference and the *Ad Hoc* Com-

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[70] See A/43/493-S/20071; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1988*, document S/20071.

[71] See A/44/138-S/20477 and Corr.1; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989*, document S/20477.

[72] A/CONF.109/15.

mittee and to provide them on a regular basis with the necessary facilities to carry out their functions;

10. *Expresses its appreciation once again* to the Secretary-General for taking appropriate steps in following the situation closely and requests him to continue to do so and to exercise his good offices in order to contribute to a comprehensive political settlement;

11. *Invites* the Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference on Cambodia to intensify their consultations with a view to reconvening the Conference and its committees at an appropriate time;

12. *Expresses its deep appreciation once again* to donor countries, the United Nations and its agencies and other humanitarian organizations, national and international, that have rendered relief assistance to the Kampuchean people, and appeals to them to continue to provide emergency assistance to those Kampucheans who are still in need, especially along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the various encampments in Thailand;

13. *Reiterates its deep appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts in co-ordinating humanitarian relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution, and requests him to intensify such efforts as necessary;

14. *Urges* the States of South-East Asia, once a comprehensive political settlement to the Kampuchean conflict is achieved, to exert renewed efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia;

15. *Reiterates the hope* that, following a comprehensive political settlement, an intergovernmental committee will be established to consider a programme of assistance to Kampuchea for the reconstruction of its economy and for the economic and social development of all States in the region;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea".

58th plenary meeting
16 November 1989

44/23. United Nations Decade of International Law

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security, and to that end to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations[73] and the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes,[74]

Recognizing the role of the United Nations in promoting greater acceptance of and respect for the principles of international law and in encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Convinced of the need to strengthen the rule of law in international relations,

Stressing the need to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law,

Noting that, in the remaining decade of the twentieth century, important anniversaries will be celebrated that are related to the adoption of international legal documents, such as the centenary of the first International Peace Conference, held at The Hague in 1899, which adopted the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes[75] and created the Permanent Court of Arbitration, the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Charter of the United Nations and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Declares* the period 1990-1999 as the United Nations Decade of International Law;

2. *Considers* that the main purposes of the Decade should be, *inter alia*:

(*a*) To promote acceptance of and respect for the principles of international law;

(*b*) To promote means and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, including resort to and full respect for the International Court of Justice;

(*c*) To encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification;

(*d*) To encourage the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and appropriate international bodies, as well as of non-governmental organizations working in the field, on the programme for the Decade and on appropriate action to be taken during the Decade, including the possibility of holding a third international peace conference or other suitable international conference at the end of the Decade, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

4. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-fifth session in a working group of the Sixth Committee with a view to preparing generally acceptable recommendations for the Decade;

5. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "United Nations Decade of International Law".

60th plenary meeting
17 November 1989

44/24. African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, the annex to which contains the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Recalling also its resolution 43/27 of 18 November 1988 and, in particular, paragraph 55 (*c*) of the annex to that resolution, in which African countries were urged to increase their efforts in the search for a viable conceptual and practical framework for economic structural adjustment programmes in keeping with the long-term development objectives and strategies at the national, subregional and regional levels,

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[73] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[74] Resolution 37/10, annex.

[75] See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

Taking note of the final document on the critical economic situation in Africa adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[76] as well as paragraph 12 of section II of the Caracas Declaration of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member countries of the Group of Seventy-seven, adopted at the special ministerial meeting of the Group, held at Caracas from 21 to 23 June 1989,[77]

Recalling resolution CM/RES.1222(L) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989,[52]

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/116 of 28 July 1989,

1. *Takes note with interest* of the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation;[78]

2. *Invites* the international community, including the multilateral financial and development institutions, to consider the African Alternative Framework as a basis for constructive dialogue and fruitful consultation.

60th plenary meeting
17 November 1989

44/26. Law of the sea

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/66 of 3 December 1982, 38/59 A of 14 December 1983, 39/73 of 13 December 1984, 40/63 of 10 December 1985, 41/34 of 5 November 1986, 42/20 of 18 November 1987 and 43/18 of 1 November 1988, regarding the law of the sea,

Recognizing that, as stated in the third preambular paragraph of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[66] the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole,

Convinced that it is important to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith and to apply them in a manner consistent with that character and with their object and purpose,

Emphasizing the need for States to ensure consistent application of the Convention, as well as the need for harmonization of national legislation with the provisions of the Convention,

Considering that, in its resolution 2749 (XXV) of 17 December 1970, it proclaimed that the sea-bed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (hereinafter referred to as "the Area"), as well as the resources of the Area, are the common heritage of mankind,

Recalling that the Convention provides the régime to be applied to the Area and its resources,

Welcoming the expressions of willingness to explore all possibilities of addressing issues, as referred to in the statements made at the end of the meeting of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, held in New York from 14 August to 1 September 1989, in order to secure universal participation in the Convention,

Recognizing the need for co-operation in the early and effective implementation by the Preparatory Commission of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,[79]

Noting with satisfaction the progress made in the Preparatory Commission since its inception, including the registration in 1987 as pioneer investors of the Institut français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer (IFREMER), the Government of India, Deep Ocean Resources Development Co., Ltd. (DORD) and Yuzhmorgeologiya, whose applications were submitted by the Governments of France, India, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics respectively, bearing in mind that such registration entails both rights and obligations,

Noting also with satisfaction the designation by the Preparatory Commission of reserved areas for the Authority from the application areas submitted by the pioneer investors pursuant to resolution II,

Noting that the Preparatory Commission has decided to hold its eighth regular session at Kingston from 5 to 30 March 1990 and to hold a summer meeting in New York in 1990,[80]

Noting also the increasing needs of countries, especially developing countries, for information, advice and assistance in the implementation of the Convention and in their developmental process for the full realization of the benefits of the comprehensive legal régime established by the Convention,

Concerned that the developing countries are as yet unable to take effective measures for the full realization of these benefits owing to the lack of resources and of the necessary scientific and technological capabilities,

Recognizing the need to enhance and supplement the efforts of States and competent international organizations to enable developing countries to acquire such capabilities,

Recognizing also that the Convention encompasses all uses and resources of the sea and that all related activities within the United Nations system need to be implemented in a manner consistent with it,

Noting with appreciation the important initiative of the Secretary-General in convening inter-agency consultations on international and regional developments in ocean affairs and the law of the sea,[81]

Deeply concerned at the current state of the marine environment,

Mindful of the importance of the Convention for the protection of the marine environment,

Noting with concern the use of fishing methods and practices that can have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of marine living resources,

Taking special note of the report of the Secretary-General on the protection and preservation of the marine environment prepared in pursuance of paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 43/18,[82]

Conscious of the urgent need to increase the scientific knowledge of the marine environment,

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[76] See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

[77] A/44/361, annex.

[78] A/44/315, annex.

[79] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/121, annex I.

[80] A/44/650 and Corr.1, para. 118.

[81] *Ibid.*, para. 206.

[82] A/44/461 and Corr.1.

Taking note of activities carried out in 1989 under the major programme on marine affairs, set forth in chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989, in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General,[83] as approved in General Assembly resolution 38/59 A, and the report of the Secretary-General,[84]

Recalling its approval of the financing of the expenses of the Preparatory Commission from the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking special note of the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution 43/18,[84]

1. *Recalls* the historic significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as an important contribution to the maintenance of peace, justice and progress for all peoples of the world;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the increasing and overwhelming support for the Convention, as evidenced, *inter alia*, by the one hundred and fifty-nine signatures and forty-two of the sixty ratifications or accessions required for entry into force of the Convention;

3. *Invites* all States to make renewed efforts to facilitate universal participation in the Convention;

4. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention at the earliest possible date to allow the effective entry into force of the new legal régime for the uses of the sea and its resources;

5. *Calls upon* all States to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith and to apply them in a manner consistent with that character and with their object and purpose;

6. *Also calls upon* States to observe the provisions of the Convention when enacting their national legislation;

7. *Notes* the progress being made by the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in all areas of its work;

8. *Reiterates its conviction* that the early, satisfactory and successful conclusion of the current consultations in the Preparatory Commission on the implementation of the obligations of the registered pioneer investors and the certifying States would constitute an important contribution to the overall progress in the work of the Commission;

9. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts in support of the Convention and for the effective execution of the major programme on marine affairs set forth in chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 and requests him to take into account the prospective entry into force of the Convention and the increased needs of States for assistance in the implementation of the Convention in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997;

10. *Also expresses its appreciation* for the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution 43/18[84] and requests him to carry out the activities outlined therein, as well as those aimed at the strengthening of the legal régime of the sea, special emphasis being placed on the work of the Preparatory Commission, including the implementation of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;

11. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue to assist States in the implementation of the Convention and in the development of a consistent and uniform approach to the legal régime thereunder, as well as in their national, subregional and regional efforts towards the full realization of the benefits therefrom, and invites the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate and lend assistance in these endeavours;

12. *Requests* the competent international organizations, in accordance with their respective policies, to intensify financial, technological, organizational and managerial assistance to the developing countries in their efforts to realize the benefits of the comprehensive legal régime established by the Convention and to examine means of strengthening co-operation among themselves and with donor States in the provision of such assistance;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions a report identifying the needs of States in regard to the development and management of ocean resources and the measures currently taken by States and by the competent international organizations in responding to those needs, and to suggest methods and mechanisms for maximizing opportunities for the early realization for all States, during the decade beginning in 1990, of the benefits of the comprehensive legal régime established by the Convention;

14. *Approves* the decision of the Preparatory Commission to hold its eighth regular session at Kingston from 5 to 30 March 1990 and to hold a summer meeting in New York in 1990;

15. *Recognizes* that the protection of the marine environment will be significantly enhanced by the implementation of applicable provisions of the Convention;

16. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his report on the protection and preservation of the marine environment[82] and requests him to make the report available to the intergovernmental meetings to be held in preparation of the proposed 1992 United Nations conference on environment and development;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare an updated and expanded report on the protection and preservation of the marine environment as a contribution to the proposed 1992 conference, taking into account, *inter alia*, the comments thereon;

18. *Calls upon* States and other members of the international community to strengthen their co-operation in the conservation of marine living resources, including the prevention of the use of fishing methods and practices that can have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of marine living resources;

19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare for the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a study on marine scientific research in the light of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

20. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on developments pertaining to the Convention and all related activities and on the implementation of the present resolution;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Law of the sea".

62nd plenary meeting
20 November 1989

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[83] A/38/570 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

[84] A/44/650 and Corr.1.

44/27. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa[85]

A

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY WITH THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE IN SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,[86]

Gravely concerned at the continuing repression of the majority population in South Africa and the continuation of the state of emergency,

Expressing particular concern at the continuing practice of arbitrary detentions and trials, including those of women and children, executions of political prisoners, the ongoing use of vigilante groups and the stifling of the press,

Noting with serious concern the régime's acts of aggression and destabilization against neighbouring independent African States,

1. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the total eradication of *apartheid* and for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic society in which all the people of South Africa, irrespective of race, colour or creed, enjoy the same fundamental freedoms and human rights;

2. *Reaffirms also* its full support to the national liberation movements, the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, which pursue their noble objective to eliminate *apartheid* through political, armed and other forms of struggle and have reiterated their preference for reaching their legitimate objectives through peaceful means;

3. *Condemns* the régime's continuing practice of sentencing to death and executing its opponents and demands that it annul the capital punishment imposed on opponents of *apartheid*, including the "Upington Fourteen", and confer prisoner-of-war status on captured freedom fighters in accordance with the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[87] and Additional Protocol I of 1977 thereto;[88]

4. *Demands* that all political prisoners and detainees, particularly children, be released unconditionally and without subsequent restrictions and that the abhorrent practice of applying repressive measures to children and minors cease immediately;

5. *Calls upon* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals to extend all possible assistance to the struggling people of South Africa, their national liberation movements and South African refugees, particularly women and children;

6. *Also calls upon* all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to step up material, financial and other forms of support to the front-line and other neighbouring independent States that are subject to acts of destabilization by South Africa;

7. *Appeals* to all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously to the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and *Apartheid* Fund set up by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986;

8. *Decides* to continue the authorization of adequate financial provision in the regular budget of the United Nations to enable the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity—namely, the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania—to maintain offices in New York in order to participate effectively in the deliberations of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and other appropriate bodies.

63rd plenary meeting
22 November 1989

B

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR THE ERADICATION OF *APARTHEID* IN SOUTH AFRICA THROUGH GENUINE NEGOTIATIONS

The General Assembly,

Condemning once again the policy and practice of *apartheid*,

Convinced that the continuation of the policy and practice of *apartheid* will lead to further violence and is detrimental to the vital interests of all the people of South Africa,

Convinced that the system of *apartheid* cannot be reformed but must be eliminated,

Taking note of the Declaration of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa on the question of South Africa, adopted at Harare on 21 August 1989,[89]

1. *Reaffirms* its support for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic society in which all the people of South Africa, irrespective of race, colour or creed, will enjoy the same fundamental freedoms and human rights;

2. *Fully supports* the efforts of the South African people to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the conflict in their country through genuine negotiations;

3. *Strongly demands*:

(*a*) The lifting of the state of emergency;

(*b*) The immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners and detainees;

(*c*) The lifting of the ban on all individuals and political organizations opposing *apartheid* and the repeal of restrictions on the press;

(*d*) The withdrawal of the troops from black townships;

(*e*) The cessation of all political trials and political executions;

4. *Considers* that the implementation of the above demands would help create the necessary climate for genuine negotiations and calls upon all parties to take full advantage of opportunities arising therefrom, and further considers that this could also promote an agreement to end *apartheid* and bring about the cessation of violence;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States to use concerted and effective measures to ensure the prompt implementation of the present resolution;

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[85] See also sect. I, note 7, and sect. X.B.3, decision 44/407.

[86] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 22* (A/44/22).

[87] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[88] *Ibid.*, vol. 1125, No. 17512.

[89] A/44/697, annex.

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to promote efforts leading to the eradication of *apartheid* through genuine negotiations.

63rd plenary meeting
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C

COMPREHENSIVE AND MANDATORY SANCTIONS AGAINST THE RACIST RÉGIME OF SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its earlier resolutions and those of the Security Council calling for concerted international action to force the racist régime of South Africa to eradicate *apartheid,*

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid,*[90] in particular paragraphs 255 to 275, and the report of the Commission against *Apartheid* in Sports,[91]

Gravely concerned that, in spite of recent developments in South Africa, the system of *apartheid* remains intact and the régime maintains its repressive domestic practices, its policies of destabilization against neighbouring independent States and its intransigence towards the will of the international community for the prompt elimination of *apartheid,*

Noting with grave concern that sanctions and other measures recommended by the General Assembly, as well as measures introduced unilaterally by a number of States, lack comprehensiveness, co-ordination and adequate monitoring mechanisms,

Gravely concerned that some Member States and transnational corporations have continued economic relations with South Africa, while others continue to exploit opportunities created by sanctions imposed by other States, thus substantially increasing their trade with that country, as indicated in paragraphs 109, 110, 112 and 265 of the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid,*[90]

Convinced that the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations remains the most appropriate and effective means to bring about a peaceful end to *apartheid,*

1. *Reaffirms* that *apartheid* is a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security and that it is a primary responsibility of the United Nations to assist in efforts to eliminate *apartheid* peacefully without further delay;

2. *Calls upon* those States that have increased their trade with South Africa and, particularly, the Federal Republic of Germany, which recently emerged as the leading trading partner of South Africa, to sever trade relations with South Africa;

3. *Calls upon* those Governments that are still opposed to the application of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions to reassess their policies and cease their opposition to the application of such sanctions by the Security Council;

4. *Urges* the Security Council to consider immediate action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations with a view to applying comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa as long as it continues to disregard the demands of the majority of the people of South Africa and of the international community to eradicate *apartheid.*

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D

IMPOSITION, CO-ORDINATION AND STRICT MONITORING OF MEASURES AGAINST RACIST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on sanctions against South Africa, in particular resolution 43/50 D of 5 December 1988,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*[86] and of the report of the Secretary-General on restrictive measures affecting externally dependent areas of the South African economy,[92]

Taking note with appreciation of the recommendations made in the report of the Panel of Eminent Persons that held public hearings, at Geneva from 4 to 6 September 1989, on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia,[93]

Convinced that sanctions and other restrictive measures have had a significant impact on recent developments in South Africa and remain a most effective and necessary instrument of pressure in contributing to a political solution to the crisis in that country,

Considering that measures taken by States individually or collectively, while commendable, vary in coverage and degree of enforcement and monitoring and are not always addressed to those areas of the South African economy which are vulnerable to international pressure,

Concerned at the increasing number of States that exploit the trade gaps created by the uneven and unco-ordinated imposition of restrictive measures,

Noting with concern that a number of transnational corporations, including banks, continue to provide support to the *apartheid* economy by maintaining financial and technological and other ties with South Africa,

Commending those States which have already adopted strict measures against the *apartheid* régime in accordance with United Nations resolutions, as well as non-governmental organizations and individuals, for their contribution to the isolation of the *apartheid* régime,

1. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so, pending the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, to adopt legislative and/or comparable measures to impose effective sanctions against South Africa and, in particular:

(*a*) To impose embargoes on the supply of all products, in particular computer and communications equipment, technologies, skills and services, including military intelligence, that can be used for the military and nuclear industry of South Africa;

(*b*) To impose embargoes on the supply of oil and petroleum products and oil technology;

(*c*) To prohibit the import of coal, gold, other minerals and agricultural products from South Africa;

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[90] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 22* (A/44/22), part one.

[91] *Ibid., Supplement No. 47* (A/44/47).

[92] A/44/555 and Corr.1.

[93] A/44/576-S/20867, annex, sect. V; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/20867.

(*d*) To induce transnational corporations, banks and financial institutions to withdraw effectively from South Africa by ceasing equity investment and cutting off non-equity links, particularly those involving transfer of high technology and know-how;

(*e*) To induce banks to cease the provision of new credits and loans;

(*f*) To consider ending promptly double taxation agreements with South Africa and any form of tax relief in respect of income from investments in that country;

(*g*) To restrict landing and port rights to South African air and sea carriers and to sever direct air, sea and other transport links with South Africa;

(*h*) To ensure, through appropriate measures, that their citizens refrain from serving in South Africa's armed forces and other sensitive sectors;

(*i*) To take appropriate measures to ensure the effectiveness of the sports and cultural boycott of *apartheid* South Africa;

2. *Also urges* all States to monitor strictly the implementation of the above measures and adopt, when necessary, legislation providing for penalties on individuals and enterprises violating those measures;

3. *Calls upon* Governments, intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies of the United Nations, non-governmental organizations and the public at large to take full account of the recommendations of the Panel of Eminent Persons that held public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia;[93]

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on measures to monitor sanctions undertaken by the United Nations system, governments and non-governmental agencies, taking fully into account reports of existing intergovernmental monitoring mechanisms.

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22 November 1989

E

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL PRESSURE ON THE *APARTHEID* ECONOMY OF SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Noting that the maintenance of the *apartheid* economy and the expansion of military and police expenditures substantially depend on the supply of further credits and loans by the international financial community,

Deeply regretting that the participating banks in the Third Interim Agreement with the *apartheid* régime, in spite of demands by the international community, have recently announced the rescheduling of South Africa's external debt, which was due for repayment in 1990,

Considering that the rescheduling of South Africa's external debt at this particular time represents an attempt to undermine the efforts of the international community to promote a peaceful resolution of the conflict in that country,

Taking note of the Kuala Lumpur Statement on Southern Africa adopted by the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting on 21 October 1989,[94]

1. *Deplores* the Third Interim Agreement, particularly its terms and timing, which, by providing for the rescheduling over a period of three and a half years of a significant part of South Africa's debt, lessens the financial pressure on the *apartheid* régime;

2. *Strongly urges* Governments and private financial institutions to deny new bank loans to South Africa, whether to the public or private sectors;

3. *Calls upon* those States which continue to maintain trade and financial links with South Africa to restrict the provision of trade credits and cease loan insurance, in particular:

(*a*) By calling upon all the relevant banks and financial institutions to impose stricter conditions on day-to-day trade financing, specifically through reducing the maximum credit terms to 90 days;

(*b*) By taking South Africa "off cover" with official government agencies for official trade credit and insurance purposes, thus making its acquisition of trade credits more difficult;

4. *Calls upon* all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to use all appropriate means to induce banks and other financial institutions to give effect to the measures outlined above;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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F

RELATIONS BETWEEN SOUTH AFRICA AND ISRAEL

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the relations between South Africa and Israel and, in particular, its resolution 43/50 E of 5 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* on recent developments concerning relations between South Africa and Israel,[95]

Noting with concern that the military relations between South Africa and Israel, especially in the area of military technology and, in particular, the collaboration in the recent production and testing of nuclear missiles, continue unabated,

Taking note of the relevant provision of the final document on southern Africa adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[76]

1. *Condemns* the collaboration of Israel with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields;

2. *Reiterates its demand* that Israel desist from and terminate forthwith all forms of collaboration with South Africa, particularly in the military and nuclear fields;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to continue to monitor the relations between South Africa and Israel and keep them under constant review and re-

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[94] A/44/672-S/20914, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/20914.

[95] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 22* (A/44/22), part two.

port to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

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G

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST *APARTHEID*

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,[86]

1. *Commends* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* for its work in the discharge of its responsibilities in promoting international action against *apartheid*;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee and endorses the recommendations contained in paragraph 275 of the report relating to its programme of work;

3. *Authorizes* the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate and acting as a focal point for the international campaign against *apartheid* and with the support services of the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat, to continue:

(*a*) To monitor closely the situation in South Africa and the actions of the international community regarding the imposition and implementation of sanctions and other restrictive measures and their impact on *apartheid* South Africa;

(*b*) To mobilize international action against *apartheid*, *inter alia*, through collection, analysis and dissemination of information, through liaison with non-governmental organizations and relevant individuals and groups able to influence public opinion and decision-making, and through hearings, conferences, consultations, missions, publicity and other relevant activities;

4. *Appeals* to all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to increase their co-operation with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate;

5. *Requests* all United Nations bodies, organs and agencies to co-operate with the Special Committee and the Centre against *Apartheid* in their activities in order to ensure consistency and improve co-ordination and the greatest use of available resources in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

6. *Requests* Governments and organizations to provide financial and other assistance for the special projects of the Special Committee and to make generous contributions to the Trust Fund for Publicity against *Apartheid*;

7. *Appeals* to all Governments, intergovernmental organizations, information media, non-governmental organizations and individuals to co-operate with the Centre against *Apartheid* and the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in their activities relating to *apartheid* and, in particular, in disseminating information on the situation in South Africa in order to mitigate the effects of the restraints on the press in South Africa and to counteract South African propaganda effectively;

8. *Decides* to make a special allocation of 430,000 United States dollars to the Special Committee for 1990 from the regular budget of the United Nations to cover the cost of special projects to be decided upon by the Committee.

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H

OIL EMBARGO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa,[96]

Recalling its resolutions on an oil embargo against South Africa, in particular resolution 43/50 J of 5 December 1988,

Noting that, while oil-exporting States have committed themselves to an oil embargo against South Africa, very few major shipping States have done so,

Concerned that the racist régime of South Africa has been able to circumvent the oil embargoes and comparable measures adopted by States,

Commending action taken by labour unions, student groups and anti-*apartheid* organizations against companies involved in the violation of the oil embargo against South Africa, and for the enforcement of the embargo,

Convinced that an effective oil embargo against South Africa would complement the arms embargo against the *apartheid* régime and serve to curtail both its acts of aggression against the front-line States and its repression of the people of South Africa,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa;[96]

2. *Notes* the intention of the Intergovernmental Group to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, in keeping with paragraph 44 of the Group's report;

3. *Takes note also* of the report of the Panel on the Hearings on the Oil Embargo against South Africa held in New York on 12 and 13 April 1989;[97]

4. *Urges* the Security Council to take action without further delay to impose a mandatory embargo on the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa as well as on the supply of equipment and technology to, financing of and investment in its oil industry and coal liquefaction projects;

5. *Requests* all States concerned, pending a decision by the Security Council, to adopt effective measures and/or legislation to broaden the scope of the oil embargo in order to ensure the complete cessation of the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa, whether directly or indirectly, and in particular:

(*a*) To apply strictly the "end users" clause and other conditions concerning restriction on destination to ensure compliance with the embargo;

(*b*) To compel the companies originally selling or purchasing oil or petroleum products, as appropriate to each nation, to desist from selling, reselling or otherwise transferring oil and petroleum products to South Africa, whether directly or indirectly;

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[96] *Ibid., Supplement No. 44* (A/44/44).

[97] A/44/279-S/20634, annex.

(*c*) To establish strict control over the supply of oil and petroleum products to South Africa by intermediaries, oil companies and traders by placing responsibility for the fulfilment of the contract on the first buyer or seller of oil and petroleum products who would, therefore, be liable for the actions of these parties;

(*d*) To prevent access by South Africa to other sources of energy, including the supply of raw materials, technical know-how, financial assistance and transport;

(*e*) To prohibit all assistance to *apartheid* South Africa, including the provision of finance, technology, equipment or personnel for the prospecting, development or production of hydrocarbon resources, the construction or operation of oil-from-coal or oil-from-gas plants or the development and operation of plants producing fuel substitutes and additives such as ethanol and methanol;

(*f*) To prevent South African corporations from maintaining or expanding their holdings in oil companies or properties outside South Africa;

(*g*) To terminate the transport of oil and petroleum products to South Africa by ships flying their flags, or by ships that are ultimately owned, managed or chartered by their nationals or by companies within their jurisdiction;

(*h*) To develop a system for registration of ships, registered or owned by their nationals, that have unloaded oil or petroleum products in South Africa in contravention of embargoes imposed, and to discourage such ships from calling at South African ports;

(*i*) To impose penal action against companies and individuals that have been involved in violating the oil embargo, and to publicize cases of successful prosecutions in conformity with their national laws;

(*j*) To gather, exchange and disseminate information regarding violations of the oil embargo, including ways and means to prevent such violations, and to take concerted measures against violators;

6. *Authorizes* the Intergovernmental Group to take action to promote public awareness of the oil embargo against South Africa, including, when necessary, sending missions and participating in relevant conferences and meetings;

7. *Requests* the Intergovernmental Group to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including proposals for strengthening the mechanism to monitor the supply and shipment of oil and petroleum products to South Africa;

8. *Requests* all States to extend their co-operation to the Intergovernmental Group in the implementation of the present resolution, including submission of proposals for strengthening the mechanism to monitor the supply and shipment of oil and petroleum products to South Africa;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Intergovernmental Group with all necessary assistance for the implementation of the present resolution.

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I

MILITARY COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions and those of the Security Council on the arms embargo, as well as other resolutions on collaboration with South Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,[86]

Reiterating that the full implementation of an arms embargo against South Africa is an essential element of international action against *apartheid*,

Taking note of the statement adopted on 18 December 1987 by the Security Council Committee established by Council resolution 421 (1977), of 9 December 1977, concerning the question of South Africa, which "noted with alarm and great concern that large quantities of arms and military equipment, including highly sophisticated *matériel*, were still reaching South Africa directly or via clandestine routes",[98]

Expressing serious concern at the increasing number of violations of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa,

Regretting that some countries surreptitiously continue to deal in arms with South Africa and allow South Africa to participate in international arms exhibitions,

1. *Strongly deplores* the actions of those States and organizations which directly or indirectly continue to violate the arms embargo and collaborate with South Africa in the military, nuclear, intelligence and technology fields and, in particular, Israel, for providing nuclear technology and two corporations based in the Federal Republic of Germany, for supplying blueprints for the manufacture of submarines and other related military *matériel*; and calls upon Israel to terminate forthwith such hostile acts and upon the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to honour its obligations under Security Council resolution 421 (1977) by prosecuting the said corporations;

2. *Deplores* the actions of Chile, which has become an important outlet for the sale of South Africa's military hardware and strongly urges it to refrain forthwith from such acts;

3. *Urges* the Security Council to consider immediate steps to ensure the scrupulous and full implementation of the arms embargo imposed by the Council in resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 and its effective monitoring;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to keep the matter under constant review and to report thereon to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

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J

UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its earlier resolutions on the United Nations

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[98] See S/19396, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19396.

Trust Fund for South Africa, in particular resolution 43/50 I of 5 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,[99] to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund,

Gravely concerned at the continued nation-wide state of emergency and security regulations which criminalize political dissent and protest,

Alarmed by the continued detentions without trials, forced removals, bannings, restriction orders, political trials, death sentences imposed on opponents of *apartheid* and harassment of trade unions, church and other organizations and individuals involved in peaceful protest and dissent,

Reaffirming that increased humanitarian and legal assistance by the international community to those persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa is more than ever necessary to alleviate their plight and sustain their efforts,

Strongly convinced that increased contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned are necessary to enable them to meet the extensive needs for humanitarian and legal assistance,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

3. *Appeals* for generous and increased contributions to the Trust Fund;

4. *Also appeals* for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in South Africa;

5. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund for their persistent efforts to promote humanitarian and legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia, as well as assistance to their families and to refugees from South Africa.

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22 November 1989

K

CONCERTED INTERNATIONAL ACTION FOR THE ELIMINATION OF *APARTHEID*

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the critical situation in South Africa caused by the policy of *apartheid* and in particular by the extension of the nation-wide state of emergency,

Convinced that the root-cause of the crisis in southern Africa is the policy of *apartheid,*

Noting with grave concern that in order to perpetuate *apartheid* in South Africa the authorities there have committed acts of aggression and breaches of the peace,

Recognizing that the policy of bantustanization deprives the majority of the people of their citizenship and makes them foreigners in their own country,

Noting that the so-called reforms in South Africa have had the effect of further entrenching the *apartheid* system and further dividing the people of South Africa,

Convinced that only the total eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of majority rule on the basis of the free and fair exercise of universal adult suffrage can lead to a peaceful and lasting solution in South Africa,

Also convinced that broad-based negotiations involving the genuine representatives of South Africa's majority population should be initiated immediately by the South African authorities with a view to establishing a free, democratic, united and non-racial South Africa,

Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community to take all necessary action for the eradication of *apartheid,* and, in particular, the need for effective pressure on the South African authorities as a peaceful means of achieving the abolition of *apartheid,*

Encouraged, in this context, by the growing international consensus, as demonstrated by the adoption of Security Council resolution 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985, and the increase in and expansion of national, regional and intergovernmental measures to this end,

Considering sanctions to be the most effective peaceful means available to the international community to increase pressure on the South African authorities,

Convinced of the vital importance of the strict observance of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by which the Council instituted a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, and Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 concerning the import of arms, ammunition and military vehicles produced in South Africa, and of the need to make these embargoes fully effective in conformity with Council resolution 591 (1986) of 28 November 1986,

Commending the national policies not to sell and export oil to South Africa,

Considering that measures to ensure effective and scrupulous implementation of such embargoes through international co-operation are essential and urgent,

Noting, in this respect, the efforts undertaken by the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa,

Noting with deep concern that, through a combination of military and economic pressures, in violation of international law, the authorities of South Africa have resorted to economic reprisals and aggression against and destabilization of neighbouring States,

Alarmed by the deteriorating situation of millions of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in southern Africa caused by these policies and actions,

Considering that contacts between *apartheid* South Africa and the front-line and other neighbouring States, necessitated by geography, colonial legacy and other reasons, should not be used by other States as a pretext for legitimizing the *apartheid* system or justifying attempts to break the international isolation of that system,

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[99] A/44/556.

Convinced that the existence of *apartheid* will continue to lead to ever-increasing resistance by the oppressed people, by all possible means, and increased tension and conflict that will have far-reaching consequences for southern Africa and the world,

Also convinced that policies of collaboration with the *apartheid* régime, instead of respect for the legitimate aspirations of the genuine representatives of the great majority of the people, will encourage its repression and aggression against neighbouring States and its defiance of the United Nations,

Expressing its full support for the legitimate aspiration of African States and peoples and of the Organization of African Unity for the total liberation of the continent of Africa from colonialism and racism,

1. *Strongly condemns* the policy of *apartheid* that deprives the majority of the South African population of their dignity, fundamental freedoms and human rights;

2. *Also strongly condemns* the South African authorities for the killings, arbitrary mass arrests and the detention of members of mass organizations as well as other individuals who are opposing the *apartheid* system and the state of emergency, and for the detention of and even the use of violence against children;

3. *Condemns* the overt and the covert aggressive actions which South Africa has carried out for the destabilization of neighbouring States, as well as those aimed against refugees from South Africa;

4. *Demands* that the authorities of South Africa:

(*a*) Release immediately, unconditionally and effectively Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners, detainees and restrictees;

(*b*) Immediately lift the state of emergency;

(*c*) Abrogate discriminatory laws and lift bans on all organizations and individuals, as well as end restrictions on and censorship of news media;

(*d*) Cease all political trials and political executions;

(*e*) Grant freedom of association and full trade union rights to all workers of South Africa;

(*f*) Initiate a political dialogue with genuine leaders of the majority population with a view to eradicating *apartheid* without delay and establishing a representative government;

(*g*) Eradicate the bantustan structures;

(*h*) Immediately end the destabilization of front-line and neighbouring States;

5. *Urges* the Security Council to consider without delay the adoption of effective mandatory sanctions against South Africa;

6. *Also urges* the Security Council to take steps for the strict implementation of the mandatory arms embargo instituted by it in resolution 418 (1977) and of the arms embargo requested in its resolution 558 (1984) and, within the context of the relevant resolutions, to secure an end to military and nuclear co-operation with South Africa and the import of military equipment or supplies from South Africa;

7. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet done so, pending mandatory sanctions by the Security Council, to consider national legislative or other appropriate measures to exert pressure on the *apartheid* régime of South Africa, such as:

(*a*) Cessation of further investment in and financial loans to South Africa;

(*b*) An end to all promotion of and support for trade with South Africa;

(*c*) Prohibition of the sale of krugerrand and all other coins minted in South Africa;

(*d*) Cessation of all forms of military, police or intelligence co-operation with the authorities of South Africa, in particular the sale of computer equipment;

(*e*) An end to nuclear collaboration with South Africa;

(*f*) Cessation of export and sale of oil and petroleum products to South Africa;

(*g*) Other measures within the economic and commercial fields;

8. *Recognizes* the pressing need, existing and potential, of South Africa's neighbouring States for economic assistance, as a complement and not as an alternative to sanctions against South Africa, and appeals to all States, organizations and institutions:

(*a*) To increase assistance to the front-line States and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference in order to increase their economic strength and independence from South Africa;

(*b*) To increase humanitarian, legal, educational and other such assistance and support to the victims of *apartheid*, to the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and to all those struggling against *apartheid* and for a non-racial, democratic society in South Africa;

9. *Appeals* to all Governments and organizations to take appropriate action for the cessation of all academic, cultural, scientific and sports relations that would support the *apartheid* régime of South Africa, as well as relations with individuals, institutions and other bodies endorsing or based on *apartheid*;

10. *Commends* the States that have already adopted voluntary measures against the *apartheid* régime of South Africa in accordance with General Assembly resolution 43/50 K of 5 December 1988 and invites those which have not yet done so to follow their example;

11. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the total eradication of *apartheid* and for the establishment of a non-racial, democratic society in which all the people, irrespective of race, colour or creed, enjoy fundamental freedoms and human rights;

12. *Pays tribute to and expresses solidarity with* organizations and individuals struggling against *apartheid* and for a non-racial, democratic society in accordance with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;[100]

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

63rd plenary meeting
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L

SUPPORT FOR THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION AGAINST *APARTHEID* IN SPORTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the boycott of *apartheid* in sports and in particular resolution 32/105 M of 14

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[100] Resolution 217 A (III).

December 1977 by which it adopted the International Declaration against *Apartheid* in Sports and resolution 40/64 G of 10 December 1985, the annex to which contains the International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports,

Having considered the report of the Commission against *Apartheid* in Sports[91] and the relevant sections of the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,[86]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Commission against *Apartheid* in Sports;

2. *Calls upon* those States that have signed the International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports to ratify it and also calls upon other States to accede to it as soon as possible;

3. *Commends* those Governments, organizations and individual sportsmen and sportswomen that have taken action in accordance with the Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa with a view to achieving a total isolation of *apartheid* in sports;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to continue issuing the Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa;

5. *Calls upon* those international sports organizations and federations that have not yet expelled South Africa or suspended its membership to do so without further delay;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Commission against *Apartheid* in Sports with all needed assistance.

63rd plenary meeting
22 November 1989

44/40. The situation in the Middle East

A

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Reaffirming its resolutions 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/123 F of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 38/180 A to D of 19 December 1983, 39/146 A to C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 A to C of 16 December 1985, 41/162 A to C of 4 December 1986, 42/209 A to D of 11 December 1987 and 43/54 A to C of 6 December 1988,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 511 (1982) of 18 June 1982, 512 (1982) of 19 June 1982, 513 (1982) of 4 July 1982, 515 (1982) of 29 July 1982, 516 (1982) of 1 August 1982, 517 (1982) of 4 August 1982, 518 (1982) of 12 August 1982, 519 (1982) of 17 August 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, 521 (1982) of 19 September 1982 and 555 (1984) of 12 October 1984 and other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 27 October 1989,[101] 16 November 1989[102] and 22 November 1989,[103]

Reaffirming the need for continued collective support for the decisions adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982,[104] which were confirmed by subsequent Arab summit conferences, including the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 23 to 26 May 1989, reiterating its previous resolutions on the question of Palestine and its support for the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and considering that the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/58 C and other resolutions related to the question of Palestine, would contribute to the promotion of peace in the region,

Welcoming all efforts contributing towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, in accordance with the United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and to the situation in the Middle East,

Welcoming the world-wide support extended to the just cause of the Palestinian people and the other Arab countries in their struggle against Israeli aggression and occupation in order to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights, as affirmed by previous resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of Palestine and on the situation in the Middle East,

Gravely concerned that the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories still remain under Israeli occupation, that the relevant resolutions of the United Nations have not been implemented and that the Palestinian people is still denied the restoration of its land and the exercise of its inalienable national rights in conformity with international law, as reaffirmed by resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[2] to the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

Reaffirming also all relevant United Nations resolutions which stipulate that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law and that Israel must withdraw unconditionally from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

Reaffirming further the imperative necessity of establishing a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region, based on full respect for the Charter and the principles of international law,

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[101] A/44/690 and Add.1.

[102] A/44/731-S/20968; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/20968.

[103] A/44/737-S/20971; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/20971.

[104] See A/37/696-S/15510, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1982*, document S/15510, annex.

Gravely concerned also at the continuing Israeli policies involving the escalation and expansion of the conflict in the region, which further violate the principles of international law and endanger international peace and security,

Stressing once again the great importance of the time factor in the endeavours to achieve an early comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms its conviction* that the question of Palestine is the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region will be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights and the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories;

2. *Reaffirms* that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people;

3. *Declares once more* that peace in the Middle East is indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem, under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of its relevant resolutions, which ensures the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and which enables the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to exercise its inalienable rights, including the right to return and the right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of its independent sovereign State in Palestine, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to the question of Palestine, in particular General Assembly resolutions ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 36/120 A to F of 10 December 1981, 37/86 A to D of 10 December 1982, 37/86 E of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A to D of 11 December 1984, 40/96 A to D of 12 December 1985, 41/43 A to D of 2 December 1986, 42/66 A to D of 2 December 1987, 43/54 A to C of 6 December 1988, and 43/175 A to C, 43/176 and 43/177 of 15 December 1988;

4. *Considers* the Arab peace plan adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982,[104] which was confirmed by subsequent Arab summit conferences, including the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 23 to 26 May 1989, as well as relevant efforts and action to implement the Fez plan, as an important contribution towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

5. *Condemns* Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and demands the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since 1967;

6. *Rejects* all agreements and arrangements which violate the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and contradict the principles of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area;

7. *Deplores* Israel's failure to comply with Security Council resolutions 476 (1980) of 30 June 1980 and 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980 and General Assembly resolutions 35/207 of 16 December 1980 and 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981; determines that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it as its "capital" as well as the measures to alter its physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status are null and void and demands that they be rescinded immediately; and calls upon all Member States, the specialized agencies and all other international organizations to abide by the present resolution and all other relevant resolutions and decisions;

8. *Condemns* Israel's aggression, policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and outside this territory, including expropriation, establishment of settlements, annexation and other terrorist, aggressive and repressive measures, which are in violation of the Charter and the principles of international law and the relevant international conventions;

9. *Strongly condemns* the imposition by Israel of its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, its annexationist policies and practices, the establishment of settlements, the confiscation of lands, the diversion of water resources and the imposition of Israeli citizenship on Syrian nationals, and declares that all these measures are null and void and constitute a violation of the rules and principles of international law relative to belligerent occupation, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

10. *Considers* that the agreements on strategic cooperation between the United States of America and Israel, signed on 30 November 1981, and the continued supply of modern arms and *matériel* to Israel, augmented by substantial economic aid, including the Agreement on the Establishment of a Free Trade Area between the two Governments, have encouraged Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and have had adverse effects on efforts for the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and pose a threat to the security of the region;

11. *Calls once more upon* all States to put an end to the flow to Israel of any military, economic, financial and technological aid, as well as of human resources, aimed at encouraging it to pursue its aggressive policies against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people;

12. *Strongly condemns* the continuing and increasing collaboration between Israel and the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields, which constitutes a hostile act against the African and Arab States and enables Israel to enhance its nuclear capabilities, thus subjecting the States of the region to nuclear blackmail;

13. *Reaffirms its call* for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on an equal footing, and that the Conference should be effective with full authority, in order to achieve a comprehensive and just solution based on the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian territory,

including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with United Nations resolutions relevant to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East;

14. *Endorses the call* for setting up a preparatory committee, within the framework of the Security Council, with the participation of the permanent members of the Council, to take the necessary action to convene the Conference;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects.

73rd plenary meeting
4 December 1989

B

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 22 November 1989,[103]

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/123 A of 16 December 1982, 38/180 A of 19 December 1983, 39/146 B of 14 December 1984, 40/168 B of 16 December 1985, 41/162 B of 4 December 1986, 42/209 C of 11 December 1987 and 43/54 B of 6 December 1988,

Recalling its resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, in which it defined an act of aggression, *inter alia*, as "the invasion or attack by the armed forces of a State of the territory of another State, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State or part thereof" and provided that "no consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression",

Reaffirming the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Reaffirming once more the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[2] to the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

Noting that Israel's record, policies and actions establish conclusively that it is not a peace-loving Member State and that it has not carried out its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting also that Israel has refused, in violation of Article 25 of the Charter, to accept and carry out the numerous relevant decisions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 497 (1981), thus failing to carry out its obligations under the Charter,

1. *Strongly condemns* Israel for its failure to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and General Assembly resolutions 36/226 B, ES-9/1, 37/123 A, 38/180 A, 39/146 B, 40/168 B, 41/162 B, 42/209 C and 43/54 B;

2. *Declares once more* that Israel's continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan and its decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan constitute an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX);

3. *Declares once more* that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

4. *Declares* all Israeli policies and practices of, or aimed at, annexation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and of the other occupied Arab territories to be illegal and in violation of international law and of the relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. *Determines once more* that all actions taken by Israel to give effect to its decision relating to the occupied Syrian Arab Golan are illegal and invalid and shall not be recognized;

6. *Reaffirms its determination* that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,[75] and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, continue to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect for their obligations under these instruments in all circumstances;

7. *Determines once more* that the continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan since 1967 and its annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981, following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on that territory, constitute a continuing threat to international peace and security;

8. *Strongly deplores* the negative vote by a permanent member of the Security Council which prevented the Council from adopting against Israel, under Chapter VII of the Charter, the "appropriate measures" referred to in resolution 497 (1981) unanimously adopted by the Council;

9. *Further deplores* any political, economic, financial, military and technological support to Israel that encourages it to commit acts of aggression and to consolidate and perpetuate its occupation and annexation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories;

10. *Firmly emphasizes once more* its demand that Israel, the occupying Power, rescind forthwith its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan, which resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

11. *Reaffirms once more* the overriding necessity of the total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, which is an essential prerequisite for the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East;

12. *Determines once more* that Israel's record, policies and actions confirm that it is not a peace-loving Member State, that it has persistently violated the principles contained in the Charter and that it has carried out neither its obligations under the Charter nor its commitment under General Assembly resolution 273 (III) of 11 May 1949;

13. *Calls once more upon* all Member States to apply the following measures:

(*a*) To refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons and related equipment and to suspend any military assistance that Israel receives from them;

(*b*) To refrain from acquiring any weapons or military equipment from Israel;

(*c*) To suspend economic, financial and technological assistance to and co-operation with Israel;

(*d*) To sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel;

14. *Reiterates its call* to all Member States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with Israel in order totally to isolate it in all fields;

15. *Urges* non-member States to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

16. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other international organizations to conform their relations with Israel to the terms of the present resolution;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

73rd plenary meeting
4 December 1989

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/120 E of 10 December 1981, 37/123 C of 16 December 1982, 38/180 C of 19 December 1983, 39/146 C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 C of 16 December 1985, 41/162 C of 4 December 1986, 42/209 D of 11 December 1987 and 43/54 C of 6 December 1988, in which it determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which had altered or purported to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular the so-called "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith,

Recalling Security Council resolution 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided not to recognize the "Basic Law" and called upon those States that had established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 22 November 1989,[103]

1. *Determines* that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

2. *Deplores* the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980), and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution;

3. *Calls once more upon* those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

73rd plenary meeting
4 December 1989

44/41. Question of Palestine

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 3375 (XXX) and 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/20 of 24 November 1976, 32/40 of 2 December 1977, 33/28 of 7 December 1978, 34/65 A and B of 29 November 1979 and 34/65 C and D of 12 December 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/169 of 15 December 1980, 36/120 of 10 December 1981, ES-7/4 of 28 April 1982, ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982, ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982, 37/86 A of 10 December 1982, 38/58 A of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A of 11 December 1984, 40/96 A of 12 December 1985, 41/43 A of 2 December 1986, 42/66 A of 2 December 1987 and 43/175 A of 15 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,[105]

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee contained in paragraphs 110 to 118 of its report and draws the attention of the Security Council to the fact that action on the Committee's recommendations, as repeatedly endorsed by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session and subsequently, is still awaited;

3. *Requests* the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine as well as the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights[106] and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly or the Security Council, as appropriate;

4. *Authorizes* the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations, including representation at conferences and meetings and the sending of delegations, to make such adjustments in its approved programme of seminars and symposia and meetings for non-governmental organizations as it may consider necessary, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session and thereafter;

5. *Also requests* the Committee to continue to extend its co-operation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution towards heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine and creating a more favourable atmosphere for the full implementation of the Committee's recommendations, and to take the necessary steps to expand its contacts with those organizations;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, established under General Assembly resolution 194 (III), as well as other United Nations bodies associated with the question of Palestine, to continue to co-operate fully with the Committee and to make available to it, at its request, the relevant information and documentation which they have at their disposal;

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[105] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 35* (A/44/35).

[106] *Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, sect. B.

7. *Decides* to circulate the report of the Committee to all the competent bodies of the United Nations and urges them to take the necessary action, as appropriate, in accordance with the Committee's programme of implementation;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Committee with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its tasks.

76th plenary meeting
6 December 1989

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,[105]

Taking note, in particular, of the relevant information contained in paragraphs 64 to 93 of that report,

Recalling its resolutions 32/40 B of 2 December 1977, 33/28 C of 7 December 1978, 34/65 D of 12 December 1979, 35/169 D of 15 December 1980, 36/120 B of 10 December 1981, 37/86 B of 10 December 1982, 38/58 B of 13 December 1983, 39/49 B of 11 December 1984, 40/96 B of 12 December 1985, 41/43 B of 2 December 1986, 42/66 B of 2 December 1987 and 43/175 B of 15 December 1988,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by the Secretary-General in compliance with General Assembly resolution 43/175 B;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat with the necessary resources and to ensure that it continues to discharge the tasks detailed in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 32/40 B, paragraph 2 (*b*) of resolution 34/65 D, paragraph 3 of resolution 36/120 B, paragraph 3 of resolution 38/58 B, paragraph 3 of resolution 40/96 B and paragraph 2 of resolution 42/66 B, in consultation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and under its guidance;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the continued co-operation of the Department of Public Information and other units of the Secretariat in enabling the Division for Palestinian Rights to perform its tasks and in covering adequately the various aspects of the question of Palestine;

4. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to lend their co-operation to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Division for Palestinian Rights in the performance of their tasks;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by Member States to observe annually on 29 November the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People.

76th plenary meeting
6 December 1989

C

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,[105]

Taking note, in particular, of the information contained in paragraphs 94 to 109 of that report,

Recalling its resolutions 43/175 C, 43/176 and 43/177 of 15 December 1988,

Convinced that the world-wide dissemination of accurate and comprehensive information and the role of non-governmental organizations and institutions remain of vital importance in heightening awareness of and support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent sovereign Palestinian State,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in compliance with General Assembly resolution 43/175 C;

2. *Requests* the Department of Public Information, in full co-operation and co-ordination with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to continue its special information programme on the question of Palestine for the biennium 1990-1991, with particular emphasis on public opinion in Europe and North America and, in particular:

(*a*) To disseminate information on all the activities of the United Nations system relating to the question of Palestine, including reports of the work carried out by the relevant United Nations organs;

(*b*) To continue to issue and update publications on the various aspects of the question of Palestine, including Israeli violations of the human rights of the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories as reported by the relevant United Nations organs;

(*c*) To expand its audio-visual material on the question of Palestine, including the production of special series of radio programmes and television broadcasts;

(*d*) To organize fact-finding news missions to the area for journalists;

(*e*) To organize regional and national encounters for journalists.

76th plenary meeting
6 December 1989

44/42. Question of Palestine

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 16 November 1989,[102]

Having heard the statement made on 29 November 1989 by the chairman of the observer delegation of Palestine,[107]

Stressing that achieving a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict, the core of which is the question of Palestine, will constitute a significant contribution to international peace and security,

Aware of the overwhelming support for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East,

Noting with appreciation the endeavours of the Secretary-General to achieve the convening of the Conference,

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[107] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 67th meeting (A/44/PV.67).

Preoccupied by the increasingly serious situation in the occupied Palestinian territory as a result of persistent policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, and by the continuing lack of progress in achieving peace in the Middle East,

Aware of the ongoing uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people since 9 December 1987, aimed at ending Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory occupied since 1967,

1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the core of which is the question of Palestine;

2. *Calls once again* for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, on an equal footing, and the five permanent members of the Security Council, based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination;

3. *Reaffirms* the following principles for the achievement of comprehensive peace:

(*a*) The withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and from the other occupied Arab territories;

(*b*) Guaranteeing arrangements for security of all States in the region, including those named in resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, within secure and internationally recognized boundaries;

(*c*) Resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and subsequent relevant resolutions;

(*d*) Dismantling the Israeli settlements in the territories occupied since 1967;

(*e*) Guaranteeing freedom of access to Holy Places, religious buildings and sites;

4. *Notes* the expressed desire and endeavours to place the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, under the supervision of the United Nations for a limited period, as part of the peace process;

5. *Once again invites* the Security Council to consider measures needed to convene the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, including the establishment of a preparatory committee, and to consider guarantees for security measures agreed upon by the Conference for all States in the region;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, to facilitate the convening of the Conference, and to submit progress reports on developments in this matter.

76th plenary meeting
6 December 1989

44/43. Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983 and 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985, and General Assembly resolutions 41/31 of 3 November 1986, 42/18 of 12 November 1987 and 43/11 of 25 October 1988,

Aware that, under the Charter of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations and that each Member undertakes to comply with the decision of the Court in any case to which it is a party,

Considering that Article 36, paragraph 6, of the Statute of the Court provides that "in the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court",

Recalling the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 in the case of "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua",[108]

Having considered the events that have taken place in and against Nicaragua since the Judgment was rendered, in particular the continued financing by the United States of America of military and other activities in and against Nicaragua,

Emphasizing the obligation of States, under customary international law, not to intervene in the internal affairs of other States,

1. *Reiterates once again its urgent call* for full and immediate compliance with the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 in the case of "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua" in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly informed on the implementation of the present resolution;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance".

77th plenary meeting
7 December 1989

44/100. Programme of Activities in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The General Assembly,

Having considered the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[109]

Bearing in mind that the year 1990 will mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[110]

Emphasizing the importance of the occasion to evaluate the progress achieved during the period in the process of decolonization, in particular in the implementation of the Declaration during the past thirty years, as well as the role played by the United Nations and its system of organizations in that regard, and to formulate specific measures for the elimination of all remnants of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in various areas of the world,

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[108] Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America), Merits, Judgment, *I.C.J. Reports 1986*, p. 14.

[109] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23), chap. II.

[110] Resolution 1514 (XV).

1. *Approves* the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and endorses the Programme of Activities in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples set out in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Commends* the Programme, for appropriate action, to all States, the United Nations bodies concerned, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the present resolution and, in particular, to make adequate resources available for undertaking the measures envisaged in the Programme;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee to follow closely the implementation of the Programme and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

80th plenary meeting
11 December 1989

ANNEX

Programme of Activities in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

1. The commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples[110] would be an appropriate occasion to evaluate the progress achieved during the past thirty years in the implementation of the Declaration, as well as the role played by the United Nations and its system of organizations in that regard. It would also, in the light of General Assembly resolution 43/47, of 22 November 1988, on the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, provide the opportunity to formulate specific measures for the elimination of all remnants of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in various areas of the world. To this end, the following special programme of activities is envisaged.

A. ACTIVITIES AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

Commemorative meeting of the General Assembly

2. The General Assembly shall hold a special commemorative meeting in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration, it being understood that the specific modalities and procedures for the commemoration (recognition of contributions made by individuals) would be the subject of subsequent consultations between the President of the General Assembly and the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(*a*) The meeting shall be held at United Nations Headquarters in early October 1990 when a number of heads of State or Government are present.

(*b*) Statements might be made by the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, the Chairman of the Special Committee and the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, and by the representatives of the regional groups.

Commemorative declaration to be adopted by the General Assembly

3. The Special Committee shall prepare the draft text of a commemorative declaration to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session. The declaration would not only highlight the work accomplished during the past thirty years but would also take into account the plan of action for the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.[111]

Seminars to be held by the Special Committee

Regional seminars

4. The Special Committee shall hold in 1990 two regional seminars on the subject of decolonization.

5. Those seminars would be an appropriate occasion for the participants to reflect upon the specific concerns and problems of the small dependent islands. In that connection, the following themes might be considered:

(*a*) Self-determination and economic and social development: the case of small islands;

(*b*) Heightening of awareness of options concerning future political status;

(*c*) Colonialism and racial discrimination;

(*d*) Self-determination: the constraints faced by small Territories—prospects and challenges for the future;

(*e*) Self-determination and regional integration of small islands;

(*f*) Advantages and disadvantages of foreign economic interests and/or activities in the small Territories: the views of the populations concerned;

(*g*) Consequences of the military use of small islands;

(*h*) Environmental problems affecting small islands;

(*i*) Protection of land for island populations and dangers of foreign exploitation;

(*j*) Protection of natural resources, particularly marine resources, for the benefit of the populations of small islands and Territories.

6. The working papers prepared by the Secretariat on specific Territories for the 1990 session of the Special Committee could serve as a basis for discussions. Participants will also be asked to submit papers on the above themes.

7. The seminars will be held in the Caribbean and the Asia/Pacific regions at the appropriate time prior to the session of the Special Committee to be held in July/August 1990.

8. Seminars may be attended by the following:

(*a*) Up to five members of the Special Committee, one from each region;

(*b*) The representative of the Secretary-General;

(*c*) The Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*;

(*d*) Representatives of the host Government;

(*e*) Representatives of the administering Powers;

(*f*) Representatives of specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system;

(*g*) Representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the regions concerned—at least one per Territory—should be invited to participate in those seminars (the modalities for their participation to be determined in consultation with the administering Powers concerned);

(*h*) Up to 30 representatives of non-governmental organizations based in the region;

(*i*) Up to three eminent personalities in the field of decolonization.

Seminar at United Nations Headquarters

9. The Special Committee shall organize, in close consultation with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a seminar on dissemination of information on decolonization to be held at United Nations Headquarters. Participants would include journalists accredited to the United Nations and representatives of non-governmental organizations, universities and other educational and research institutions, etc.

Activities by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, other international organizations and the non-governmental organizations concerned

10. The organizations concerned are requested to undertake various activities in commemoration of the anniversary during 1990. These activities may include the preparation of special publications and studies and the holding of exhibits, seminars and symposia. An account of activi-

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[111] See sect. X.B.1, decision 44/429.

ties related to decolonization would be highlighted with a view to enhancing the assistance of those organizations to the ongoing decolonization process.

11. The organizations concerned are requested to draw up concrete programmes of assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories.

Dissemination of information on decolonization

12. The Secretary-General is requested to take concrete measures to give widespread and intensified publicity to the situation in the Territories concerned and to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. In particular, the Department of Public Information and the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship, in consultation with the Special Committee, should:

(*a*) Prepare special publications devoted to the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration, including special issues of the *Decolonization* bulletin and *Objective: Justice*;

(*b*) Hold public screenings of films concerning the process of decolonization;

(*c*) Prepare and distribute audio-visual materials on decolonization to national radio and television stations;

(*d*) Hold exhibitions of photographs and publications related to decolonization, both at United Nations Headquarters and at various United Nations information centres;

(*e*) Organize special briefings of non-governmental organizations and other interested groups on the subject of decolonization.

Other activities

13. The motto for the anniversary shall be: "Complete decolonization—objective 2000".

14. The Secretary-General is requested to arrange, through the United Nations Postal Administration, for a special postal cancellation to mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration.

B. ACTIVITIES AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

15. Intergovernmental regional organizations are requested to intensify their activities to help eliminate the last manifestations of colonialism and, to that end, to increase their collaboration with one another. They are also encouraged to hold commemorative meetings and seminars, prepare special studies on various aspects of colonial questions and adopt measures to increase moral and material assistance to the peoples concerned.

C. ACTIVITIES AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

16. Heads of State and Government, high-ranking officials and representatives of political movements, religious organizations, trade unions and other national organizations are called upon to issue special messages on the occasion of the anniversary.

17. Governments may be invited to establish, in co-operation with national United Nations associations, national committees for the commemoration of the anniversary to plan and co-ordinate various activities to be undertaken in 1990, such as publicizing the work of the United Nations on decolonization through publications, educational programmes in schools and universities, special studies, seminars and radio-television programmes, including the widest possible dissemination in their national languages of the Declaration and the various resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on decolonization, and through the issuance of a commemorative postage stamp and other activities.

18. In undertaking the above activities, particular attention shall be devoted to the various manifestations of colonialism, including racial discrimination and *apartheid*.

44/101. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[112]

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, and 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as 40/56 of 2 December 1985, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration,

Also recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, in particular resolution 43/45 of 22 November 1988, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need to take all necessary measures to eliminate forthwith the last vestiges of colonialism, and, in that respect, recalling its resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988,

Reiterating its conviction that the total eradication of racial discrimination, *apartheid* and violations of the basic human rights of the peoples of colonial Territories will be achieved most expeditiously by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration,

Conscious that the success of national liberation struggles and the resultant international situation have provided the international community with a unique opportunity to make a decisive contribution towards the total elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in Africa,

Welcoming the successful conclusion of the elections in Namibia under the supervision and control of the United Nations and the establishment of a Constituent Assembly as an embodiment of the sovereign will of the people of Namibia, and in this regard expressing the hope for the early emergence of Namibia as an independent State,

Noting with satisfaction the work accomplished by the Special Committee with a view to securing the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Noting also with satisfaction the co-operation and active participation of the administering Powers concerned in the relevant work of the Special Committee, as well as their continued readiness to receive United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,

Stressing the importance of the participation of the administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee and noting with concern the negative impact which the non-participation of certain administering Powers has had on the work of the Special Committee, depriving it of an important source of information on the Territories under their administration,

Keenly aware of the pressing need of the newly independent and emerging States for assistance from the United Nations and its system of organizations in the economic, social and other fields,

Mindful that the year 1990 will mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 1514 (XV) and all other resolutions on decolonization and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all necessary steps to enable the dependent peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully and without further delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

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[112] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23).

2. *Affirms once again* that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations—including racism, *apartheid*, those activities of foreign economic and other interests contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as the violations of the right to self-determination and basic human rights of the peoples of colonial Territories and continuous policies and practices to suppress legitimate national liberation movements—is incompatible with the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[100] and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and poses a serious threat to international peace and security;

3. *Reaffirms its determination* to take all necessary steps with a view to the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism and to the faithful and strict observance by all States of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the guiding principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. *Affirms once again* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial and alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all the necessary means at their disposal;

5. *Approves* the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering its work during 1989, including the programme of work envisaged for 1990;[113]

6. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the administering Powers, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system within their respective spheres of competence, to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee for the speedy implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

7. *Condemns* the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the colonial Territories;

8. *Strongly condemns* all collaboration, particularly in the nuclear and military fields, with the Government of South Africa and calls upon the States concerned to cease forthwith all such collaboration;

9. *Calls upon* the colonial Powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories, to refrain from establishing new ones and not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States;

10. *Urges* all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to provide all moral and material assistance to the people of Namibia, both during the transitional period and after independence, and, in respect of the other Territories, requests the administering Powers, in consultation with the Governments of the Territories under their administration, to take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economies of those Territories;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular:

(*a*) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

(*b*) To make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security;

(*c*) To continue to examine the compliance of Member States with resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization;

(*d*) To continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of visiting missions to those Territories whenever the Special Committee deems it appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

(*e*) To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in decolonization, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

12. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants, and urges, in particular, those administering Powers which do not participate in the work of the Special Committee to do so at its 1990 session;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide or continue to provide to the newly independent and emerging States all possible assistance in the economic, social and other fields;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and services required for the implementation of the present resolution, as well as of the various resolutions and decisions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

80th plenary meeting
11 December 1989

44/102. Dissemination of information on decolonization

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization,[114]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, in particular General Assembly resolution 43/46 of 22 November 1988,

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[113] *Ibid.*, chap. I, sect. K.

[114] *Ibid.*, chap. III.

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the aims and purposes of the Declaration and mindful of the continuing pressing need to take all possible steps to acquaint world public opinion with all aspects of the problems of decolonization with a view to assisting effectively the peoples of the colonial Territories in achieving self-determination, freedom and independence,

Noting with deep concern the measures of censorship imposed by the racist régime of South Africa upon the local and international media with respect to the policies and practices of *apartheid*,

Aware of the increasingly important role being played in the widespread dissemination of relevant information by a number of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization, and noting with satisfaction the intensified efforts of the Special Committee in enlisting the support of those organizations in that regard,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization;[114]

2. *Considers* it incumbent upon the United Nations to continue to play an active role in the process of self-determination and independence and to intensify its efforts for the widest possible dissemination of information on decolonization, with a view to the further mobilization of international public opinion in support of complete decolonization;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, and, *inter alia*:

(*a*) To continue, in consultation with the Special Committee, to collect, prepare and disseminate basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization and, in particular, to continue to publish the periodical *Objective: Justice* and other publications, special articles and studies, including the *Decolonization* series, and to select from them appropriate material for wider dissemination by means of reprints in various languages;

(*b*) To seek the full co-operation of the administering Powers concerned in the discharge of the tasks referred to above;

(*c*) To intensify the activities of all United Nations information centres;

(*d*) To maintain a close working relationship with the Organization of African Unity by holding periodic consultations and by systematically exchanging relevant information with that organization;

(*e*) To enlist, with the close co-operation of United Nations information centres, the support of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization in the dissemination of the relevant information;

(*f*) To continue to provide full press release coverage for all meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies;

(*g*) To ensure the availability of the necessary facilities and services to that end;

(*h*) To report to the Special Committee on the measures taken in implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Requests* all States, in particular the administering Powers, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization, to undertake or intensify, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and within their respective spheres of competence, the large-scale dissemination of the information referred to in paragraph 2 above;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

80th plenary meeting
11 December 1989

44/103. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/170 of 11 December 1987, 43/174 of 9 December 1988 and 43/213 of 21 December 1988 and its decision 43/432 of 20 December 1988,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/77 of 29 July 1988 on the revitalization of the Council and endorsing Council resolution 1989/114 of 28 July 1989 on further measures for its implementation,

Desiring to strengthen further the role and effectiveness of the United Nations as a whole through enhanced multilateral co-operation in the economic, social and related fields in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that Member States must honour, promptly and in full, their financial obligations as set out in the Charter, and emphasizing that the financial stability of the Organization will facilitate its effective functioning in the economic, social and related fields,

Emphasizing the need for more effective and efficient functioning of the intergovernmental structure of the United Nations and its secretariat support structure in the economic, social and related fields in order to enhance international co-operation and efforts to promote the development of the developing countries,

Affirming that the goal of restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields is to ensure effective and efficient use of resources in support of the objectives determined by Member States and not to make financial savings,

Conscious of the new demands that are likely to emerge in the economic, social and related fields from major intergovernmental deliberations scheduled to take place in the early 1990s and the consequent need to adapt the intergovernmental system to these demands,

Emphasizing the need to strengthen co-operation and enhance understanding between the United Nations and the other organizations of the United Nations system as a whole in order to enable the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council to carry out their responsibilities for promoting international economic and social co-operation in accordance with the relevant articles of the Charter, *Reaffirming* the central role assigned to the Economic and Social Council in co-ordinating the activities of the agencies of the United Nations system, as set out in Article 63 of the Charter,

Conscious of the special responsibilities assigned to the Economic and Social Council in chapters IX and X of the Charter,

Emphasizing that a high level of commitment and political support on the part of Member States will be necessary if measures agreed upon to improve the functioning of the intergovernmental system in the economic and social sectors are to be effectively implemented and truly realized,

1. *Stresses* the common interest of all countries in the effective functioning of the United Nations in the economic and social fields so that it is more responsive not only to current issues but also to emerging problems and issues, particularly those relating to the development of the developing countries;

2. *Takes note* of the note of the Secretary-General on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations[115] and the view expressed therein that more time is required before submission to the Assembly of the detailed report requested in resolution 43/174;

3. *Decides* to review the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, including the secretariat support structure, taking into account the major intergovernmental conferences scheduled to take place in the early 1990s, including the special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation, the special session of the Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries, the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as well as the elaboration of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade;

4. *Stresses* the need for the full implementation of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/77 and 1989/114, including the provisions related to the secretariat support structure of the Council, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of those resolutions to the Economic and Social Council so that the Council can review the question at its second regular session of 1990;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the follow-up and implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to review the question at its forty-fifth session.

80th plenary meeting
11 December 1989

44/168. International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola",

Noting with great concern the serious consequences of the acts of aggression and destabilization perpetrated by South Africa that adversely affect the economy of Angola,

Deeply concerned about the human suffering and the destruction of property resulting from the effects of South Africa's acts of aggression and destabilization,

Noting the efforts undertaken by the Government of Angola to cope with the economic and social problems confronting the country through a concerted programme of economic and financial readjustment,

Conscious of the urgent need for the international community to assist Angola in its economic rehabilitation,

Mindful of Security Council resolutions 387 (1976) of 31 March 1976, 428 (1978) of 6 May 1978, 447 (1979) of 28 March 1979, 454 (1979) of 2 November 1979, 475 (1980) of 27 June 1980, 545 (1983) of 20 December 1983, 546 (1984) of 6 January 1984, 567 (1985) of 20 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985, 574 (1985) of 7 October 1985, 577 (1985) of 6 December 1985, 602 (1987) of 25 November 1987, 606 (1987) of 23 December 1987 and 628 (1989) of 16 January 1989, in which the Council, *inter alia*, requested the international community to render assistance to Angola and considered that Angola is entitled to appropriate redress for any material damage it has suffered,

1. *Expresses* its solidarity with and support for the efforts of Angola to lessen the adverse effects caused by the acts of aggression and destabilization and to cope with the economic and social problems;

2. *Appeals* to the international community to render the substantial financial, material and technical assistance necessary for the economic rehabilitation of Angola;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enter into consultation with the Government of Angola for the purpose of determining the level of assistance required by Angola and to report to Member States and the relevant United Nations bodies on the results of those consultations;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola".

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/239. Emergency humanitarian assistance to Romania

The General Assembly,

Expressing its concern at the loss of human lives and at the large number of afflicted persons in Romania,

Noting the need for emergency humanitarian assistance to the people of Romania,

Urges all States, international financial institutions and organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as a matter of urgency, to offer generous emergency humanitarian assistance to Romania.

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[115] A/44/747.

86th plenary meeting
28 December 1989

44/240. Effects of the military intervention by the United States of America in Panama on the situation in Central America

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the statements made in the General Assembly and the Security Council regarding the invasion of Panama,

Reaffirming the sovereign and inalienable right of Panama to determine freely its social, economic and political system and to develop its international relations without any form of foreign intervention, interference, subversion, coercion or threat,

Recalling that, in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations, all Member States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the need to restore conditions which will guarantee the full exercise of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Panamanian people,

Expressing its profound concern at the serious consequences the armed intervention by the United States of America in Panama might have for peace and security in the Central American region,

1. *Strongly deplores* the intervention in Panama by the armed forces of the United States of America, which constitutes a flagrant violation of international law and of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States;

2. *Demands* the immediate cessation of the intervention and the withdrawal from Panama of the armed invasion forces of the United States;

3. *Demands also* full respect for and strict observance of the letter and spirit of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties;

4. *Calls upon* all States to uphold and respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Panama;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor the developments in Panama and to report to the General Assembly within twenty-four hours after the adoption of the present resolution.

88th plenary meeting
29 December 1989

III. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE[1]

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44/120	Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (A/44/789)	67	15 December 1989	88
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44/123	Education for disarmament (A/44/792)	151	15 December 1989	90
44/124	Question of Antarctica (A/44/819)			
	Resolution A	70	15 December 1989	91
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44/125	Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region (A/44/820)	71	15 December 1989	92
44/126	Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (A/44/821)	72	15 December 1989	94

44/104. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/62 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, 3262 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3473 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 32/76 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/58 of 14 December 1978, 34/71 of 11 December 1979, 35/143 of 12 December 1980, 36/83 of 9 December 1981, 37/71 of 9 December 1982, 38/61 of 15 December 1983, 39/51 of 12 December 1984, 40/79 of 12 December 1985, 41/45 of 3 December 1986, 42/25 of 30 November 1987 and 43/62 of 7 December 1988 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),[2]

Taking into account that within the zone of application of that Treaty, to which twenty-three sovereign States are already parties, there are some territories which, in spite of not being sovereign political entities, are nevertheless in a position to receive the benefits deriving from the Treaty through its Additional Protocol I, to which the four States that *de jure* or *de facto* are internationally responsible for those territories may become parties,

Considering that it is not fair that the peoples of some of those territories are deprived of such benefits without being given the opportunity to express their opinion in this connection,

Recalling that three of the States to which Additional Protocol I is open – the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of America – became parties to the Protocol in 1969, 1971 and 1981, respectively,

1. *Deplores* that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which took place on 2 March 1979, has not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time already elapsed and the pressing invitations which the General Assembly has addressed to it;

2. *Once more urges* France not to delay any further such ratification, which has been requested so many times and which appears all the more advisable, since France is the only one of the four States to which the Protocol is open that is not yet party to it;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "Implementation of

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[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

General Assembly resolution 44/104 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/105. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests, which has been examined for more than thirty years and on which the General Assembly has adopted more than fifty resolutions, is a basic objective of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament, to the attainment of which it has repeatedly assigned the highest priority,

Stressing that on eight different occasions it has condemned such tests in the strongest terms and that, since 1974, it has stated its conviction that the continuance of nuclear-weapon testing will intensify the arms race, thus increasing the danger of nuclear war,

Recalling that the Secretary-General, addressing a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 12 December 1984, after appealing for a renewed effort towards a comprehensive test-ban treaty, emphasized that no single multilateral agreement could have a greater effect on limiting the further refinement of nuclear weapons and that a comprehensive test-ban treaty is the litmus test of the real willingness to pursue nuclear disarmament,[3]

Taking into account that the three nuclear-weapon States that act as depositaries of the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water[4] undertook in article I of that Treaty to conclude a treaty resulting in the permanent banning of all nuclear-test explosions, including all those explosions underground, and that such an undertaking was reiterated in 1968 in the preamble to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[5] article VI of which further embodies their solemn and legally binding commitment to take effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear-arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament,

Noting that the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in its Final Declaration,[6] adopted on 21 September 1985, called upon the nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty to resume trilateral negotiations in 1985 and upon all the nuclear-weapon States to participate in the urgent negotiation and conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, as a matter of the highest priority, in the Conference on Disarmament,

Recalling the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[7] which underlined that the immediate suspension of and comprehensive ban on nuclear tests remained one of the highest priorities of nuclear disarmament,

Recalling also that the leaders of the States associated with the Six-Nation Initiative on peace and disarmament affirmed in the Stockholm Declaration, adopted on 21 January 1988,[8] that "Any agreement that leaves room for continued testing would not be acceptable",

Taking note with satisfaction of the continuing progress made in the Conference on Disarmament by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events on the seismic verification of a comprehensive test ban,[9]

Expressing its concern that, after six years of efforts, the Conference on Disarmament has not yet succeeded in establishing an *ad hoc* committee on item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban",

1. *Reiterates once again its grave concern* that nuclear-weapon testing continues unabated, against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States;

2. *Reaffirms its conviction* that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States for all time is a matter of the highest priority;

3. *Reaffirms also its conviction* that such a treaty would constitute a contribution of the utmost importance to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race;

4. *Urges once more* all nuclear-weapon States, in particular the three depositary Powers of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to expedite negotiations to this end;

5. *Appeals* to all States members of the Conference on Disarmament to promote the establishment by the Conference at the beginning of its 1990 session of an *ad hoc* committee with the objective of carrying out the multilateral negotiation of a treaty on the complete cessation of nuclear-test explosions;

6. *Recommends* to the Conference on Disarmament that such an *ad hoc* committee should comprise two working groups dealing, respectively, with the following interrelated questions: contents and scope of the treaty, and compliance and verification;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions".

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/106. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water

The General Assembly,

Reiterating its conviction that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is the highest-priority step towards nuclear disarmament,

Recalling its resolution 1910 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, in which it noted with approval the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water,[4] signed on 5 August 1963, and requested the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament[10] to continue with a sense of urgency its negotiations to achieve the objectives set forth in the preamble to the Treaty,

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 97th meeting, para. 302.

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480, No. 6964.

[5] *Ibid.*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

[6] *Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, Part I* (NPT/CONF.III/64/I) (Geneva, 1985), annex I.

[7] See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

[8] A/43/125-S/19478, annex.

[9] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/44/27), para. 29.

Convinced that, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, the nuclear-weapon States should suspend all nuclear-test explosions through an agreed moratorium or unilateral moratoria,

Noting that article II of the Treaty provides a procedure for convening a conference of the parties to the Treaty to consider amendments to the Treaty,

Noting also that, in its resolution 42/26 B of 30 November 1987, it recommended that the non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty formally submit an amendment proposal to the Depositary Governments with a view to convening a conference at the earliest possible date to consider amendments to the Treaty that would convert it into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty and that, by its resolution 43/63 B of 7 December 1988, it welcomed the submission of such an amendment proposal,

Noting further that the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, supported the initiative to convene, as soon as possible in 1990, an amendment conference to convert the Treaty into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,[7]

Considering that more than one third of the parties have requested the convening of a conference to consider such an amendment and that Depositary Governments have announced their intention to comply with their obligations under the Treaty,

Convinced that such a conference will serve to strengthen the Treaty,

1. *Recommends* that a preparatory committee, open to all parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, should be established to make arrangements for the amendment conference and that the preparatory committee should meet at United Nations Headquarters from 29 May to 1 June 1990, followed by a one-week session of the conference from 4 to 8 June 1990 and a second substantive session from 7 to 18 January 1991;

2. *Recommends also* that the costs of the amendment conference and its preparatory committee should be shared among the States parties to the Treaty, on the basis of the present scale of assessments of the United Nations;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and provide such services, including summary records, as may be required for the amendment conference and its preparation;

4. *Invites* the amendment conference to transmit to the General Assembly the documents it deems appropriate to keep the Assembly duly informed of its ongoing work;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water".

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/107. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty

The General Assembly,

Convinced that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Convinced also of the consequent urgent need for an end to the nuclear-arms race and the immediate and verifiable reduction and ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons,

Convinced further that an end to nuclear testing by all States in all environments for all time is an essential step in order to prevent the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons and their further proliferation and to contribute, along with other concurrent efforts to reduce nuclear arms, to the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing the recent progress made in the negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as reflected in their joint statement of 23 September 1989,[11] towards improved verification arrangements and the ratification of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapons Tests,[12] signed on 3 July 1974, and the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes,[13] signed on 28 May 1976, and urging both countries to complete that process,

Welcoming the ongoing implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles[14] and the agreement in principle on and further progress made towards an agreement for 50 per cent reductions in their strategic nuclear forces,

Recalling the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[7]

Recalling also the proposals by the leaders of the Six-Nation Initiative[15] to promote an end to nuclear testing,

Convinced that the most effective way to achieve the discontinuance of all nuclear tests by all States in all environments for all time is through the conclusion, at an early date, of a verifiable, comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty that will attract the adherence of all States,

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[10] The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

[11] A/44/578-S/20868, annex.

[12] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/9627), annex II, document CCD/431.

[13] *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 1: 1976 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.IX.2), appendix III.

[14] *Ibid.*, vol. 12: 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

[15] See the Joint Declaration issued on 22 May 1984 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/39/277-S/16587, annex; for the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1984*, document S/16587, annex), reaffirmed in the Delhi Declaration issued on 28 January 1985 (A/40/114-S/16921, annex; for the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985*, document S/16921, annex), the Mexico Declaration issued on 7 August 1986 (A/41/518-S/18277, annex I), the Stockholm Declaration issued on 21 January 1988 (A/43/125-S/19478, annex) and the Declaration issued on 22 May 1989 on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the launching of the Six-Nation Initiative (A/44/318-S/20689, annex).

Reaffirming the particular responsibilities of the Conference on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

Taking note of the work being undertaken within the Conference on Disarmament by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events in preparation for the next phase of the technical test, to take place in 1990, concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data,[16]

1. *Reaffirms its conviction* that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time is a matter of fundamental importance;

2. *Urges*, therefore, that the following actions be taken in order that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty may be concluded at an early date:

(*a*) The Conference on Disarmament should intensify its consideration of item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban", and initiate substantive work on all aspects of a nuclear-test-ban treaty at the beginning of its 1990 session;

(*b*) States members of the Conference on Disarmament, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, and all other States should co-operate in order to facilitate and promote such work;

(*c*) The nuclear-weapon States, especially those which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, should agree promptly to appropriate verifiable and militarily significant interim measures, with a view to realizing a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(*d*) Those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so should adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water;[4]

3. *Also urges* the Conference on Disarmament:

(*a*) To take immediate steps for the establishment, with the widest possible participation, of an international seismic monitoring network with a view to the further development of its potential to monitor and verify compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(*b*) To take into account, in this context, the progress achieved by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, including work on the routine exchange and use of wave-form data, and other relevant initiatives or experiments by individual States and groups of States;

(*c*) To encourage the widest possible participation by States in the technical test that will take place in 1990 concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data;

(*d*) To initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity;

4. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on progress made;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty".

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/108. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of 10 December 1976, 32/82 of 12 December 1977, 33/64 of 14 December 1978, 34/77 of 11 December 1979, 35/147 of 12 December 1980, 36/87 of 9 December 1981, 37/75 of 9 December 1982, 38/64 of 15 December 1983, 39/54 of 12 December 1984, 40/82 of 12 December 1985, 41/48 of 3 December 1986, 42/28 of 30 November 1987 and 43/65 of 7 December 1988 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also the recommendations for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East consistent with paragraphs 60 to 63, and in particular paragraph 63 (*d*), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[17]

Emphasizing the basic provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, which call upon all parties directly concerned to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East and, pending and during the establishment of such a zone, to declare solemnly that they will refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, to agree to place all their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to declare their support for the establishment of the zone and deposit such declarations with the Security Council for consideration, as appropriate,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all States to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Emphasizing also the need for appropriate measures on the question of the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities,

Bearing in mind the consensus reached by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

Desirous of building on that consensus so that substantial progress can be made towards establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Emphasizing further the essential role of the United Nations in the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General,[18]

1. *Urges* all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;[5]

2. *Calls upon* all countries of the region that have not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

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[16] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/44/27), para. 54.

[17] Resolution S-10/2.

[18] A/44/430 and Add.1 and 2.

3. *Takes note* of the request made by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency to its Director General in resolution GC(XXXIII)/RES/506 "to consult with the States concerned in the Middle East area with a view to applying Agency safeguards to all nuclear installations in the area, keeping in mind the relevant recommendations contained in paragraph 75 of the report attached to document GC(XXXIII)/887 and the situation in the area of the Middle East, and to report on the matter to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its thirty-fourth regular session";

4. *Invites* all countries of the region, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (*d*) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council;

5. *Also invites* those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

6. *Invites* the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and the spirit of the present resolution;

7. *Extends its thanks* to the Secretary-General for his report containing the views of parties concerned regarding the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East;

8. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

9. *Requests* parties of the region to submit to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions with respect to the measures called for in paragraph 8 of resolution 43/65;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/109. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/73 of 10 December 1976, 32/83 of 12 December 1977, 33/65 of 14 December 1978, 34/78 of 11 December 1979, 35/148 of 12 December 1980, 36/88 of 9 December 1981, 37/76 of 9 December 1982, 38/65 of 15 December 1983, 39/55 of 12 December 1984, 40/83 of 12 December 1985, 41/49 of 3 December 1986, 42/29 of 30 November 1987 and 43/66 of 7 December 1988 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Reiterating its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures that can contribute effectively to the objectives of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament,

Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as in other regions, will assist in the strengthening of the security of the States of the region against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting with appreciation the declarations issued at the highest level by the Governments of South Asian States that are developing their peaceful nuclear programmes, reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples,

Welcoming the recent proposal for the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear-test-ban agreement in South Asia,

Taking note of the proposal to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, a conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia, as soon as possible, with the participation of the regional and other concerned States,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[17] regarding the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in the region of South Asia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[19]

1. *Reaffirms* its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

2. *Urges once again* the States of South Asia to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the mean time, from any action contrary to that objective;

3. *Calls upon* those nuclear-weapon States that have not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary co-operation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and to promote consultations among them with a view to exploring the best possibilities of furthering the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia".

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/110. Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Considering that, until complete nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective arrangements to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

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[19] A/44/363 and Corr.1.

Noting the general desire to conclude effective international measures to that end at an early date,

Taking note of the unilateral declarations on the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, made by all nuclear-weapon States,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[17] the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Recognizing that effective measures of such security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States would constitute an important contribution to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Aware of the in-depth negotiations on this subject in the Conference on Disarmament during the past ten years,

Recalling the relevant parts of the special report of the Committee on Disarmament[10] submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session,[20] the second special session devoted to disarmament, and of the special report of the Conference on Disarmament submitted to the Assembly at its fifteenth special session,[21] the third special session devoted to disarmament, as well as of the annual report of the Conference on its 1989 session,[22]

Welcoming the unanimous support in the Conference on Disarmament for continuing the search for a common approach to the substance of negative security assurances, which could be included in a legally binding instrument,

Recognizing the need for a fresh look at the issue, in particular by the nuclear-weapon States, in order to overcome the difficulties encountered at the negotiations in previous years,

Taking note of the proposals on this subject submitted to the Conference on Disarmament,[22]

1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need, pending the achievement of complete nuclear disarmament, to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. *Recommends* that the Conference on Disarmament pursue intensive negotiations in its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons at the beginning of its 1990 session, with a view to reaching such an agreement, taking into account the widespread support in the Conference for conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

3. *Appeals* to all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate willingness and to exercise the flexibility necessary to reach agreement on a common approach to, including the possibility of a common formula in, an international instrument or instruments of a legally binding character to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/111. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

Convinced that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Deeply concerned at the continuing escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Also convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Taking into account the principle of the non-use of force or threat of force enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned also about the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of force, including the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing also that effective measures to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can constitute a positive contribution to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Recalling its resolutions 3261 G (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and 31/189 C of 21 December 1976,

Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[17] in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

Recalling also its resolutions 33/72 B of 14 December 1978, 34/85 of 11 December 1979, 35/155 of 12 December 1980, 36/95 of 9 December 1981, 37/81 of 9 December 1982, 38/68 of 15 December 1983, 39/58 of 12 December 1984, 40/86 of 12 December 1985, 41/52 of 3 December 1986, 42/32 of 30 November 1987 and 43/69 of 7 December 1988,

Recalling further paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, which states, *inter alia*, that all efforts should be exerted by the Committee on Disarmament[10] urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

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[20] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 2* (A/S-12/2), sect. III.C.

[21] *Ibid., Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 2* (A/S-15/2), sect. III.F.

[22] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/44/27), sect. III.F.

Noting the in-depth negotiations undertaken in the Conference on Disarmament and its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons[23] with a view to reaching agreement on this item,

Taking note of the proposals submitted under that item in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

Taking note also of the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[7] as well as the relevant recommendations of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterated in the Final Communiqué of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Riyadh from 13 to 16 March 1989, calling upon the Conference on Disarmament to work urgently towards an agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,[24]

Noting also the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as the difficulties pointed out in evolving a common approach acceptable to all,

1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that in the Conference on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all have also been pointed out;

3. *Appeals* to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate the political will necessary to reach agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

4. *Recommends* that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including, in particular, those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;

5. *Recommends also* that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/112. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

The General Assembly,

Inspired by the great prospects opening up before mankind as a result of man's entry into outer space,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Reaffirming that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind,

Reaffirming also the will of all States that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be for peaceful purposes,

Recalling the obligation of all States, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to refrain from the threat or use of force, including in their space activities,

Recalling also that the States parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies[25] have undertaken, in article III, to carry on activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, in the interests of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding,

Reaffirming, in particular, article IV of the above-mentioned Treaty, which stipulates that States parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around the Earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner,

Reaffirming also paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[17] in which it is stated that in order to prevent an arms race in outer space further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty,

Noting its resolutions 36/97 C and 36/99 of 9 December 1981, as well as resolutions 37/83 of 9 December 1982, 37/99 D of 13 December 1982, 38/70 of 15 December 1983, 39/59 of 12 December 1984, 40/87 of 12 December 1985, 41/53 of 3 December 1986, 42/33 of 30 November 1987 and 43/70 of 7 December 1988 and the relevant paragraphs of the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[7]

Recognizing the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space and the readiness of all States to contribute to that common objective,

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[23] *Ibid., Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27* and corrigendum (A/40/27 and Corr.1), sect. III.F.

[24] See A/44/235-S/20600, annex, para. 36.

[25] Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

Gravely concerned at the danger posed to all mankind by an arms race in outer space and, in particular, by developments that could further undermine international peace and security and retard the pursuit of general and complete disarmament,

Encouraged by the widespread interest expressed by Member States in the course of negotiations on and following the adoption of the above-mentioned Treaty in ensuring that the exploration and use of outer space should be for peaceful purposes, and taking note of proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session and at its regular sessions and to the Conference on Disarmament,

Noting the grave concern expressed by the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at the extension of an arms race into outer space and the recommendations[26] made to the competent organs of the United Nations, in particular the General Assembly, and also to the Committee on Disarmament,[10]

Noting also that in 1989 the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, taking into account its previous efforts since its establishment, undertook the examination and identification of various issues, existing agreements and existing proposals, as well as future initiatives relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,[27] and that this contributed to a better understanding of a number of problems and to a clearer perception of the various positions,

Convinced that additional measures should be examined in the search for effective and verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements in order to prevent an arms race in outer space,

Emphasizing the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, and with the existing legal régime concerning the use of outer space,

Emphasizing also the necessity of maintaining the effectiveness of relevant existing treaties, and in this context reaffirming the vital importance of a strict compliance with the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems,[28]

Recognizing that bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America could facilitate the multilateral negotiations for the prevention of an arms race in outer space in accordance with paragraph 27 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Noting the importance in this context of bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America that have continued since 1985, including at their summit meetings in Washington and Moscow on a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms,

Hopeful that concrete results would emerge from these negotiations as soon as possible,

Emphasizing the mutually complementary nature of bilateral and multilateral efforts in the field of preventing an arms race in outer space,

Taking note of that part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question,[29]

Welcoming the re-establishment of an *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space during the 1989 session of the Conference on Disarmament, in the exercise of the negotiating responsibilities of this sole multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, to continue to examine and to identify, through substantive and general consideration, issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

1. *Reaffirms* that general and complete disarmament under effective international control warrants that outer space shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it shall not become an arena for an arms race;

2. *Recognizes*, as stated in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, that the legal régime applicable to outer space by itself does not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, that this legal régime plays a significant role in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, the need to consolidate and reinforce that régime and enhance its effectiveness, and the importance of strict compliance with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral;[30]

3. *Emphasizes* that further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community;

4. *Calls upon* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and to take immediate measures to prevent an arms race in outer space in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding;

5. *Reiterates* that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

6. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

7. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, taking into account relevant proposals and initiatives, including those presented in the *Ad Hoc* Committee at the 1989 session of the Conference and at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

8. *Further requests* the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an *ad hoc* committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1990 session, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

9. *Urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in a constructive spirit aimed at reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work;

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[26] See *Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982* (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2), para. 426.

[27] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/44/27), para. 90.

[28] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 944, No. 13446.

[29] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/44/27), sect. III.E.

[30] *Ibid.*, para. 90 (para. 77 of the quoted text).

10. *Calls upon* all States, especially those with major space capabilities, to refrain, in their activities relating to outer space, from actions contrary to the observance of the relevant existing treaties or to the objective of preventing an arms race in outer space;

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space,[31] submitted in accordance with resolution 42/33 of 30 November 1987;

12. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this subject by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/113. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

A

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa[32] adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling its resolution 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, its earliest on the subject, as well as its resolutions 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 31/69 of 10 December 1976, 32/81 of 12 December 1977, 33/63 of 14 December 1978, 34/76 A of 11 December 1979, 35/146 B of 12 December 1980, 36/86 B of 9 December 1981, 37/74 A of 9 December 1982, 38/181 A of 20 December 1983, 39/61 A of 12 December 1984, 40/89 A of 12 December 1985, 41/55 A of 3 December 1986, 42/34 A of 30 November 1987 and 43/71 A of 7 December 1988, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Recalling that in its resolution 33/63 it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent or elsewhere,

Bearing in mind the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1101(XLVI)/Rev.1[33] on the denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987,

Having taken note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability",[34] undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, as well as of the report of the Disarmament Commission,[35]

Noting the actions taken by those Governments which have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields,

Expressing regret that, despite the threat that South Africa's nuclear capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, the Disarmament Commission, although it considered the question during its substantive session in 1989, failed once again to reach a consensus on this important item on its agenda,

1. *Strongly renews its call* upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

2. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security;

3. *Expresses once again its grave alarm* at South Africa's possession and continued development of nuclear-weapon capability;

4. *Condemns* South Africa's continued pursuit of a nuclear capability and all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime that enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, which seeks to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons;

5. *Calls upon* all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to desist from further collaboration with the racist régime that may enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;

6. *Demands once again* that the racist régime of South Africa refrain from manufacturing, testing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons;

7. *Appeals* to all States that have the means to do so to monitor South Africa's research on and development and production of nuclear weapons and to publicize any information in that regard;

8. *Demands once again* that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance that the Organization of African Unity may seek regarding the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of the relevant convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

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[31] A/43/506 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2.

[32] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

[33] See A/42/699, annex I.

[34] A/39/470.

[35] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 42* (A/44/42).

B

Nuclear capability of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear capability,[36]

Recalling its resolutions 34/76 B of 11 December 1979, 35/146 A of 12 December 1980, 36/86 A of 9 December 1981, 37/74 B of 9 December 1982, 38/181 B of 20 December 1983, 39/61 B of 12 December 1984, 40/89 B of 12 December 1985, 41/55 B of 3 December 1986, 42/34 B of 30 November 1987 and 43/71 B of 7 December 1988,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa[32] adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling that, in paragraph 12 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[17] it noted that the massive accumulation of armaments and the acquisition of armaments technology by racist régimes, as well as their possible acquisition of nuclear weapons, present a challenging and increasingly dangerous obstacle to a world community faced with the urgent need to disarm,

Recalling also that, in its resolution 33/63 of 14 December 1978, it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent or elsewhere,

Bearing in mind the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1101(XLVI)/Rev.1[33] on the denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987,

Noting with regret the non-implementation by *apartheid* South Africa of resolution GC(XXX)/RES/468[37] adopted on 3 October 1986 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency during its thirtieth regular session,

Having taken note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability",[34] undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity,

Expressing regret that, despite the threat that South Africa's nuclear capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, the Disarmament Commission, although it considered the question during its substantive session in 1989, failed once again to reach a consensus on this important item on its agenda,

Alarmed that South Africa's nuclear facilities, particularly those that remain unsafeguarded, enable it to develop and acquire the capability of producing fissionable material for nuclear weapons,

Also alarmed that, by its own public admission at Vienna on 13 August 1988, the *apartheid* South African régime has now acquired nuclear-weapon capability,

Deeply concerned about recent reports of *apartheid* South Africa's active military collaboration with Israel in the production of nuclear-tipped medium-range missiles with completed testing facilities and the consequences for the peace and security of African States,

Gravely concerned that South Africa, in flagrant violation of international law and the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, has continued its acts of aggression and subversion against the peoples of the independent States of southern Africa,

Deeply indignant at the persistent policy of hostility by the racist régime of South Africa as demonstrated by its constant encroachment into the territory of neighbouring States, which constitutes an act of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of those countries,

Expressing its grave disappointment that, despite appeals by the international community, certain Western States and Israel have continued to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and that some of these States have, by a ready recourse to the use of veto, consistently frustrated every effort in the Security Council to deal decisively with the question of South Africa,

Recalling its decision taken at the tenth special session that the Security Council should take appropriate effective steps to prevent the frustration of the implementation of the decision of the Organization of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa,[38]

Stressing the need to preserve peace and security in Africa by ensuring that the continent is a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear capability;

2. *Condemns* the massive buildup of South Africa's military machine, in particular its frenzied acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability for repressive and aggressive purposes and as an instrument of blackmail;

3. *Also condemns* all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa, in particular the decision by some Member States to grant licences to several corporations in their territories to provide equipment and technical and maintenance services for nuclear installations in South Africa;

4. *Takes note with great concern* of recent reports that collaboration between Israel and South Africa has resulted in the development by South Africa of a nuclear-tipped missile;

5. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of qualified experts, to investigate those reports, bearing in mind their implications for the implementation of the policy of denuclearization of Africa and for the security of African States and, in particular, the front-line and other neighbouring States;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a preliminary report on his investigation to the Disarmament Commission at its substantive session in 1990 and a final report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

7. *Reaffirms* that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime constitutes a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particu-

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[36] A/44/655.

[37] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirtieth Regular Session*, 29 September-3 October 1986.

[38] See resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (*c*).

lar, jeopardizes the security of African States and increases the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

8. *Expresses its full support* for the African States faced with the danger of South Africa's nuclear capability;

9. *Commends* the actions of those Governments that have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields;

10. *Demands* that South Africa and all other foreign interests put an immediate end to the exploration for and exploitation of uranium resources in Namibia;

11. *Calls upon* all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime;

12. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider once again as a matter of priority during its substantive session in 1990 South Africa's nuclear capability, taking into account, *inter alia,* the findings of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on South Africa's nuclear capability;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance that the Organization of African Unity may seek regarding the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of the relevant convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa;

14. *Commends* the adoption by the Security Council of resolutions 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 and 591 (1986) of 28 November 1986 on the question of South Africa, with a view to blocking the existing loopholes in the arms embargo so as to render it more effective and to prohibiting, in particular, all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field;

15. *Demands once again* that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

17. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the military assistance that *apartheid* South Africa is receiving from Israel and any other sources in advanced missile technology as well as the supporting technical facilities.

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/114. Reduction of military budgets

A

REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS

The General Assembly,

Desirous of reversing the arms race and military expenditures, which constitute a heavy burden for the economies of all nations and have harmful effects on world peace and security,

Convinced that the reduction of military expenditures as a result of the progress in disarmament negotiations will have favourable consequences on the world economic and financial situation,

Reaffirming that the resources released through the reduction of military expenditures could be reallocated to the economic and social development of all States, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries,

Firmly convinced that the reduction of military expenditures will have a positive impact on the process of strengthening confidence and improving international security and co-operation among States,

Desirous of bringing its contribution to the achievement of these goals,

1. *Welcomes* the work of the Disarmament Commission on the identification and elaboration of a set of principles that should govern further actions of States in the field of the freezing and reduction of military budgets;[39]

2. *Takes note* of these principles, as annexed to the present resolution, and decides to bring them to the attention of Member States and of the Conference on Disarmament as useful guidelines for further action in the field of the freezing and reduction of military budgets;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

ANNEX

Principles that should govern further actions of States in the field of the freezing and reduction of military budgets

1. Concerted efforts should be made by all States, in particular by those States with the largest military arsenals and by the appropriate negotiating forums, with the objective of concluding international agreements to freeze and reduce military budgets, including adequate verification measures acceptable to all parties. Such agreements should contribute to genuine reductions of armed forces and armaments of States parties, with the aim of strengthening international peace and security at lower levels of armed forces and armaments. Definite agreements on the freezing and reduction of military expenditures are assuming special importance and should be reached within the shortest period of time in order to contribute to the curbing of the arms race, alleviate international tensions and increase the possibilities of reallocation of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries.

2. All efforts in the field of the freezing and reduction of military expenditures should take into account the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly.[17]

3. Pending the conclusion of agreements to freeze and reduce military expenditures, all States, in particular the most heavily armed States, should exercise self-restraint in their military expenditures.

4. The reduction of military expenditures on a mutually agreed basis should be implemented gradually and in a balanced manner, either on a percentage or on an absolute basis, so as to ensure that no individual State or group of States may obtain advantages over others at any stage, and without prejudice to the right of all States to undiminished security and sovereignty and to undertake the necessary measures of self-defence.

5. While the freezing and reduction of military budgets is the responsibility of all States, to be implemented in stages in accordance with the principle of greatest responsibility, the process should begin with those nuclear-weapon States with the largest military arsenals and the biggest military expenditures, to be followed immediately by other nuclear-weapon States and militarily significant States. This should not prevent other States from initiating negotiations and reaching agreements on the balanced reduction of their respective military budgets at any time during this process.

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[39] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 42* (A/44/42), para. 41.

6. Human and material resources released through the reduction of military expenditures should be devoted to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries.

7. Meaningful negotiations on the freezing and reduction of military budgets would require that all parties to such negotiations have accepted and implemented transparency and comparability. The elaboration of agreed methods of measuring and comparing military expenditures between specified periods of time and between countries with different budgeting systems would be required. To this end States should utilize the reporting system adopted by the General Assembly in 1980.[40]

8. Armaments and military activities that would be the subject of physical reductions within the limits provided for in any agreement to reduce military expenditures will be identified by every State party to such agreements.

9. The agreements to freeze and reduce military expenditures should contain adequate and efficient measures of verification, satisfactory to all parties, in order to ensure that their provisions are strictly applied and fulfilled by all States parties. The specific methods of verification or other compliance procedure should be agreed upon in the process of negotiation depending upon the purposes, scope and nature of the agreement.

10. Unilateral measures undertaken by States concerning the freezing and reduction of military expenditures, especially when they are followed by similar measures adopted by other States on the basis of mutual example, could contribute to favourable conditions for the negotiation and conclusion of international agreements to freeze and reduce military expenditures.

11. Confidence-building measures could help to create a political climate conducive to the freezing and reduction of military expenditures. Conversely, the freezing and reduction of military expenditures could contribute to the increase of confidence among States.

12. The United Nations should play a central role in orienting, stimulating and initiating negotiations on freezing and reducing military expenditures, and all Member States should co-operate with the Organization and among themselves, with a view to solving the problems implied by this process.

13. The freezing and reduction of military expenditures may be achieved, as appropriate, on a global, regional or subregional level, with the agreement of all States concerned.

14. The agreements on the freezing and reduction of military budgets should be viewed in a broader perspective, including respect for and implementation of the security system of the United Nations, and be interrelated with other measures of disarmament, within the context of progress towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control. The reduction of military budgets should therefore be complementary to agreements on the limitation of armaments and disarmament and should not be considered as a substitute for such agreements.

15. The adoption of the above principles should be regarded as a means of facilitating meaningful negotiations on concrete agreements on the freezing and reduction of military budgets.

B

MILITARY BUDGETS

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the encouraging progress achieved in arms limitations and disarmament,

Noting that further progress in disarmament negotiations could also lead to reductions in military expenditures,

Stressing that increased information on military matters is an important prerequisite for achieving agreements on the reduction of armed forces,

Recalling that an international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures[40] has been introduced in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 35/142 B of 12 December 1980, and that national reports on military expenditures have been received from a number of Member States belonging to different geographic regions and having different budgeting and accounting systems,

Convinced that more transparency and comparability could be reached through broader participation in the standardized system of the United Nations for reporting military expenditures,

1. *Considers* that transparency requires also agreed methods of measuring and comparing military expenditures between specified periods of time and between countries with different budgeting systems;

2. *Accordingly calls upon* all States to make use of the reporting system adopted by the General Assembly;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Transparency and reduction of military budgets".

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/115. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

A

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and to their destruction,

Reaffirming the urgent necessity, particularly following recent United Nations reports, of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,[41]

Welcoming the broad participation in and the positive results of the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and Other Interested States on the prohibition of chemical weapons, held in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989, and noting with satisfaction the resulting additional accession of States to the 1925 Protocol,

Endorsing the Final Declaration[42] adopted at the Paris Conference as an important contribution to the aim of the total elimination of chemical weapons,

Recognizing that the effectiveness of a convention for the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and for their destruction will benefit from the support and co-operation of the chemical industry,

Commending, in that regard, the initiative of the Government of Australia to strengthen and expand the co-operation of the chemical industry with Governments[43] by convening at Canberra from 18 to 22 September 1989 a Government-Industry Conference against Chemical Weapons,

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[40] See *Reduction of Military Budgets: International reporting of military expenditures* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.9), para. 98.

[41] League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

[42] A/44/88, annex.

[43] See A/C.1/44/4 and A/C.1/44/5.

Reaffirming the urgent necessity of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972,[44]

Taking note of the Final Document of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, adopted by consensus on 26 September 1986,[45] and, in particular, of article IX of the Final Declaration of the Conference,[46]

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament,[47] which incorporates, *inter alia*, the report of its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons,[48] and noting that, following the precedents set over the past five years, consultations are continuing during the intersessional period, thus increasing the time devoted to negotiation,

Convinced of the necessity that all efforts be exerted for the continuation and successful conclusion of negotiations on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

Emphasizing the importance of the widest possible participation of States in the negotiations on the draft convention in order to ensure universal adherence on its conclusion,

Conscious of the need to share data relevant to the negotiations on a future convention banning all chemical weapons on a global basis and of the fact that the provision of such data would be an important confidence-building measure,

Noting the bilateral and other discussions, including the ongoing exchange of views between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in the framework of the multilateral negotiations, on issues related to the prohibition of chemical weapons,

Noting with appreciation the efforts made at all levels by States to facilitate the earliest conclusion of a convention for the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction and, in particular, the concrete steps designed to promote confidence and to contribute directly to that goal,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1989 session regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, and, in particular, appreciates the progress in the work of its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons on that question and the tangible results recorded in its report;

2. *Notes*, while regretting that a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction has not yet been concluded, that there exists an ever-growing will to resolve the pending problems at the earliest possible date;

3. *Again urges* the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its 1990 session, which will be of pivotal importance, the negotiations on such a convention and to reinforce its efforts further by, *inter alia*, increasing the time that it devotes to such negotiations, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, with a view to the final elaboration of a convention at the earliest possible date, and to re-establish its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons for that purpose with the mandate to be agreed upon by the Conference at the beginning of its 1990 session;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to use the political momentum generated by the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and Other Interested States, held in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989, and the recognition by that conference that a global ban on chemical weapons is of universal concern and interest, to achieve the conclusion at the earliest possible date of such a convention;

5. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the results of its negotiations;

6. *Calls upon* all States to abide by the commitments undertaken in the Final Declaration adopted at the Paris Conference;

7. *Welcomes* the renewed declarations of commitment by Governments represented at the Government-Industry Conference against Chemical Weapons to conclude and implement a convention at the earliest possible date, and welcomes also the first collective statement by representatives of the chemical industry of their commitment to cooperate with Governments to that end;[49]

8. *Recognizes* that constructive proposals were discussed at the Government-Industry Conference against Chemical Weapons that could contribute momentum to the Geneva negotiations and assist in the conclusion and early implementation of such a convention;

9. *Recognizes also* the importance of declarations made by States on whether or not they possess chemical weapons and of further international exchanges of data in connection with the negotiations on such a convention;

10. *Encourages* Member States to take further initiatives to promote confidence and openness in the negotiations and to provide further information to facilitate prompt resolution of outstanding issues, thus contributing to an early agreement on, and universal adherence to, such a convention.

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

B

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS: MEASURES TO UPHOLD THE AUTHORITY OF THE 1925 GENEVA PROTOCOL AND TO SUPPORT THE CONCLUSION OF A CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, and those adopted by the Security Council, on the use of chemical weapons,

Recalling also the provisions of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,[41] and of other rules and principles of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflict,

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[44] Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

[45] BWC/CONF.II/13.

[46] *Ibid.*, part II.

[47] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/44/27).

[48] *Ibid.*, para. 87.

[49] A/C.1/44/4, annex II.

Welcoming in that regard the reaffirmation in the Final Declaration[42] of the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and Other Interested States, held in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989, of the importance and the continuing validity of the 1925 Protocol,

Recalling further the necessity of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972,[44]

Expressing deep dismay at the use and the risk of use of chemical weapons as long as such weapons remain and are spread,

Acknowledging that prompt and impartial investigation of reports of possible use of chemical and bacteriological weapons will further enhance the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General[50] on the proposals of the group of qualified experts established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 42/37 C of 30 November 1987, concerning technical guidelines and procedures available to the Secretary-General for the timely and efficient investigation of reports of the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons,

Noting that, upon conclusion of a chemical weapons convention, these guidelines and procedures should be adapted in the light of the obligations under the convention,

1. *Renews its call* to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and condemns vigorously all actions that violate that obligation;

2. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet done so to accede to the 1925 Geneva Protocol;

3. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to pursue as a matter of continuing urgency its negotiations on a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to carry out promptly investigations in response to reports that may be brought to his attention by any Member State concerning the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons that may constitute a violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol or other relevant rules of customary international law in order to ascertain the facts of the matter, and to report promptly the results of any such investigation to all Member States;

5. *Welcomes*, in that regard, the proposals of the group of qualified experts concerning technical guidelines and procedures to guide the Secretary-General in the conduct of timely and efficient investigation of the reports of use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons;[51]

6. *Calls upon* all States to consider the implementation of those guidelines and procedures for investigation, *inter alia*, by putting at the disposal of the Secretary-General qualified experts and/or consultants as well as laboratories for analysis;

7. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Security Council decided to consider immediately, taking into account the investigations of the Secretary-General, appropriate and effective measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;[52]

8. *Urges* all States to exercise restraint and to act responsibly in accordance with the need for the early conclusion and entry into force of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons".

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

C

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILING OF BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) AND TOXIN WEAPONS AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2826 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, in which it commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction,[44]

Recalling also that the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention was held at Geneva from 8 to 26 September 1986 in order to review the operation of the Convention with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble to and the provisions of the Convention, including the provisions concerning negotiations on chemical weapons, were being realized,

Taking note of the confidence-building measures agreed upon by the Second Review Conference for further strengthening the authority of the Convention and for enhancing confidence among States,

Acknowledging that the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference[46] expressed the need to give further consideration to, *inter alia*, the implementation of the Convention in all its aspects,

Confirming the common interest in strengthening the authority and the effectiveness of the Convention to promote confidence and co-operation among Member States as well as the necessity to comply with the obligations set forth in the Convention,

1. *Notes with appreciation* that, in accordance with the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, an *Ad Hoc* Meeting of Scientific and Technical Experts from States parties to the Convention was held at Geneva from 31 March to 15 April 1987, which adopted by consensus a report[53] finalizing the modalities for the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration, thus enabling States parties to follow a standardized procedure;

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[50] A/44/561 and Add.1 and 2.

[51] A/44/561, annex.

[52] Security Council resolution 620 (1988).

[53] BWC/CONF.II/EX/2.

2. *Calls upon* all States parties to the Convention to provide such information and data to the Secretary-General on an annual basis and not later than 15 April;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the implementation of the relevant parts of the Final Declaration;

4. *Notes* that the Second Review Conference decided, in its Final Declaration, that a Third Review Conference should be held at Geneva at the request of a majority of States parties not later than 1991;

5. *Recalls* in that regard the decision that the Third Review Conference should consider, *inter alia*, the issues set out in article XII of the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to circulate to the States parties to the Convention not later than four months prior to the convening of the Third Review Conference a report on the implementation of the confidence-building measures agreed upon by the *Ad Hoc* Meeting of Scientific and Technical Experts from States parties;

7. *Welcomes* the fact that there are more than one hundred States parties to the Convention, including all the permanent members of the Security Council, and that since the holding of the Second Review Conference four more States have forwarded their instruments of ratification of the Convention, two more States have declared their accession to the Convention and one State has withdrawn its reservations to it;

8. *Calls upon* all States that have not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention and to the strengthening of international confidence.

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/116. General and complete disarmament

A

PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, STOCKPILING AND USE OF RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/99 C of 13 December 1982, 38/188 D of 20 December 1983, 39/151 J of 17 December 1984, 40/94 D of 12 December 1985, 41/59 A and I of 3 December 1986, 42/38 F of 30 November 1987 and 43/75 J of 7 December 1988 on, *inter alia*, the conclusion of an agreement prohibiting military attacks against nuclear facilities,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this subject submitted pursuant to resolution 43/75 J,[54]

Gravely concerned that armed attacks against nuclear facilities, though carried out with conventional weapons, could be tantamount to the use of radiological weapons,

Recalling also that Additional Protocol I of 1977[55] to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[56] prohibits attacks on nuclear electricity-generating stations,

Deeply concerned that the destruction of nuclear facilities by conventional weapons causes the release into the environment of huge amounts of dangerous radioactive material, which results in serious radioactive contamination,

Firmly convinced that the Israeli attack against the safeguarded nuclear facilities in Iraq constitutes an unprecedented danger to international peace and security,

Recalling further resolutions GC(XXVII)/RES/407 and GC(XXVII)/RES/409, adopted in 1983 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency,[57] in which the Conference urged all member States to support actions in international forums to reach an international agreement that prohibits armed attacks against nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes,

1. *Reaffirms* that armed attacks of any kind against nuclear facilities are tantamount to the use of radiological weapons, owing to the dangerous radioactive forces that such attacks cause to be released;

2. *Requests once again* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further its efforts to reach, as early as possible, an agreement prohibiting armed attacks against nuclear facilities;

3. *Requests again* the International Atomic Energy Agency to provide the Conference on Disarmament with the technical studies that could facilitate the conclusion of such an agreement;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

B

BILATERAL NUCLEAR-ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at their meeting at Geneva in November 1985 the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America committed themselves to the objective of working out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth,[58]

Noting the progress reflected in the joint statement issued by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America following their meetings in Washington and Wyoming from 21 to 23 September 1989,[11]

Noting also that, since their meetings in Moscow from 29 May to 1 June 1988,[59] bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations have been intensified,

Noting further the importance of the verification procedures contained in the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles[14] as an example of the high standards of verification that are now achievable in arms control agreements, both bilateral and multilateral,

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[54] A/44/621.

[55] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1125, No. 17512.

[56] *Ibid*., vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[57] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Twenty-seventh Regular Session*, 10-14 October 1983.

[58] See A/40/1070, annex.

[59] See A/S-15/28, annex.

Believing that, through negotiations pursued in a spirit of flexibility and with full account taken of the security interests of all States, it is possible to achieve far-reaching and effectively verifiable agreements,

Firmly convinced that early agreement in these negotiations, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments, would be of crucial importance for the strengthening of international peace and security,

Convinced that the international community should encourage the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America in their endeavours, taking into account both the importance and the complexity of their negotiations,

1. *Welcomes* the fact that the provisions of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles are being implemented by the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

2. *Calls upon* the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to spare no effort in seeking, in accordance with the security interests of all States and the universal desire for progress towards disarmament, the attainment of all the agreed objectives in the negotiations, that is, the resolution of a complex of questions concerning space and strategic nuclear arms with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship;

3. *Invites* the two Governments concerned to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their negotiations, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;[17]

4. *Expresses its firmest possible encouragement and support* for the bilateral negotiations and their successful conclusion.

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

C

CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war as expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[17] and particularly its paragraph 81, which provides that, together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament measures, the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons should be resolutely pursued within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, and which stresses that States with the largest military arsenals have a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions,

Also recalling that in the same document it is stated, *inter alia*, that priorities in disarmament negotiations shall be: nuclear weapons; other weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons; conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects; and reduction of armed forces, and that it stresses that nothing should preclude States from conducting negotiations on all priority items concurrently,

Further recalling that in the same document it is stated that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority, and that real progress in the field of nuclear disarmament could create an atmosphere conducive to progress in conventional disarmament on a world-wide basis,

Aware of the dangers to world peace and security originating from, and the loss in human life and property caused by, wars and conflicts fought with conventional weapons, as well as of their possible escalation into a nuclear war in regions with a high concentration of conventional and nuclear weapons,

Also aware that with the advance in science and technology, conventional weapons tend to become increasingly lethal and destructive and that conventional armaments consume large amounts of resources,

Believing that resources released through disarmament, including conventional disarmament, can be used for the social and economic development of people of all countries, particularly the developing countries,

Noting that the ongoing conventional disarmament negotiations in Europe have gained increasing importance,

Bearing in mind its resolution 36/97 A of 9 December 1981 and the *Study on Conventional Disarmament*[60] conducted in accordance with that resolution, as well as its resolutions 41/59 C and 41/59 G of 3 December 1986, 42/38 E and 42/38 G of 30 November 1987 and 43/75 D and 43/75 F of 7 December 1988, and the consideration by the Disarmament Commission at its 1989 session of the question of conventional disarmament,[61]

Bearing in mind also the efforts made to promote conventional disarmament and the related proposals and suggestions, as well as the initiatives taken by various countries in this regard,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the efforts aimed at resolutely pursuing the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament;

2. *Believes* that the military forces of all countries should not be used other than for the purpose of self-defence;

3. *Welcomes* the new negotiation on conventional armed forces in Europe;

4. *Urges* the countries with the largest military arsenals, which bear a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions, and the States members of the two major military alliances to continue their intensive negotiations on conventional armaments, through appropriate forums, with a view to reaching early agreement on the establishment of a stable and secure balance of conventional armaments and forces at lower levels under effective international control in their respective regions, particularly in Europe, which has the largest concentration of arms and forces in the world;

5. *Encourages* all States, while taking into account the need to protect security and maintain necessary defensive capabilities, to intensify their efforts and take, either on their own or in a regional context, appropriate steps to promote progress in conventional disarmament and enhance peace and security;

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[60] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IX.1.

[61] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-15/3), para. 57.

6. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider further, at its 1990 substantive session, issues related to conventional disarmament;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

D

NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/59 F of 3 December 1986, 42/38 H of 30 November 1987 and 43/75 E of 7 December 1988,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war as expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that the most acute and urgent task of the present day is to remove the threat of a world war—a nuclear war,

Recalling and reaffirming the statements and provisions on nuclear disarmament set forth in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[17] and, in particular, provisions that "effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority", contained in paragraph 20, and that "in the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament, all the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility", contained in paragraph 48,

Also recalling that paragraph 55 of the same document states that "Real progress in the field of nuclear disarmament could create an atmosphere conducive to progress in conventional disarmament on a world-wide basis",

Bearing in mind that the ultimate goal of nuclear disarmament is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting that the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America agreed in their joint statement issued at Geneva on 21 November 1985[58] that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought" and the common desire they expressed in the same statement calling for early progress in areas where there is common ground, including the principle of a 50 per cent reduction in the nuclear arms of the Soviet Union and the United States appropriately applied,

Noting also that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have conducted intensive negotiations on various issues of disarmament,

Noting further that the Conference on Disarmament has not played its due role in the field of nuclear disarmament,

Believing that the qualitative aspect of the arms race needs to be addressed along with its quantitative aspect,

Bearing in mind that the Governments and peoples of various countries expect that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America will reach agreement on halting the nuclear-arms race and further reducing nuclear weapons,

1. *Welcomes* the continued implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles;[14]

2. *Urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, further to discharge their special responsibility for nuclear disarmament, to take the lead in halting the nuclear-arms race and to accelerate negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement on the drastic reduction of their nuclear arsenals;

3. *Reiterates its belief* that bilateral and multilateral efforts for nuclear disarmament should complement and facilitate each other;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Nuclear disarmament".

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

E

OBJECTIVE INFORMATION ON MILITARY MATTERS

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 105 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[17] the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which the Assembly encouraged Member States to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information concerning armaments and to concentrate on the danger of escalation of the arms race and on the need for general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Taking into account the attention paid to the questions of openness and of ensuring an exchange of objective information in the military field at its fifteenth special session, the third special session devoted to disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction that recent agreements in the field of arms limitation and disarmament have provided for qualitatively new standards of openness,

Noting also with satisfaction an increased number of steps and proposals by different States aimed at achieving openness and transparency in military activities,

Believing that the adoption of confidence-building measures to promote openness and transparency would reduce the risk of misperceptions of military capabilities and intentions which could induce military rivalries between States, leading to their undertaking armaments programmes and the acceleration of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, to heightened international tensions and, ultimately, to conflict,

Believing also that balanced and objective information on all military matters, in particular of nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, would contribute to the building of confidence among States and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements, and thereby help to halt and reverse the arms race,

Recognizing that greater openness and transparency would contribute to enhancing security,

Convinced that greater openness on military activities, *inter alia*, through the transmittal of relevant information on these activities, including on the levels of military budgets, would contribute to increased confidence among States, *Taking into account* the work undertaken in the Disarmament Commission on the reduction of military budgets,[62]

Noting with satisfaction that an increased number of States have provided annual reports on military expenditures in conformity with the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures under the auspices of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 G of 7 December 1988, in which it invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on ways and means of further consolidating the emerging trend towards greater openness in military matters, specifically with regard to the provision of objective information on military matters, for consideration by the Disarmament Commission at its 1990 session,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on this subject to the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;[63]

2. *Reaffirms its firm conviction* that a better flow of objective information on military capabilities would help to relieve international tension and contribute to the building of confidence among States on a global, regional or subregional level and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements;

3. *Recommends* that those States and global, regional and subregional organizations which have already expressed support for the principle of practical and concrete confidence-building measures of a military nature on a global, regional or subregional level should intensify their efforts with a view to adopting such measures;

4. *Recommends* that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, should implement the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditure, with the aim of achieving a realistic comparison of military budgets, facilitating the availability of objective information on, as well as objective assessment of, military capabilities and contributing to the process of disarmament;

5. *Invites* all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General before 30 April 1990 measures they have adopted towards these ends, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

6. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to include in the agenda for its 1990 session an item entitled "Objective information on military matters";

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Objective information on military matters".

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

F

CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 D of 7 December 1988,

Taking into account the decisions and recommendations appearing in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[17] particularly in paragraph 114,

Also taking into account that conventional disarmament is a necessary part of the disarmament process,

Having examined the report of the Disarmament Commission,[35]

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the extensive discussion of the question of conventional disarmament during the 1989 session of the Disarmament Commission;

2. *Recommends* that the report should provide a basis for further deliberations on the subject by the Disarmament Commission;[64]

3. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue at its 1990 session the substantive consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session with a view to facilitating possible measures in the field of conventional arms reduction and disarmament;

4. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission for this purpose to include in the agenda for its 1990 session the item entitled "Substantive consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament";

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

G

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS IN THE FIELD OF DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[65]

Recalling paragraph 115 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[17] in which it is stated, *inter alia*, that the Assembly has been and should remain the main deliberative organ of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and should make every effort to facilitate the implementation of disarmament measures,

Considering that the implementation of the recommendations of the General Assembly in the field of disarmament can play a significant role in the attainment of the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Deems it important* that all Member States show their resolve to arrive at mutually acceptable, comprehensively verifiable and effective disarmament measures, including through the implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;

2. *Invites* all Member States to contribute to the elaboration of draft resolutions in the field of disarmament that will permit, in so far as possible, their adoption without a vote, in order to facilitate their appropriate implementation;

3. *Also invites* Member States to consider the proposals and ideas contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

4. *Invites* all Member States that have not yet done so to make available to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on ways and means to enhance the implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;

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[62] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 42* (A/44/42), para. 44.

[63] A/S-15/7 and Add.1 and 2.

[64] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 42* (A/44/42), para. 48 (para. 6 of the quoted text).

[65] A/44/495 and Add.1.

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the issue of the implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament at its forty-sixth session.

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

H

PROHIBITION OF THE PRODUCTION OF FISSIONABLE MATERIAL FOR WEAPONS PURPOSES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/91 H of 16 December 1978, 34/87 D of 11 December 1979, 35/156 H of 12 December 1980, 36/97 G of 9 December 1981, 37/99 E of 13 December 1982, 38/188 E of 20 December 1983, 39/151 H of 17 December 1984, 40/94 G of 12 December 1985, 41/59 L of 3 December 1986, 42/38 L of 30 November 1987 and 43/75 K of 7 December 1988, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[17] the first special session devoted to disarmament, and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to consider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

Noting that the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament for 1989 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the programme of work of the Conference for both parts of its 1989 session contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament",[66]

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Conference on Disarmament on those items,[67]

Considering that the cessation of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and the progressive conversion and transfer of stocks to peaceful uses would be a significant step towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race,

Considering also that the prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices would be an important measure in facilitating the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and explosive devices,

Requests the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration.

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

I

CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES AND CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT IN EUROPE

The General Assembly,

Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 P of 7 December 1988,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the successful conclusion of the deliberations of the Vienna Follow-up Meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe;

2. *Welcomes* the opening of two negotiations in the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, one on the elaboration of new confidence- and security-building measures and the other on conventional armed forces in Europe;

3. *Also welcomes* the progress achieved so far in those negotiations, and expresses the hope that they will be successfully concluded at an early date.

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

J

CONVERSION OF MILITARY RESOURCES

The General Assembly,

Conscious that many States wish to convert their military resources to civilian purposes,

Noting that such conversion ought to be carried out gradually following a careful study of the basic aspects and practical details of the reorientation of military production and personnel,

Noting also the importance of the appropriate knowledge and reporting of military expenditure,

Noting further that the efficient conversion of military production may require relevant administrative and legislative measures, as well as appropriate organizational, financial and other mechanisms,

Aware that economic, social, financial and other aspects ought to be taken into account in elaborating a national conversion programme,

Recalling its resolution 43/73 of 7 December 1988 on the reduction of military budgets,

Recalling also that there exist studies on certain aspects of conversion which could be used by the international community,

Desirous of promoting an exchange of experience, within the United Nations framework, on modalities for the conversion of military resources to civilian purposes,

1. *Invites* Member States to submit to the Secretary-General by 30 April 1991 their views concerning various aspects of the conversion of military resources to civilian purposes;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Conversion of military resources to civilian purposes".

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

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[66] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/44/27), paras. 6 and 8.

[67] *Ibid.*, sect. III.A and B.

K

BILATERAL NUCLEAR-ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 A of 7 December 1988,

Recalling also the Declaration and the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[7]

Stressing that general *rapprochement* between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America contributes to the relaxation of international tensions and the creation of basic prerequisites for establishing lasting peace,

Encouraged by the positive developments in the field of disarmament brought about by the implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles[14] and by recent agreements between the two sides,

Concerned, however, that the world is still threatened by the massive nuclear arsenals, which are being further refined and added to, and that the only hope for nuclear disarmament lies in discarding the balance of fear and in the nuclear-weapon Powers' embracing the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

Stressing also the importance of the strengthening of international security through disarmament and the halting of the qualitative and quantitative escalation of the arms race,

Aware of the fact that both the nuclear and the conventional disarmament processes cannot be carried out without a contribution by all States and especially by the major military Powers and their alliances, which have the greatest responsibility in that regard,

Mindful that, while it is the responsibility and obligation of all States to speed up the emerging process and to channel it in a direction that would benefit all, lasting peace and security can only be achieved by pooling the efforts of the international community and with all countries participating and contributing on the basis of equality,

Stressing further that general and complete disarmament under effective international control is by its very nature unattainable unless all countries join in its implementation,

Emphasizing that, since nuclear war threatens the very right to live, the prevention of nuclear war remains the principal task of our times,

Affirming that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament should facilitate and complement each other and that progress at the bilateral level should not be used to postpone or impede action at the multilateral level,

1. *Welcomes* the positive developments in the bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on disarmament issues, as well as the commencement of the implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles;

2. *Calls upon* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to exert every effort to achieve the goal they set themselves of a treaty on a 50 per cent reduction in strategic offensive arms as part of the process leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons;

3. *Also calls upon* the two Governments to intensify their efforts to achieve agreements in other areas, in particular the issue of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban as a matter of urgency;

4. *Further calls upon* the two Governments to reach agreement to ensure that outer space is kept free of all weapons;

5. *Invites* the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep the General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament duly informed of progress made in their negotiations.

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

L

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[17] related to the relationship between disarmament and development,

Recalling also the adoption on 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development,[68]

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General[69] and actions undertaken in accordance with the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through the appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference;[70]

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development".

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

M

NAVAL ARMAMENTS AND DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/188 G of 20 December 1983, in which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to carry out a comprehensive study on the naval arms race,

Recalling also its resolution 40/94 F of 12 December 1985, in which it requested the Disarmament Commission to consider the issues contained in the study entitled *The Naval Arms Race*,[71] both its substantive content and its conclusions, taking into account all other relevant present and future proposals, with a view to facilitating the identification of possible measures in the field of naval arms reductions and disarmament, pursued within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, as well as confidence-building measures in this field,

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[68] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8.

[69] A/44/449.

[70] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8, para. 35.

[71] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.3.

Recalling further its resolution 43/75 L of 7 December 1988, in which it requested the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its 1989 session, the substantive consideration of the question and to report on its deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session,

Having examined the report of the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission on the substantive consideration of the question of the naval arms race and disarmament during the 1989 session of the Commission,[72] which met with the approval of all delegations participating in the substantive consultations and which, in their view, could form the basis of further deliberations on the subject,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission on the substantive consideration of the question of the naval arms race and disarmament;

2. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to inscribe on the agenda for its 1990 session the item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament";

3. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its forthcoming session in 1990, the substantive consideration of the question and to report on its deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament".

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

N

INTERNATIONAL ARMS TRANSFERS

The General Assembly,

Taking note of its resolution 43/75 I of 7 December 1988,

Noting the views of Member States submitted to the Secretary-General in the past year on this issue,[73]

Looking forward to the United Nations study on international arms transfers and the report of the study group to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session,

Also noting the substantive deliberations initiated within the Disarmament Commission on matters related to the issue of international arms transfers,

1. *Invites* all Member States that have not yet done so to make available to the Secretary-General their views and proposals on the matters contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 43/75 I;

2. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its deliberation on the matters contained in the above-mentioned resolution during its 1990 session under the item of conventional disarmament;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to make available within the framework of resolution 43/75 I all relevant information on this matter;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "International arms transfers".

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

O

REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE TREATY ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE EMPLACEMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND OTHER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION ON THE SEA-BED AND THE OCEAN FLOOR AND IN THE SUBSOIL THEREOF

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2660 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, in which it commended the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof,

Convinced that the Treaty constitutes a step towards the exclusion of the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof from the arms race and towards a treaty or treaties on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recalling also that the States parties to the Treaty met at Geneva from 19 to 28 September 1989 to review the operation of the Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Treaty were being realized,

Noting with satisfaction that the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof concluded that the obligations assumed under article I of the Treaty had been faithfully observed by the States parties,

Noting that in its Final Declaration[74] the Third Review Conference affirmed its belief that universal adherence to the Treaty, particularly by those States possessing nuclear weapons or any other weapons of mass destruction, would enhance international peace and security,

Noting also that the States parties to the Treaty reaffirmed their strong support for and continued dedication to the principles and objectives of the Treaty, as well as their commitment to implement effectively its provisions,

Noting further that all States parties to the Treaty confirmed that they had not emplaced any nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed outside the zone of application of the Treaty as defined by its article II and had no intention to do so,

Recognizing that in the Final Declaration the States parties to the Treaty reaffirmed the commitment undertaken in article V to continue negotiations in good faith concerning further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof,

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[72] A/CN.10/134.

[73] See A/44/444 and Add.1-3.

[74] SBT/CONF.III/15.

1. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the positive assessment by the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof of the effectiveness of the Treaty since its entry into force, as reflected in its Final Declaration;

2. *Reiterates its expressed hope* for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty, and invites all States that have not yet done so, particularly those possessing nuclear weapons or any other types of weapons of mass destruction, to ratify or accede to the Treaty as a significant contribution to international peace and security;

3. *Affirms* its strong interest in avoiding an arms race in nuclear weapons or any other types of weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof;

4. *Calls again upon* all States to refrain from any action which might lead to the extension of the arms race to the sea-bed and the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof;

5. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament, in consultation with the States parties to the Treaty, taking into account existing proposals and any relevant technological developments, to proceed promptly with consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly relevant to further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof;

7. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report by 1992, and every three years thereafter until the fourth Review Conference is convened, on technological developments relevant to the Treaty and to the verification of compliance with the Treaty, including dual-purpose technologies for peaceful and specified military ends; in carrying out this task he should draw from official sources and from contributions by States parties to the Treaty and may use the assistance of appropriate expertise;

9. *Urges* all States parties to the Treaty to assist the Secretary-General accordingly by providing information and drawing his attention to suitable sources;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof".

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

P

DEFENSIVE SECURITY CONCEPTS AND POLICIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling the principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the obligation to maintain international peace and security in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the reports of the Secretary-General transmitting the study on the relationship between disarmament and international security[75] and the study undertaken by the Group of Governmental Experts to Carry Out a Comprehensive Study of Concepts of Security[76] submitted to the General Assembly in 1981 and 1985, respectively,

Recognizing that since then a number of important developments have taken place in the areas of disarmament and security concepts and that new opportunities have emerged for arms limitation and disarmament, for ending regional conflicts and for developing among States constructive and co-operative relations,

Noting the ongoing international dialogue on matters of security, including the renewed search for common security as well as for common denominators for the security requirements in different regions,

Convinced that in the nuclear age national policies of restraint and co-operative efforts are essential to eliminate eventually the risk of war and global destruction,

Stressing that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Believing that security concepts and policies should be aimed at removing the danger of war and securing peace at progressively lower levels of armaments and armed forces, and welcoming activities by States to implement this goal by negotiated disarmament measures,

Bearing in mind the specific political and security requirements in different regions,

1. *Considers* the development of an international dialogue on defensive security concepts and policies to be of great importance for promoting the process of achieving disarmament and strengthening international security;

2. *Invites* Member States to initiate or intensify the dialogue on defensive security concepts and policies at the bilateral, regional or multilateral level and to keep the General Assembly informed about the progress achieved;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "Defensive security concepts and policies".

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

Q

REVIEW OF THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE FIELD OF DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 39/151 G of 17 December 1984, 40/94 O of 12 December 1985, 41/59 O of 3 December 1986, 42/38 O of 30 November 1987 and 43/75 R of 7 December 1988,

Bearing in mind that the primary purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security,

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[75] *Relationship between Disarmament and International Security* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.IX.4).

[76] *Concepts of Security* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.1).

Reaffirming its conviction that genuine and lasting peace can be created only through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, by international agreement and mutual example, leading ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Reaffirming that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament,

Recognizing the need for the United Nations, in discharging its central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament, to play a more active role in the field of disarmament in accordance with its primary purpose under the Charter to maintain international peace and security,

Taking into account the part of the report of the Disarmament Commission relating to this question,[77] and noting the progress made in the consideration of the question at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament,[78]

Bearing in mind the common desire expressed at the third special session devoted to disarmament to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and the increased reaffirmation of faith in the United Nations as an indispensable instrument for international peace and security,

1. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its consideration of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament as a matter of priority at its next substantive session, in 1990, with a view to the elaboration of concrete recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, taking into account, *inter alia*, the views and suggestions of Member States as well as the aforementioned documents on the subject;

2. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission to submit its report on the subject, including findings, recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission".

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

R

PROHIBITION OF THE DUMPING OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind resolution CM/Res.1153 (XLVIII) concerning the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa, adopted on 25 May 1988 by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988,[79]

Bearing in mind also resolution CM/Res.1225 (L) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989,[80]

Welcoming resolution GC(XXXIII)/RES/509 on the dumping of nuclear wastes, adopted on 29 September 1989 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-third regular session,

Considering its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, *inter alia*, to consider effective methods of control against the use of radiological methods of warfare,

Aware of the potential hazards underlying any use of nuclear wastes which would constitute radiological warfare and its implications for regional and international security and in particular for the security of developing countries,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[17] the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Aware also of the consideration of the question of dumping of radioactive wastes in the Conference on Disarmament during its 1989 session,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 Q of 7 December 1988, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session the developments in the ongoing negotiations on this subject,

Recalling also its resolution 43/75 T of 7 December 1988, in which it requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, "to prepare a report, in consultation with relevant international organizations, on the dumping of radioactive wastes in all its aspects in Africa, including all steps taken or envisaged to monitor, control and put a halt to such activities",

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the dumping of radioactive wastes,[81]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Takes note also* of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament[47] relating to the dumping of radioactive wastes;

3. *Expresses grave concern* regarding any use of nuclear waste that would constitute radiological warfare and have grave implications for the national security of all States;

4. *Calls upon* all States to take appropriate measures with a view to preventing any dumping of nuclear wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;

5. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue to take into account, in the ongoing negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, the deliberate employment of nuclear wastes to cause destruction, damage or injury by means of radiation produced by the decay of such material;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

7. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-

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[77] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 42* (A/44/42), para. 46.

[78] *Ibid., Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-15/3), para. 47.

[79] See A/43/398, annex I.

[80] See A/44/603, annex I.

[81] A/44/652.

fifth session the developments in the ongoing negotiations on this subject;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes".

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

S

CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT ON A REGIONAL SCALE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/94 A of 12 December 1985, 41/59 M of 3 December 1986, 42/38 N of 30 November 1987 and 43/75 S of 7 December 1988,

Taking note of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[7]

Reiterating the primary responsibility of nuclear-weapon States and militarily significant States for halting and reversing the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race,

Convinced that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority,

Drawing attention to the fact that, together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament measures, negotiations should be carried out on the balanced reduction of armed forces and on conventional disarmament, based on the principle of equal and undiminished security of the parties with a view to promoting or enhancing stability at a lower level of military forces, taking into account the need of all States to protect their security,

Aware that, as a consequence of the continuing military application of scientific and technological developments, conventional weapons have become more lethal and destructive,

Taking into account the fact that conventional weapons consume large amounts of resources, especially in militarily significant States, which could be utilized for the social and economic development of the people of all countries, particularly the developing countries,

Affirming that regional and subregional disarmament processes that take into account the characteristics of each region, as well as the views of all parties concerned, and are implemented in accordance with the principles and norms embodied in the Charter of the United Nations enhance and complement global disarmament efforts,

Noting with satisfaction the positive trend towards the peaceful settlement of various regional and subregional conflicts and the important role played in that regard by the United Nations,

1. *Welcomes* the initiatives towards arms limitation and disarmament undertaken jointly or unilaterally by some countries at the regional and subregional levels, as well as the systematic implementation of confidence-building measures, limitations of the acquisition of conventional weapons and the reduction of military spending, with a view to achieving equal and undiminished security at a lower level of armaments, as well as to allocating the resources thus released to the social and economic development of the people of all countries, particularly the developing countries;

2. *Again expresses its firm support* for the United Nations system, and for the Secretary-General in particular, in the efforts to find solutions to conflict situations, thereby reaffirming a fundamental role of the United Nations in promoting peace and disarmament, and for the strict observance of the principles and norms embodied in the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Urges* all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States and militarily significant States, to intensify their efforts in the negotiation and implementation, in appropriate forums, of regional and subregional disarmament and arms limitation measures, taking into account their particular responsibility in this matter and the principle of equal and undiminished security for all parties, aimed at enhancing international peace and security;

4. *Requests* the United Nations, in conformity with its mandate to promote international peace and security, to provide assistance to States that might request it with a view to establishing disarmament measures at the regional and subregional levels;

5. *Appeals* to all States to facilitate the progress of regional disarmament, refraining from any action, including the use or threat of use of force against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and intervention or interference in internal affairs of States, that might hinder the achievement of this objective;

6. *Invites* all Member States to convey to the Secretary-General their views on ways and means aimed at strengthening regional and subregional disarmament and arms limitation efforts, taking into account recent developments that have taken place in this sphere;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into consideration the views expressed by Member States in accordance with paragraph 6 above;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale".

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

T

PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, STOCKPILING AND USE OF RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 C of 7 December 1988,

1. *Takes note* of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1989 session that deals with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Radiological Weapons;[82]

2. *Recognizes* that in 1989 the *Ad Hoc* Committee made a further contribution to the clarification and better understanding of different approaches that continue to exist with regard to both of the important matters under consideration;

3. *Takes note also* of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the *Ad Hoc* Committee on

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[82] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/44/27), para. 96.

Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1990 session;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue its substantive negotiation on the subject with a view to the prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end and drawing upon the annexes to its report as a basis of its future work, the result of which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents relating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

U

CONTRIBUTION OF CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the importance of confidence-building in the bilateral, regional and global context for the peaceful settlement of existing international problems and for the improvement and promotion of international relations based on justice, co-operation and solidarity,

Recognizing that commitment to confidence-building measures could significantly contribute to preparing for further progress in disarmament,

Recalling previous resolutions on the subject of confidence-building, in particular resolution 43/78 H of 7 December 1988,

1. *Welcomes* the implementation of confidence-building measures as contained in the Final Act of Helsinki[83] and on that basis the positive experience gathered since 1987 with the implementation, by the thirty-five States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, of the measures agreed at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe;

2. *Expects* the ongoing Vienna negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures to build upon and expand the results already achieved at the Stockholm Conference with the aim of elaborating and adopting a new set of mutually complementary confidence- and security-building measures designed to reduce the risk of military confrontation in Europe;

3. *Reaffirms* its invitation to all States to consider the possible introduction of confidence-building measures in their particular regions and, where possible, on the basis of initiatives of the States of the region concerned, to negotiate on them in keeping with conditions and requirements prevailing in the respective region;

4. *Also welcomes* the consideration, *inter alia*, of confidence-building measures in United Nations regional disarmament workshops and in the United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean.

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/117. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

A

WORLD DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in paragraph 15 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[17] the first special session devoted to disarmament, it declared that it was essential that not only Governments but also the peoples of the world recognize and understand the dangers in the present situation and stressed the importance of mobilizing world public opinion on behalf of disarmament,

Recalling also its resolution 43/76 C of 7 December 1988,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 20 October 1989[84] on the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign by the United Nations system,

Having also examined the part of the report of the Secretary-General of 26 October 1989 dealing with the activities of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters[85] relating to the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign,[86] as well as the Final Act of the Seventh United Nations Pledging Conference for the Campaign,[87] held on 25 October 1989,

Noting with appreciation the contributions that Member States have already made to the Campaign,

1. *Reiterates its commendation* of the manner in which, as described in the above-mentioned reports, the World Disarmament Campaign has been geared by the Secretary-General in order to guarantee "the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions on questions of arms limitation and disarmament and the dangers relating to all aspects of the arms race and war, in particular nuclear war";[88]

2. *Recalls* that, as was also agreed by consensus in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, it is likewise an essential requisite for the universality of the Campaign that it receive the co-operation and participation of all States;[88]

3. *Endorses once more* the statement made by the Secretary-General on the occasion of the Third United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign[89] to the effect that such co-operation implies that adequate funds be made available and that conse-

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[83] The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe was signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975.

[84] A/44/647.

[85] The Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies was redesignated the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters as from 1 January 1989.

[86] A/44/654, para. 7.

[87] A/CONF.149/1.

[88] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 4.

[89] See A/CONF.131/SR.1.

quently the criterion of universality also applies to pledges, since a campaign without world-wide participation and funding will have difficulty in reflecting this principle in its implementation;

4. *Urges* States that have not yet done so, especially those with the largest military expenditures, to make an initial financial contribution to the Campaign;

5. *Decides* that at its forty-fifth session there should be an eighth United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States that have not yet announced any voluntary contributions will do so, bearing in mind the objectives of the Third Disarmament Decade and the need to ensure its success;

6. *Reiterates its recommendation* that the voluntary contributions made by Member States to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund should not be earmarked for specific activities inasmuch as it is most desirable that the Secretary-General enjoy full freedom to take the decisions he deems fit within the framework of the Campaign previously approved by the General Assembly and in exercise of the powers vested in him in connection with the Campaign;

7. *Notes with appreciation* that the Secretary-General has given permanent character to his instructions to the United Nations information centres and regional commissions to give wide publicity to the Campaign and, whenever necessary, to adapt, as far as possible, United Nations information materials to local languages;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the United Nations system during 1990 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1991;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to assess the achievements and shortcomings of the World Disarmament Campaign so far and to submit a brief report in this regard to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign".

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

B

REGIONAL DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/100 F of 13 December 1982, 38/73 J of 15 December 1983, 39/63 F of 12 December 1984, 40/94 A of 12 December 1985, 41/59 M of 3 December 1986 and 42/39 E of 30 November 1987, relating to regional disarmament,

Reaffirming that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, have the responsibility of halting and reversing the arms race,

Considering that regional disarmament measures enable all States to contribute to the general process of arms reduction and disarmament,

Confirming the importance and potential effectiveness of regional disarmament measures taken at the initiative of the region and with the participation of all the States concerned, in that they can contribute to the realization of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control and therefore to security and stability,

Stressing that any regional disarmament enterprise must take into account the specific conditions characteristic of each region,

Also stressing that it is for the countries themselves of a region to take appropriate initiatives in common and to prepare agreements that will allow the achievement of regional disarmament,

Further stressing that disarmament efforts in a region cannot be isolated either from the disarmament efforts in other regions or from global disarmament efforts both in the nuclear and conventional field,

Taking into account Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and the decisions and recommendations appearing in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[17] particularly in paragraph 114,

Aware of those studies which have already been carried out and of the views of States which are of interest for regional disarmament,

1. *Expresses its thanks* to the Secretary-General for his report submitted pursuant to resolution 42/39 E;[90]

2. *Notes with concern* that conflicts continue to threaten regional and global peace and security but that prospects are emerging for the peaceful settlement of certain regional conflicts;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the importance of the regional measures that have already been adopted and the regional efforts undertaken in the field of nuclear and conventional disarmament;

4. *Welcomes* the progress made since its forty-second session with respect to:

(*a*) The process initiated by the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" signed by the Central American Presidents at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 at the Esquipulas II summit meeting[91] in order to arrive at a lasting peace in that region and that has resulted in the agreements concluded at Tela, Honduras, on 7 August 1989;[92]

(*b*) The resumption, at Vienna, of negotiations in the area of confidence- and security-building measures, as well as the new negotiation on conventional armed forces in Europe, both within the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, which have been characterized by rapid progress since they began in March 1989;

5. *Encourages* all States to consider and develop, as far as possible, regional solutions in the matter of arms reduction and disarmament;

6. *Invites* all States and regional institutions associated with regional disarmament efforts to report thereon to the Secretary-General;

7. *Requests* the United Nations to lend its assistance to States and regional institutions that may request it, with the view to the institution of measures within the framework of an effort for regional disarmament;

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[90] A/44/513.

[91] A/42/521-S/19085, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19085.

[92] See A/44/451-S/20778; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1989*, document S/20778.

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly regularly informed of the implementation of resolutions on regional disarmament and of the activities which the Secretariat, in particular the Department for Disarmament Affairs, and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research are conducting in the field of regional disarmament;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General".

81st plenary meeting
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C

CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the existence and use of nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to the survival of mankind,

Conscious that the ongoing nuclear-arms race increases the danger of the use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced also that nuclear disarmament is the only ultimate guarantee against the use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced further that a multilateral agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons should strengthen international security and help to create the climate for negotiations leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[17] it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 1989 session, was not able to undertake negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the text annexed to General Assembly resolution 43/76 E of 7 December 1988,

1. *Reiterates its request* to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the results of those negotiations.

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ANNEX

Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The States Parties to this Convention,

Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

Convinced that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The States Parties to this Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

Article 2

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

Article 3

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State that does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-five Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of the Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 4

This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Government of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at ____________ on the ____ day of ____________ one thousand nine hundred and ____________.

D

NUCLEAR-ARMS FREEZE

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[17] the first special session devoted to disarmament, adopted in 1978 and unanimously and categorically reaffirmed in 1982 during the twelfth special session of the General Assembly,[93] the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly expressed deep concern over the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race,

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[93] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32.

Convinced that, in this nuclear age, lasting world peace can be based only on the attainment of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Welcoming the new trends that have led to an improvement in the international security environment,

Convinced also of the urgency further to pursue negotiations for the substantial reduction and qualitative limitation of existing nuclear arms,

Considering that a nuclear-arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute an effective step to prevent the continued increase and qualitative improvement of existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations take place, and that at the same time it would provide a favourable environment for the conduct of negotiations to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons,

Convinced further that the undertakings derived from the freeze can be effectively verified,

Welcoming the announcement that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will cease production of highly enriched uranium for nuclear weapons purposes by the end of 1989 and had begun the process of shutting down its reactors producing weapons-grade plutonium,

Noting with deep concern that all nuclear-weapon States have not so far taken any collective action in response to the call made in the relevant resolutions on the question of a nuclear-arms freeze,

1. *Urges once more* both the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to reach agreement on an immediate nuclear-arms freeze, which would, *inter alia*, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any further production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

2. *Calls upon* all nuclear-weapon States to agree, through a joint declaration, to a comprehensive nuclear-arms freeze, whose structure and scope would be the following:

(*a*) It would embrace:

(i) A comprehensive test ban on nuclear weapons and on their delivery vehicles;

(ii) The complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

(iii) A ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

(iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(*b*) It would be subject to appropriate and effective measures and procedures of verification;

3. *Requests* the nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report, or separate reports, to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-fifth session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze".

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E

UNITED NATIONS DISARMAMENT FELLOWSHIP, TRAINING AND ADVISORY SERVICES PROGRAMME

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[17] the first special session devoted to disarmament, to establish a programmme of fellowships on disarmament, as well as its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,[93] the second special session devoted to disarmament, in which it decided, *inter alia*, to continue the programme and to increase the number of fellowships from 20 to 25 as from 1983,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme has already trained an appreciable number of public officials selected from geographical regions represented in the United Nations system, most of whom are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament affairs in their respective countries or Governments,

Recalling also its resolutions 37/100 G of 13 December 1982, 38/73 C of 15 December 1983, 39/63 B of 12 December 1984, 40/151 H of 16 December 1985, 41/60 H of 3 December 1986, 42/39 I of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 F of 7 December 1988,

Noting also with satisfaction that the programme, as designed, has enabled an increased number of public officials, particularly from the developing countries, to acquire more expertise in the sphere of disarmament,

Believing that the forms of assistance available to Member States, particularly to developing countries, under the programme will enhance the capabilities of their officials to follow ongoing deliberations and negotiations on disarmament, both bilateral and multilateral,

1. *Reaffirms* its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and in the report of the Secretary-General[94] approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America for inviting the 1989 fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme;

3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Nigeria for serving as host to the United Nations Regional Disarmament Workshop for Africa, which examined African security perceptions and requirements, including related regional issues, and to the Government of Norway for making financial contributions for the Workshop;

4. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme has continued to be carried out;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of the programme within existing resources;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the programme.

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[94] A/33/305.

F

UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT IN AFRICA, UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT IN ASIA AND UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE, DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/151 G of 16 December 1985, 41/60 D of 3 December 1986, 42/39 J of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 D of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, 41/60 J of 3 December 1986, 42/39 K of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 H of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 42/39 D of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 G of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia,

Reaffirming its resolutions 37/100 F of 13 December 1982, 38/73 J of 15 December 1983, 39/63 F of 12 December 1984, 40/94 A of 12 December 1985, 41/59 M of 3 December 1986 and 42/39 E of 30 November 1987 on regional disarmament,

Taking note of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[7] and noting in particular the importance placed by the heads of State or Government on the activities of the United Nations regional centres in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean,

Convinced that the initiatives and activities mutually agreed upon by Member States of the respective regions aimed at fostering mutual confidence and security, as well as the implementation and co-ordination of regional activities under the World Disarmament Campaign, would encourage and facilitate the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament in these regions,

Expressing its gratitude to the Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations that have contributed to the trust funds of the three regional centres,

Bearing in mind the need to provide the centres with financial stability so as to facilitate the planning of their activities,

Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General on the regional centres in Africa,[95] Asia[96] and Latin America and the Caribbean,[97] and of the efforts of the Secretary-General in providing the necessary administrative measures to permit the establishment of the three centres,

Convinced that the appointment of a Director to head each of the three regional centres is essential to ensure the continued effective functioning of the centres,

Noting that the responsibilities of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia include the Asia-Pacific region,

1. *Appeals once again* to Member States, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the effective operational activities of the centres;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General for all the efforts he has made in favour of the centres, and requests him to continue to provide all the necessary support to their activities;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish, as soon as practicable, the post of Director at each of the regional centres so as to ensure the effective functioning of the centres;

4. *Decides* to rename the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia as the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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15 December 1989

44/118. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security

A

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND THEIR IMPACT ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/77 A of 7 December 1988,

Noting with concern the potential in technological advances for application to military purposes, which could lead to the emergence of an entirely new class of weapon systems,

Recognizing that such a development will have a negative impact on the security environment and cause a major setback to disarmament efforts,

Stressing, in this context, the importance of preventing this negative impact by effectively addressing this problem and ensuring that scientific and technological developments are harnessed for the common benefit of mankind,

Recognizing also the interests of the international community in the subject and the need to follow closely such developments,

Recognizing further that scientific and technological developments can have both civilian and military applications and that progress in science and technology for civilian applications needs to be maintained and encouraged,

Emphasizing that the proposal contained in resolution 43/77 A is without prejudice to research and development efforts being undertaken for peaceful purposes,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on this question,[98]

1. *Takes note* of the preliminary work undertaken by the Secretary-General to follow future scientific and technological developments, especially those which have potential military applications, and to evaluate their impact on international security;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to conclude this work so that a report can be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

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[95] A/44/582.

[96] A/44/583.

[97] A/44/584.

[98] A/44/487 and Add.1 and 2.

3. *Notes* that the process of establishing national expert panels by Member States has already begun;

4. *Encourages* Member States to participate by communicating their views to the Secretary-General, and invites them to establish panels at the national level to monitor and evaluate developments;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security".

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B

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Considering that science and technology can profoundly contribute to solving the problems of mankind, especially to promoting its social and economic development,

Noting the interest of the international community in the peaceful uses of scientific and technological achievements,

Recognizing the vast possibilities that scientific and technological progress offers for supporting disarmament negotiations and implementing their results, *inter alia*, in the fields of verification of compliance with agreements on arms limitation and disarmament as well as conversion of military industry to civilian production,

Welcoming respective activities undertaken so far in this area by States and national and international scientific and technological institutions,

Taking into account that scientifically and technologically more advanced States bear a special responsibility for disseminating information on and promoting the application of science and technology in the field of disarmament,

Considering the need for an intensification and extension of such activities, as well as international co-operation, with a view to using scientific and technological achievements for disarmament-related purposes, *inter alia*, in the fields of verification of compliance with agreements on arms limitation and disarmament, application of technologies for improved means of verification and conversion of military industry to civilian production,

1. *Takes note* of national and international activities to use scientific and technological achievements for disarmament-related purposes;

2. *Calls upon* Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify and extend such activities, to develop international co-operation in this area and to keep the United Nations informed about progress in this field;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "Science and technology for disarmament".

81st plenary meeting
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44/119. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

A

COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME OF DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it declared the decade of the 1970s as a Disarmament Decade and requested, *inter alia*, the then Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to work out "a comprehensive programme, dealing with all aspects of the problem of the cessation of the arms race and general and complete disarmament under effective international control, which would provide the Conference with a guideline to chart the course of its further work and its negotiations",

Recalling also its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, by which it adopted the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, which, *inter alia*, called for the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament with the utmost urgency,

Recalling further its resolution 43/78 K of 7 December 1988, in which it noted the agreement of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament of the Conference on Disarmament to "resume its work at the outset of the 1989 session of the Conference with the firm intention of completing the elaboration of the programme for its submission to the General Assembly, at the latest at its forty-fourth session",

Having examined the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament concerning its work during the 1989 session of the Conference on Disarmament,[99] which is an integral part of the report of the Conference,

Recognizing the efforts of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament and the substantial progress achieved thus far,

Conscious of the need to continue the work on the comprehensive programme of disarmament, building on the texts already agreed to, with a view to resolving the outstanding issues and thus concluding negotiations on it,

Recalling its resolution 43/78 L of 7 December 1988, in which it declared the decade of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade,

Considering that the conclusion of the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament would constitute an important contribution to the success of the Third Disarmament Decade and to the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament,

1. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to consider, at the beginning of its 1991 session, the resumption of the work of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament with the aim of resolving the outstanding issues in order to conclude the elaboration of the programme;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament".

81st plenary meeting
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[99] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/44/27), para. 100.

B

NON-USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND PREVENTION OF NUCLEAR WAR

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in accordance with paragraph 20 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[17] the first special session devoted to disarmament, effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority and that this commitment was reaffirmed by the Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling also that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document, it is stated that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States, should consider as soon as possible various proposals designed to secure the avoidance of the use of nuclear weapons, the prevention of nuclear war and related objectives, where possible through international agreement, and thereby ensure that the survival of mankind is not endangered,

Recalling further that at its fifteenth special session, the third special session devoted to disarmament, it was generally recognized that the prevention of nuclear war was of utmost concern and that specific efforts, bilateral, regional or multilateral, should be vigorously pursued and measures should be strengthened to reduce and ultimately eliminate the risk of nuclear war,

Reaffirming that the nuclear-weapon States have the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament and for undertaking measures aimed at preventing the outbreak of nuclear war, and that in the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament all the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility,

Stressing that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Welcoming the entry into force and implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles[14] as a first valuable step towards the reduction of nuclear weapons, as well as measures taken by the two States to reduce the risk of nuclear war, including the establishment and operation of nuclear risk reduction centres,

Expressing the hope that further measures will be undertaken to reduce and ultimately eliminate the risk of nuclear war,

Taking note of ideas directed to that end, including the suggestion to consider the establishment of a multilateral nuclear alert centre to reduce the risk of fatal misinterpretation of unintentional nuclear launchings,

Noting that, in its final document on international security and disarmament,[7] the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, stressed the need for the conclusion of an international agreement prohibiting all use of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming recent progress in the field of disarmament, including the beginning at Vienna of new negotiations on conventional armed forces and on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe,

Emphasizing that, for the sake of international peace and security, military concepts and doctrines must be of a strictly defensive character,

1. *Considers* that the solemn declarations by two nuclear-weapon States made or reiterated at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, concerning their respective obligations not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, offer an important avenue to decrease the danger of nuclear war;

2. *Expresses the hope* that those nuclear-weapon States that have not yet done so will consider making similar declarations with respect to not being the first to use nuclear weapons;

3. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations on the item in its agenda concerning prevention of nuclear war and to consider, *inter alia*, the elaboration of an international instrument of a legally binding character laying down the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war".

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15 December 1989

C

REPORT OF THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

The General Assembly,

Having considered the annual report of the Disarmament Commission,[35]

Emphasizing again the importance of an effective follow-up to the relevant recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[17] the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Taking into account the relevant sections of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,[93] the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Also taking into account widespread views expressed during the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament,

Considering the role that the Disarmament Commission has been called upon to play and the contribution that it should make in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session,

Recalling its resolutions 33/71 H of 14 December 1978, 34/83 H of 11 December 1979, 35/152 F of 12 December 1980, 36/92 B of 9 December 1981, 37/78 H of 9 December 1982, 38/183 E of 20 December 1983, 39/148 R of 17 December 1984, 40/152 F of 16 December 1985, 41/86 E of 4 December 1986, 42/42 G of 30 November 1987 and 43/78 A of 7 December 1988,

1. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Disarmament Commission;

2. *Notes* that the Disarmament Commission has yet to conclude its consideration of some items on its agenda, but notes also with appreciation the progress achieved on some of these;

3. *Recalls* the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues,

leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues;

4. *Stresses* the importance for the Disarmament Commission to work on the basis of a relevant agenda of disarmament topics, thereby enabling the Commission to concentrate its efforts and thus optimize its progress on specific subjects in accordance with resolution 37/78 H;

5. *Notes also* that consultations have been held on the question of ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission in the field of disarmament;

6. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the results of those consultations on ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission, as annexed to the present resolution;

7. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations, at its 1990 substantive session, on the outstanding items on its agenda, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly as well as the results of its 1989 substantive session;

8. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1990 and to submit a substantive report, containing specific recommendations on the items included in its agenda, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the annual report of the Conference on Disarmament,[47] together with all the official records of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure full provision to the Commission and its subsidiary bodies of interpretation and translation facilities in the official languages and to assign, as a matter of priority, all the necessary resources and services to that end;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

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ANNEX

Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission

1. *Mandate*

The Disarmament Commission reaffirms its mandate contained in paragraph 118 (*a*) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[17] the first special session devoted to disarmament (hereinafter referred to as the "Final Document").

2. *Decision-making method*

The decision-making method described in paragraph 118 (*b*) of the Final Document should be maintained.

3. *Agenda items*

1. The Disarmament Commission could have a general agenda and a working agenda for each substantive session. The working agenda should be agreed at the Commission's organizational session.

2. For each session, the working agenda should be limited to a maximum of four substantive items for in-depth consideration.

3. From 1991, no subject should, in principle, be maintained on the working agenda for more than three consecutive years. At each session, the Commission should review, for possible reconsideration, any subject that had been suspended.

4. If no agreement can be reached on a specific agenda item, the report of the Commission should contain a joint statement or a Chairman's summary of the proceedings to reflect views or positions of different delegations, particularly in the case of those agenda items to be suspended for a period of time.

5. At its 1990 session, the Commission should make every effort to conclude all its agenda items, except the new substantive items.

4. *Subsidiary bodies*

1. At each annual session, the Disarmament Commission should not establish more than four subsidiary bodies for its substantive agenda items. The allocation of the agenda items to the four subsidiary bodies and the appointment of chairmen for these subsidiary bodies should be decided at the organizational session of the Commission, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

2. The chairmanship of subsidiary bodies should, in principle, be rotated each year; however, at its organizational session, the Commission may decide to extend the term of office of any chairman in the interest of effective work and the speedy conclusion of an item.

5. *Duration of the substantive session*

1. The Disarmament Commission should meet for a period not exceeding four weeks for in-depth deliberations on substantive items.

2. The duration of each substantive session, in accordance with the established practice, should be flexible and could be shortened. In order to utilize efficiently the conference-servicing resources available, the Commission should decide the duration of each substantive session at its organizational session.

6. *Organization of work of the session*

1. Each session may have a general debate on agenda items in the plenary meetings, not exceeding three days' duration.

2. Except in the case of new items, there should be no general exchange of views in the subsidiary bodies. The general exchange of views on new items should not exceed two meetings.

3. Subsidiary bodies could begin their work in parallel with the general exchange of views in the plenary meetings.

4. No more than two official meetings should be held simultaneously. This restriction, however, would not apply to informal consultations.

5. The meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies should be provided with full meeting services.

6. All the officers of the Commission should be elected at its organizational session.

7. *Consultations*

The Chairman of the Disarmament Commission should conduct consultations on matters relating to the work of the Commission, in particular on its working agenda, year round, especially during the meetings of the First Committee of the General Assembly.

D

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/83 B of 11 December 1979, 35/152 J of 12 December 1980, 36/92 F of 9 December 1981, 37/78 G of 9 December 1982, 38/183 I of 20 December 1983, 39/148 N of 17 December 1984, 40/152 M of 16 December 1985, 41/86 M of 4 December 1986, 42/42 L of 30 November 1987 and 43/78 M of 7 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament,[47]

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, should play the central role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament,

Expressing its regret that the Conference on Disarmament was not able in 1989 either to establish *ad hoc* committees or to commence negotiations on the nuclear issues on its agenda,

Expressing its expectation that the Conference on Disarmament, in view of the positive current processes in some important fields of disarmament, would be in a position to reach concrete agreements on disarmament issues to which the United Nations has assigned the greatest priority and urgency and which have been under consideration for a number of years,

Considering that it is more than ever imperative in the present circumstances to give an additional impetus to negotiations on disarmament at all levels and to achieve genuine progress in the immediate future,

1. *Reaffirms* the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that further progress has been made in the negotiations on the elaboration of a draft convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, and urges the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further its work with a view to completing negotiations on such a draft convention as soon as possible;

3. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work, to further its mandate more earnestly through substantive negotiations, within the framework of *ad hoc* committees as the most appropriate mechanism, and to adopt concrete measures on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;[17]

4. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to provide negotiating mandates to *ad hoc* committees on all agenda items, in keeping with the fundamental role of the Conference as identified in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

5. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

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E

CESSATION OF THE NUCLEAR-ARMS RACE AND NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT AND PREVENTION OF NUCLEAR WAR

The General Assembly,

Believing that all nations have a vital interest in negotiations on nuclear disarmament because the existence of nuclear weapons jeopardizes the vital security interests of both nuclear and non-nuclear-weapon States alike,

Recalling its resolutions 43/78 E and F of 7 December 1988,

Recalling also that the international community, through the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[17] has agreed that the nuclear-arms race, far from contributing to the strengthening of the security of all States, increases the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war,

Welcoming the reaffirmation by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, in its final document on international security and disarmament,[7] that nuclear disarmament is a process in which all nations should participate, and its view that the ongoing process of disarmament could be accelerated and its coverage widened through the common endeavour of the entire international community,

Taking into account that all nuclear-weapon States, in particular those with the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility for the fulfilment of the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament,

Convinced that the prevention of nuclear war and the reduction of the risk of nuclear war are matters of the highest priority and of vital interest to all people of the world,

Encouraged by the continued recognition by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Aware of the fact that the prevention of nuclear war and the reduction of the risk of nuclear war are inextricably linked with the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, and that consequently they should be viewed in their interrelationship as essential elements of a process of general and complete disarmament,

Convinced that all avenues should be explored to ensure that progress is made in these two vital fields, and also convinced of the imperative need to take constructive multilateral action to complement and reinforce the bilateral process under way,

1. *Reaffirms* that multilateral and bilateral negotiations on nuclear questions should complement and facilitate each other;

2. *Believes* that efforts should be intensified in order to initiate multilateral negotiations in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

3. *Reiterates* that, in view of the importance of the matter, it is equally necessary to devise suitable steps to expedite effective action for the prevention of nuclear war;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to establish *ad hoc* committees at the beginning of its 1990 session on both the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war with adequate mandates in order to allow a structured and practical analysis of how the Conference on Disarmament can best contribute to progress on these two urgent matters;

5. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on its consideration of those subjects;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the items entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament" and "Prevention of nuclear war".

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F

SOUTH PACIFIC NUCLEAR FREE ZONE TREATY

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3477 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, in which it endorsed the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the South Pacific and invited the countries concerned to carry forward consultations about ways and means of realizing that objective,

Recalling also article VII of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[5] which acknowledges the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to assure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories,

Bearing in mind paragraph 60 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[17] the first special session devoted to disarmament, which states that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned constitutes an important disarmament measure,

Noting the adoption on 6 August 1985 by the heads of Government of the independent or self-governing members of the South Pacific Forum, meeting at Rarotonga, of the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty[100] (also known as the Treaty of Rarotonga), and their adoption on 8 August 1986 of three Protocols to the Treaty,

Noting also that the Treaty entered into force upon the deposit of the eighth instrument of ratification, on 11 December 1986,

Recognizing that the Treaty reflects the particular circumstances of the South Pacific region,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that eleven members of the South Pacific Forum have now ratified the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty and that China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have adhered to Protocols 2 and 3 of the Treaty;

2. *Notes also* that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America have stated that none of their practices and activities within the Treaty area are inconsistent with the Treaty or its Protocols;

3. *Commends* the Treaty and its Protocols for the consideration of all Member States.

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G

DISARMAMENT WEEK

The General Assembly,

Noting that there have been important developments of late in the areas of arms limitation and disarmament efforts which provide a sense of encouragement and hope for a more secure world,

Noting at the same time that, despite the positive developments, the arms race still poses a grave threat to world peace and security,

Stressing the vital importance of eliminating the threat of nuclear and conventional war, ending the nuclear and conventional arms race and bringing about disarmament,

Emphasizing anew the need for and the importance of world public opinion in support of halting and reversing the global arms race in all its aspects,

Taking into account the aspirations of the world public to prevent an arms race in space and to terminate it on Earth,

Noting with satisfaction the broad and active support by Governments and international and national organizations of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, regarding the proclamation of the week starting 24 October, the day of the foundation of the United Nations, as a week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament,[101]

Recalling the recommendations concerning the World Disarmament Campaign contained in annex V to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, in particular the recommendation that Disarmament Week should continue to be widely observed,[102]

Noting the support for the further observance of Disarmament Week expressed by Member States at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament,

Recognizing the significance of the annual observance of Disarmament Week, including by the United Nations,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General[103] on the follow-up measures undertaken by States, governmental and non-governmental organizations in holding Disarmament Week;

2. *Commends* all States, international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations for their active support for and participation in Disarmament Week;

3. *Invites* all States that so desire, in carrying out appropriate measures at the local level on the occasion of Disarmament Week, to take into account the elements of the model programme for Disarmament Week prepared by the Secretary-General;[104]

4. *Invites* Governments to continue, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/71 D of 14 December 1978, to inform the Secretary-General of activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week;

5. *Invites* international and national non-governmental organizations to continue to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to use the United Nations information organs as widely as possible to promote better understanding among the world public of disarmament problems and the objectives of Disarmament Week;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the Gen-

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[100] See *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 10: 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.7), appendix VII.

[101] Resolution S-10/2, para. 102.

[102] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 12.

[103] A/44/446 and Add.1 and 2.

[104] A/34/436.

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eral Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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H

DECLARATION OF THE 1990s AS THE THIRD DISARMAMENT DECADE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, in which it declared the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade,

Recalling also its resolution 34/75 of 11 December 1979, in which it directed the Disarmament Commission to prepare elements of a draft resolution entitled "Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade" for submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session for consideration and adoption,

Bearing in mind that the Second Disarmament Decade declared by its resolution 35/46 is coming to an end,

Recalling further its resolution 43/78 L of 7 December 1988, in which it decided to declare the decade of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations in the attainment of disarmament,

Noting the progress in the disarmament talks between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and its positive impact on the attainment of global peace and security,

Desirous of maintaining the current momentum in the disarmament process,

Convinced that a third disarmament decade will accelerate the disarmament process,

1. *Takes note* of the work of the Disarmament Commission at its 1989 session on the declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade;[105]

2. *Directs* the Disarmament Commission, at its 1990 substantive session, to finalize the preparation of elements of a draft resolution to be entitled "Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade" and to submit them to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session for consideration and adoption;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the Disarmament Commission in implementing the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade".

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44/120. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolutions 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3080 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3259 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3468 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/88 of 14 December 1976, 32/86 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/68 of 14 December 1978, 34/80 A and B of 11 December 1979, 35/150 of 12 December 1980, 36/90 of 9 December 1981, 37/96 of 13 December 1982, 38/185 of 20 December 1983, 39/149 of 17 December 1984, 40/153 of 16 December 1985, 41/87 of 4 December 1986, 42/43 of 30 November 1987, 43/79 of 7 December 1988 and other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming that the establishment of zones of peace in various regions of the world under appropriate conditions, to be clearly defined and determined freely by the States concerned in the zone, taking into account the characteristics of the zone and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and in conformity with international law, can contribute to strengthening the security of States within such zones and to international peace and security as a whole,

Recalling also the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean,[106]

Noting that the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean, during its preparatory session in July 1989,[107] commemorated the tenth anniversary of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, which took place on 13 July 1979,

Recalling further paragraph 22 of the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[7]

Reaffirming its conviction that concrete action for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace would be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security, as well as to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of the States of the region,

Convinced that agreement on such action should be facilitated by encouraging developments in international relations that could have beneficial effects on the region,

Also convinced that the continued military presence of the great Powers in the Indian Ocean area, conceived in the context of their confrontation, gives urgency to the need to take practical steps for the early achievement of the objectives of the Declaration,

Considering that the creation of a zone of peace requires co-operation and agreement among the States of the region to ensure conditions of peace and security within the area, as envisaged in the Declaration,

Noting with appreciation the offer made by the Government of Sri Lanka to host the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, from 2 to 13 July 1990,

Regretting that it is not possible to hold the Conference in 1990, as scheduled, in spite of the generous offer of the Government of Sri Lanka,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean;[108]

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[105] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 42* (A/44/42), para. 49.

[106] *Ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 45* and corrigendum (A/34/45 and Corr.1).

[107] A/AC.159/SR.357; see also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 29* (A/44/29), sect. II, C.

[108] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 29* (A/44/29).

2. *Reaffirms* full support for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace;

3. *Reiterates and emphasizes* its decision to convene the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, as a necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, adopted in 1971;

4. *Renews* the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee as defined in the relevant resolutions, and requests the Committee to intensify its work with regard to the implementation of its mandate;

5. *Notes with satisfaction* that, in the implementation of the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, including the preparatory work for the convening of the Conference, as called for in the relevant resolutions recommended by the Committee and adopted by the General Assembly by consensus, considerable progress has been made by the Working Group of the *Ad Hoc* Committee in its meetings during the sessions of the Committee in 1989 and that the Chairman of the Working Group submitted his report to the *Ad Hoc* Committee;

6. *Urges* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to intensify its discussions on substantive issues and principles, including those identified by the Chairman of the Working Group in his report dated 12 July 1989,[109] with the aim of elaborating elements that might be taken into consideration during the subsequent preparation of a draft final document of the Conference;

7. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to hold two preparatory sessions during the first half of 1990, the first with a duration of one week and the second with a duration of two weeks, for completion of the remaining preparatory work relating to the Conference on the Indian Ocean to enable the convening of the Conference at Colombo in 1991 in consultation with the host country;

8. *Requests* the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee to continue his consultations on the participation in the work of the Committee by States Members of the United Nations which are not members of the Committee, with the aim of resolving this matter at the earliest possible date;

9. *Also requests* the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee to consult the Secretary-General at the appropriate time on the establishment of a secretariat for the Conference;

10. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a full report on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the *Ad Hoc* Committee, including the provision of summary records, in recognition of its preparatory function.

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44/121. Israeli nuclear armament

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest of which is resolution 43/80 of 7 December 1988,

Recalling its resolution 43/65 of 7 December 1988, in which, *inter alia*, it called for placing all nuclear facilities in the region under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 487 (1981) of 19 June 1981, in which, *inter alia*, the Council called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

Noting that only Israel has been specifically called upon by the Security Council to place its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

Noting with grave concern Israel's persistent refusal to commit itself not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, despite repeated calls by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Taking into consideration resolution GC (XXXIII)/RES/506 of 29 September 1989 adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in which the General Conference deprecated Israel's refusal to place all its nuclear installations under the Agency's safeguards and called upon Israel to comply with Security Council resolution 487 (1981),

Also taking into consideration the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[7] in paragraph 12 of which Israel was condemned for continuing to develop its nuclear military programmes and weapons of mass destruction and for its refusal to implement the resolutions of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency in this regard,

Deeply alarmed by the information with regard to the continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons by Israel and its testing of their delivery systems in the Mediterranean, thus threatening the peace and security of the region,

Aware of the grave consequences that endanger international peace and security as a result of Israel's development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and Israel's collaboration with South Africa to develop nuclear weapons and their delivery systems,

Deeply concerned that the declared Israeli policy of attacking and destroying nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes is a part of its nuclear armament policy,

1. *Reiterates its condemnation* of Israel's refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons;

2. *Reiterates also its condemnation* of the co-operation between Israel and South Africa;

3. *Expresses its deep concern* at Israel's continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and testing of their delivery systems;

4. *Requests once more* the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complies with Council resolution 487 (1981);

5. *Demands once more* that Israel place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

6. *Calls upon* all States and organizations that have not yet done so to discontinue co-operating with and giving assistance to Israel in the nuclear field;

7. *Reiterates its request* to the International Atomic Energy Agency to suspend any co-operation with Israel that could contribute to its nuclear capabilities;

8. *Requests also* the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Is-

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[109] A/AC.159/L.93, annex.

rael may take to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

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44/122. Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 43/81 A of 7 December 1988,

Aware of the profound concern of all Member States for maintaining respect for rights and obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law,

Convinced that observance of the Charter of the United Nations, relevant treaties and other sources of international law is essential for the strengthening of international security,

Mindful, in particular, of the fundamental importance of full implementation and strict observance of agreements on arms limitation and disarmament so that individual nations and the international community can derive enhanced security from them,

Stressing that any violation of such agreements not only adversely affects the security of States parties but can also create security risks for other States relying on the constraints and commitments stipulated in those agreements,

Stressing also that any weakening of confidence in such agreements diminishes their contribution to global or regional stability and to further disarmament and arms limitation efforts and undermines the credibility and effectiveness of the international legal system,

Recognizing in this context, *inter alia*, the contribution that full compliance with existing agreements can make to progress in the negotiation of arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

Believing that compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements by States parties is, therefore, a matter of interest and concern to all members of the international community, and noting the role that the United Nations might play in this regard,

Convinced that resolution of non-compliance questions that have arisen with regard to agreements on arms limitation and disarmament would contribute to better relations among States and the strengthening of world peace and security,

Welcoming the universal recognition of the importance of the question of compliance in the context of arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

1. *Urges* all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the provisions of such agreements;

2. *Calls upon* all Member States to consider fully the adverse implications of non-compliance with those obligations for international security and stability, as well as for the prospects for further progress in the field of disarmament;

3. *Also calls upon* all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions, with a view to encouraging strict observance by all parties of the provisions of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and maintaining or restoring the integrity of such agreements;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide Member States with assistance that may be necessary in this regard;

5. *Welcomes* efforts by States parties to develop additional co-operative measures, as appropriate, aimed at increasing confidence in compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements and reducing any possibility of misinterpretation and misunderstanding;

6. *Notes* in this connection the contribution that verification experiments can make in confirming and perfecting verification procedures in arms limitation and disarmament agreements under negotiation, thereby providing an opportunity, from the time that such agreements enter into force, for enhanced confidence in the effectiveness of verification procedures as a basis for determining compliance;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements".

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44/123. Education for disarmament

The General Assembly,

Firmly convinced that the United Nations was established for the purpose of laying the foundations of a new world order whose general lines are set out in Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Fully aware that a peace based exclusively upon the political and economic arrangements of Governments would not be a peace that could secure the unanimous, lasting and sincere support of the world, and that the peace must be founded, if it is not to fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind,

Fully persuaded that, since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed,

Taking into account the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[17] in particular paragraph 106 thereof, in which the Assembly urged Governments and governmental and non-governmental international organizations to take steps to develop programmes of education for disarmament and peace studies at all levels,

Considering that paragraphs 99, 100 and 101 of the Final Document provide for the mechanisms of a programme to mobilize world public opinion on behalf of disarmament, including the dissemination of supplementary information and publicity as part of its educational work,

Also considering that the World Disarmament Campaign plays an important supplementary role in the educational efforts on behalf of disarmament carried out by Member States within their own educational and cultural development systems, but that it cannot achieve irreversible results until training programmes are carried out at all levels of formal education for the purpose of changing basic attitudes with respect to aggression, violence, armaments and war,

1. *Invites* Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations to inform the Secretary-General about all the efforts that they have

made to respond to the call made in paragraph 106 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report, within available resources, on the current state of education for disarmament, taking into account the reports of Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and based on information available from other kinds of sources;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit the reports requested in paragraphs 1 and 2 above to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Education and information for disarmament".

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44/124. Question of Antarctica

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/83 B of 7 December 1988,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Noting with regret that the racist *apartheid* régime of South Africa, which has been suspended from participation in the General Assembly of the United Nations, has continued to participate in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989,[80]

Recalling also the final document on Antarctica adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[7]

Recalling further that the Antarctic Treaty[110] is, by its terms, intended to further the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting that the policy of *apartheid* practised by the racist minority régime of South Africa, which has been universally condemned, constitutes a threat to regional and international peace and security,

1. *Views with concern* the continuing participation of the *apartheid* régime of South Africa in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties;

2. *Appeals once again* to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the racist *apartheid* régime of South Africa from participation in the meetings of the Consultative Parties at the earliest possible date;

3. *Invites* the States parties to the Antarctic Treaty to inform the Secretary-General of the actions taken regarding the provisions of the present resolution;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

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B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Recalling its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984, 40/156 A and B of 16 December 1985, 41/88 A and B of 4 December 1986, 42/46 A and B of 30 November 1987 and 43/83 A and B of 7 December 1988,

Recalling also the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,[111] and the resolution on Antarctica adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 17 July 1985,[112] as well as the relevant paragraphs of the decision of the Council of Ministers of the League of Arab States meeting at Tunis on 17 and 18 September 1986 and resolution 25/5-P(IS) adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987,[113] the final document on Antarctica adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989[7] and the communiqué issued by Commonwealth Heads of Government at Kuala Lumpur on 24 October 1989,[114]

Taking into account the debates on this item held since its thirty-eighth session,

Welcoming the increasing awareness of and interest in Antarctica shown by the international community,

Convinced of the advantages to the whole of mankind of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

Affirming its conviction that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue forever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

Reaffirming the principle that the international community is entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations should be made the repository for all such information in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 41/88 A, 42/46 B and 43/83 A,

Conscious of the particular significance of Antarctica to the international community in terms, *inter alia*, of international peace and security, environment, its effects on global climatic conditions, economy and scientific research,

Conscious also of the interrelationship between Antarctica and the physical, chemical and biological processes that regulate the total Earth system,

Reaffirming that the management and use of Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and of promoting international co-operation for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

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[110] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 402, No. 5778.

[111] A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, paras. 198-202.

[112] A/40/666, annex II, resolution CM/Res.988 (XLII).

[113] See A/42/178-S/18753, annex II.

[114] See A/44/689-S/20921, annex.

Affirming the necessity of ensuring, in the interest of all mankind, comprehensive environmental protection and conservation of the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems through negotiations with the full participation of all members of the international community,

Conscious of the environmental degradation that prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica would pose to the Antarctic and global environment and ecosystems,

Convinced of the need to prevent or minimize any impact of human activity resulting from the large number of scientific stations and expeditions in Antarctica on the environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems,

Taking into account all aspects pertaining to all areas covered by the Antarctic Treaty system,[110]

Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General on the question of Antarctica,[115]

1. *Expresses its regret* that, despite the numerous resolutions in which it has called upon the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to their meetings, including their consultative meetings, the Secretary-General was not invited to the Preparatory Meeting of the XVth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting or to the XVth Consultative Meeting, held in Paris from 9 to 13 May and from 9 to 20 October 1989, respectively;

2. *Reiterates its call* upon the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to all meetings of the Treaty parties, including their consultative meetings;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

4. *Expresses the conviction* that, in view of the significant impact that Antarctica exerts on the global environment and ecosystems, any régime to be established for the protection and conservation of the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems, in order to be for the benefit of mankind as a whole and in order to gain the universal acceptability necessary to ensure full compliance and enforcement, must be negotiated with the full participation of all members of the international community;

5. *Urges* all members of the international community to support all efforts to ban prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica and to ensure that all activities are carried out exclusively for the purpose of peaceful scientific investigation and that all such activities ensure the maintenance of international peace and security in Antarctica and the protection of its environment and are for the benefit of all mankind;

6. *Expresses its conviction* that the establishment, through negotiations with the full participation of all members of the international community, of Antarctica as a nature reserve or a world park would ensure the protection and conservation of its environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems for the benefit of all mankind;

7. *Also expresses its conviction*, in view of the large number of scientific stations and expeditions, that international scientific research should be enhanced through the establishment of international stations devoted to scientific investigations of global significance, regulated by stringent environmental safeguards, so as to avoid or minimize any adverse impact of human activities on the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems;

8. *Urges* all States Members of the United Nations to co-operate with the Secretary-General and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to Antarctica;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

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44/125. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/102 of 9 December 1981, 37/118 of 16 December 1982, 38/189 of 20 December 1983, 39/153 of 17 December 1984, 40/157 of 16 December 1985, 41/89 of 4 December 1986, 42/90 of 7 December 1987 and 43/84 of 7 December 1988,

Recognizing the importance of promoting peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and of strengthening further the economic, commercial and cultural links in the region,

Reaffirming the primary role of the Mediterranean countries in the promotion of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region,

Expressing concern at the persistent tension in parts of the Mediterranean region and the consequent threat to peace,

Welcoming the favourable developments in the international situation, and expressing hope that these developments will have a positive impact on the Mediterranean region,

Concerned at the continuing military operations and reports of recent activities in the Mediterranean and the danger that they create for peace, security and general equilibrium in the region,

Reaffirming the responsibility of all States to conform in their actions to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as to the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[116]

Reaffirming also the need to intensify and promote peace and security and to strengthen co-operation in the region, as provided for in the Mediterranean chapter of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975,

Recalling the declarations of successive meetings of non-aligned countries concerning the Mediterranean, as well as official declarations on, and contributions to, peace and security in the Mediterranean region made by individual countries,

Welcoming the efforts realized by the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to strengthen regional co-operation in various fields among themselves and between them and the European countries,

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[115] A/44/518 and A/44/586.

[116] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

Recognizing the desire of Mediterranean countries that the needs of their region be taken into account in ongoing and future negotiations relating to international security and disarmament,

Recognizing also the desire of the non-aligned Mediterranean countries to intensify the process of dialogue and consultations with European-Mediterranean and other European countries aimed at strengthening efforts towards the promotion of peace, security and co-operation in the region, thus contributing to the stabilization of the situation in the Mediterranean,

Noting the results of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and the Concluding Document of the Vienna Follow-up Meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, where all the participating States reaffirmed their resolve fully to implement unilaterally, bilaterally and multilaterally all the provisions of the Final Act and of the other documents of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe,

Taking note of the debate on this item during its various sessions and, in particular, of the report of the Secretary-General on this item,[117]

1. *Reaffirms*:

(*a*) That the security of the Mediterranean is closely linked with European security and with international peace and security;

(*b*) That further efforts are necessary for the reduction of tension and of armaments and for the creation of conditions of security and fruitful co-operation in all fields for all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean, on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, security, non-intervention and non-interference, non-violation of international borders, non-use of force or threat of use of force, the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, peaceful settlement of disputes and respect for permanent sovereignty over natural resources;

(*c*) That just and viable solutions are needed for existing problems and crises in the region on the basis of the provisions of the Charter and of relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and the right of peoples under colonial or foreign domination to self-determination and independence;

2. *Takes note* of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[7] and in particular paragraph 25 of the final document on international security and disarmament, which, *inter alia*, supported the transformation of the Mediterranean region into a region of peace, security and co-operation, free from conflict and confrontation;

3. *Expresses satisfaction* that important negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures are currently taking place at Vienna aimed at building upon and expanding the militarily significant and politically binding achievements of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which, in relation to the Mediterranean, *inter alia*, confirmed the intention of the participants in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to develop good-neighbourly relations with all States of the region, with due regard to reciprocity, and in the spirit of the principles contained in the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States, so as to promote confidence and security and make peace prevail in the region, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Mediterranean chapter of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe;

4. *Welcomes* the agreement reached by the States participating in the Vienna Follow-up Meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to convene a meeting on the Mediterranean at Palma de Mallorca in 1990, in order to consider ways and means of further enhancing various aspects of co-operation, including the protection and improvement of Mediterranean ecosystems, with the aim of widening the scope of their co-operation with the non-participating Mediterranean States and contributing to the strengthening of confidence and security in the region;

5. *Urges* all States to co-operate with the Mediterranean States in the further efforts required to reduce tension and promote peace, security and co-operation in the region in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

6. *Encourages once again* efforts to intensify existing forms and to promote new forms of co-operation in various fields, particularly those aimed at reducing tension and strengthening confidence and security in the region;

7. *Reaffirms* the importance of intensifying and constantly promoting contacts in all fields where common interests exist in order to eliminate gradually, through co-operation, the causes preventing the faster social and economic development of the Mediterranean States, particularly the developing States of the region;

8. *Welcomes* any further communication to the Secretary-General from all States of proposals, declarations and recommendations on strengthening peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

9. *Also welcomes* the creation of the Arab Maghreb Union at Marrakesh, Morocco, on 17 February 1989, and greets this event as a factor of peace, stability, security and development in the region;

10. *Invites* the States members of the relevant regional organizations to lend support and to submit to the Secretary-General concrete ideas and suggestions on their potential contribution to the strengthening of peace and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

11. *Renews its invitation* to the Secretary-General to give due attention to the question of peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and, if requested to do so, to render advice and assistance to Mediterranean countries in their concerted efforts in promoting peace, security and co-operation in the region;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, on the basis of all replies received and notifications submitted in the implementation of the present resolution and taking into account the debate on this question during its forty-fourth session, a detailed report on the strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region".

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[117] A/44/676.

44/126. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The General Assembly,

Conscious that the present stage of mankind's development is distinctive for its technological, economic and political changes, making overall progress possible, but at the same time also for its many obstacles, old and new, to the building of a more peaceful, secure, just, equitable, democratic and humane world,

Considering that events of significant bearing on international security are taking place, including a wide-ranging dialogue between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, with their positive effect on world developments and establishment of new trends in international relations,

Noting with satisfaction that conflicts and hostilities are giving way to negotiations, understanding and co-operation in a number of instances,

Mindful that the use of nuclear weapons could lead to the extinction of human life on earth,

Stressing the need for the strengthening of international security through disarmament and restraints on the qualitative and quantitive escalation of the arms race,

Expressing its expectation that the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, of 8 December 1987,[14] would be a precursor to the adoption of further concrete disarmament measures leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Emphasizing that the existing sombre contrast between enormous military expenditures and dire poverty underlines the importance of giving concrete shape to the concept of the link between disarmament and development,

Stressing also that disarmament, the relaxation of international tension, respect for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, especially the principles of the sovereign equality of States and the peaceful settlement of disputes and the injunction to refrain from the use or threat of use of force in international relations; respect for the right to self-determination and national independence, economic and social development, the complete eradication of colonialism, *apartheid* and all other forms of racism and racial discrimination, aggression and occupation; respect for human rights, and the strengthening of international peace and security are closely related to each other,

Expressing its support for all efforts towards a successful resolution of hotbeds of crisis in the world, irrespective of their historical or contemporary causes, ensuring that the solutions are not imposed by outside Powers to the detriment of the interest of the parties directly concerned,

Expressing its conviction that the gradual military disengagement of the great Powers and their military alliances from various parts of the world should be promoted,

Considering that a détente devoid of economic content is unlikely to endure, and that if economic imperatives, particularly the requirements of developing countries, are not accommodated, the resulting strains may very well undermine the current trends towards global peace and harmony,

Considering also that the economic situation in the vast majority of the developing countries has deteriorated dramatically, especially in the least developed ones, and that the fruits of development should benefit the largest segments of population,

Stressing that the present asymmetry in economic and technological development can only be redressed through a balanced development of the entire international community and through efforts aimed at the broadest possible democratization of international relations,

Stressing also the need for structural adjustments in all spheres, in accordance with the development objectives and priorities of the countries concerned, in order to respond to the challenges of advanced technology, especially the technology of tomorrow,

Noting with satisfaction that the important process of decolonization from which a large number of sovereign States have emerged is entering a decisive stage,

Concerned over the growing environmental problems, which pose a threat to the very survival of mankind and testify to the interdependence of interests of all nations,

Stressing further that the promotion of freedom and human rights is one of the basic objectives of the world community,

Deeply concerned that racism and discrimination based on colour, creed, ethnic origin, culture or way of life are still practised,

Strongly emphasizing that *apartheid* is a particular and repugnant form of institutionalized racism which civilized nations have rightly condemned as a crime against humanity,

Reaffirming that the United Nations is an irreplaceable instrument for regulating international relations and resolving international problems and that its main organs, particularly the Security Council, are responsible for the maintenance and effective promotion of international peace and security,

1. *Reaffirms* the validity of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,[118] and calls upon all States to contribute effectively to its implementation;

2. *Urges once again* all States to abide strictly, in their international relations, by their commitment to the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Emphasizes* that, until an enduring and stable peace based on a comprehensive, viable and readily implementable structure of international security is established, peace, the achievement of disarmament and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means continue to be the first and foremost task of the international community;

4. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from the use or threat of use of force, intervention, interference, aggression, foreign occupation and colonial domination or measures of political and economic coercion which violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of other States, as well as the permanent sovereignty of peoples over their natural resources;

5. *Also calls upon* all States to seek, through more effective utilization of the means provided for in the Charter, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the elimination of the focal points of crisis and tension, which constitute a threat to international peace and security;

6. *Urges* all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take immediate steps aimed at promoting and using effectively the system of collective security as envisaged in the Charter, as well as halting effectively the arms race with the aim of achieving general and complete disarmament under effec-

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[118] Resolution 2734 (XXV).

tive international control, and implementing the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;[17]

7. *Stresses* that there is a need further to enhance the effectiveness of the Security Council in discharging its principal responsibility of maintaining international peace and security and to enhance the preventive role, authority and enforcement capacity of the Council in accordance with the Charter;

8. *Emphasizes* the role that the United Nations has in the maintenance of international peace and security and in economic and social development and progress for the benefit of mankind;

9. *Considers* that the management of the world economy needs to be more broad-based so as to reflect the interests of all countries and groups of countries and to evolve policies which can be supported by all, as well as that the current economic and social problems and the needs of the future are such that no single nation or group of nations can solve them in isolation;

10. *Emphasizes also* that there can be no lasting peace and security in the world without the solution of the international economic problems, particularly those of the developing countries, and the ensuring of the sustained growth and development of the world economy;

11. *Reaffirms* that the total eradication of colonialism and the economic emancipation of all peoples as an indispensable pre-condition for maintaining and strengthening their political independence remain priority tasks;

12. *Considers* that the protection of the environment has emerged as a major global concern, dramatically emphasizing the growing interdependence of the world, which calls for urgent co-operative measures and a global compact ensuring sustainable and environmentally sound development;

13. *Considers also* that respect for and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms in their civil, political, economic, social and cultural aspects, on the one hand, and the strengthening of international peace and security, on the other, mutually reinforce each other;

14. *Reaffirms also* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist régimes and their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

15. *Reaffirms further* that the democratization of international relations is an imperative necessity enabling, under the conditions of interdependence, the full development and independence of all States, as well as the attainment of genuine security, peace and co-operation in the world, and stresses its firm belief that the United Nations offers the best framework for the promotion of these goals;

16. *Emphasizes* the role that the United Nations has to play in promoting respect for international law as a basis of peace and security;

17. *Invites* Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the basis of the replies received;

18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

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IV. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE[1]

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[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Special Political Committee, see sect. X.B.3.

44/45. Effects of atomic radiation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, including resolution 43/55 of 6 December 1988, in which, *inter alia*, it requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation,[2]

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need to examine and compile information about atomic and ionizing radiation and to analyse its effects on man and his environment,

Bearing in mind the decision of the Scientific Committee to submit, as soon as the relevant studies are completed, shorter reports with supporting scientific documents on the specialized topics mentioned by the Committee,[3]

1. *Commends* the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable contribution it has been making in the course of the past thirty-four years, since its inception, to wider knowledge and un-

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[2] A/44/587.

[3] A/38/142, para. 5.

derstanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgement;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the continued and growing scientific co-operation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. *Requests* the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important co-ordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources;

4. *Endorses* the intentions and plans of the Scientific Committee for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly;

5. *Also requests* the Scientific Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the work of the Scientific Committee and for the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, and invites them to increase their co-operation in this field;

8. *Invites* Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation, which would greatly help in the preparation of future reports of the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly.

78th plenary meeting
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44/46. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/56 of 6 December 1988,

Deeply convinced of the common interest of mankind in promoting the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom, and of the importance of international co-operation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

Reaffirming the importance of international co-operation in developing the rule of law, including the relevant norms of space law and their important role in international co-operation for the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Gravely concerned at the extension of an arms race into outer space,

Recognizing that all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, should contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Aware of the need to increase the benefits of space technology and its applications and to contribute to an orderly growth of space activities favourable to the socio-economic advancement of mankind, in particular that of the peoples of developing countries,

Considering that space debris is an issue of concern to all nations,

Noting the progress achieved in the further development of peaceful space exploration and application as well as in various national and co-operative space projects, which contribute to international co-operation in this field,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General[4] on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,[5]

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its thirty-second session,[6]

1. *Endorses* the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

2. *Invites* States that have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the uses of outer space[7] to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those treaties;

3. *Notes* that, at its twenty-eighth session, the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in its working groups, continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in resolution 43/56;[8]

4. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee that the Legal Sub-Committee, at its twenty-ninth session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(*a*) Continue, through its working group, the elaboration of draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear-power sources in outer space;

(*b*) Continue, through its working group, its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union;

(*c*) Continue its consideration of the legal aspects related to the application of the principle that the exploration and utilization of outer space should be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all States, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries;

5. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Legal Sub-Committee on the method of work concerning the agenda item referred to in paragraph 4 (*c*) above, and notes that the working group will be established in 1990 and convened in 1991 in accordance with paragraph 53 (*c*) of the report of the Legal Sub-Committee;

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[4] A/44/469.

[5] See *Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982* (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2).

[6] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/44/20).

[7] Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI), annex); Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII), annex); Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI), annex); Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex); Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68, annex).

[8] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/44/20), sect. II.C.

6. *Calls upon* Member States to respond promptly to the requests issued by the Secretary-General in connection with paragraphs 53 (*a*) and (*b*) of the report of the Legal Sub-Committee;

7. *Notes* that, at its twenty-sixth session, the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in resolution 43/56;[9]

8. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, at its twenty-seventh session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(*a*) Consider the following items on a priority basis:

- (i) United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system;
- (ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;
- (iii) Matters relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites, including, *inter alia*, applications for developing countries;
- (iv) Use of nuclear-power sources in outer space;

(*b*) Consider the following items:

- (i) Questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space;
- (ii) Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit; examination of its utilization and applications, including, *inter alia*, in the field of space communications, as well as other questions relating to space communications developments, taking particular account of the needs and interests of developing countries;
- (iii) Matters relating to life sciences, including space medicine;
- (iv) Progress in the geosphere-biosphere (global change) programme; the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation should be invited to present reports and arrange a special presentation on this subject;
- (v) Matters relating to planetary exploration;
- (vi) Matters relating to astronomy;
- (vii) The theme fixed for special attention at the 1990 session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee: "The use of space technology in terrestrial search and rescue and in disaster relief activities"; the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation should be invited to arrange a symposium, with as wide a participation as possible, to be held during the first week of the Sub-Committee's session, after the adjournment of its meetings, to complement discussions within the Sub-Committee;

9. *Considers*, in the context of paragraph 8 (*a*) (ii) above, that it is particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations:

(*a*) All countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space;

(*b*) Data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of co-ordination;

(*c*) The United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes; necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions;

(*d*) The United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or postgraduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications; it is also desirable to encourage the availability of opportunities for such exposures on other bilateral and multilateral bases outside the United Nations system;

10. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee should reconvene, at its twenty-seventh session, the Working Group of the Whole to Evaluate the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, with a view to improving the execution of activities relating to international co-operation, particularly those included within the United Nations Programme on Space Applications, and to proposing concrete steps to increase such co-operation, as well as to make it more efficient;

11. *Also endorses* the recommendations of the Working Group of the Whole, as endorsed by the Committee and as contained in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of the report of the Working Group of the Whole;[10]

12. *Decides* that, during the twenty-seventh session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space shall be reconvened to conduct additional work on the basis of its previous reports and of subsequent reports of the Sub-Committee;

13. *Endorses* the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 1990, as proposed to the Committee by the Expert on Space Applications,[11] and urges all States to make voluntary contributions to the Programme in order to enhance its effectiveness;

14. *Emphasizes* the urgency and importance of implementing fully the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as early as possible;

15. *Reaffirms* its approval of the recommendation of the Conference regarding the establishment and strengthening of regional mechanisms of co-operation and their promotion and creation through the United Nations system;

16. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments that have made or expressed their intention to make contributions towards carrying out the recommendations of the Conference;

17. *Invites* all Governments to take effective action for the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

18. *Requests* all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations working in the field of outer space or on space-related matters to co-operate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

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[9] *Ibid.*, sect. II.B.

[10] A/AC.105/429, annex II.

[11] See A/AC.105/421, sect. I.

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

20. *Endorses* the initiative of international scientific organizations and bodies to designate 1992 as International Space Year;

21. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee that international co-operation should be promoted through the International Space Year, which should be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all States, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries, and that, in that context, the training and educational capabilities of the United Nations Programme on Space Applications should be utilized to bring about a meaningful role for the United Nations, through voluntary contributions by Member States and without any impact on the regular budget of the United Nations or the existing programme of work of the Programme;

22. *Recommends* that more attention should be paid to all aspects related to the protection and the preservation of the outer space environment, especially those potentially affecting the Earth's environment;

23. *Considers* that it is essential that Member States pay more attention to the problem of collisions with space debris and other aspects of space debris, and calls for the continuation of national research on that question;

24. *Urges* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international co-operation in the exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes;

25. *Takes note* of the views expressed and documents circulated during the thirty-second session of the Committee and during the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly concerning ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes;

26. *Requests* the Committee to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

27. *Also requests* the Committee to continue to consider at its thirty-third session its agenda item entitled "Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status";

28. *Affirms* that the interference that satellite systems to be newly established may cause to systems already registered with the International Telecommunication Union shall not exceed the limits specified in the relevant provision of the Radio Regulations of the Union applicable to space services;

29. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other international organizations to continue and, where appropriate, enhance their co-operation with the Committee and to provide it with progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space;

30. *Requests* the Committee to continue its work, in accordance with the present resolution, to consider, as appropriate, new projects in outer space activities and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future.

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8 December 1989

44/47. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

A

ASSISTANCE TO PALESTINE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/57 A of 6 December 1988 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989,[12]

1. *Notes with deep regret* that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952 for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. *Expresses its thanks* to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, recognizing that the Agency is doing all it can within the limits of available resources, and also expresses its thanks to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. *Reiterates its request* that the headquarters of the Agency should be relocated to its former site within its area of operations as soon as practicable;

4. *Notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III),[13] and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but no later than 1 September 1990;

5. *Directs attention* to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General;

6. *Notes with profound concern* that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, this increased level of income to the Agency is still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the present year and that, at currently foreseen levels of giving, deficits will recur each year;

7. *Calls upon* all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions;

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[12] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 13* and corrigendum and addendum (A/44/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

[13] See A/44/497, annex.

8. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Agency until 30 June 1993, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III).

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8 December 1989

B

WORKING GROUP ON THE FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2728 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2791 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2964 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3090 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3330 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 D (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 C of 23 November 1976, 32/90 D of 13 December 1977, 33/112 D of 18 December 1978, 34/52 D of 23 November 1979, 35/13 D of 3 November 1980, 36/146 E of 16 December 1981, 37/120 A of 16 December 1982, 38/83 B of 15 December 1983, 39/99 B of 14 December 1984, 40/165 B of 16 December 1985, 41/69 B of 3 December 1986, 42/69 B of 2 December 1987 and 43/57 B of 6 December 1988,

Recalling also its decision 36/462 of 16 March 1982, whereby it took note of the special report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East[14] and adopted the recommendations contained therein,

Having considered the report of the Working Group,[15]

Taking into account the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989,[12]

Deeply concerned at the critical financial situation of the Agency, which has affected and affects the continuation of the provision of the necessary Agency services to the Palestine refugees, including the emergency-related programmes,

Emphasizing the continuing need for extraordinary efforts in order to maintain, at least at their present minimum level, the activities of the Agency, as well as to enable the Agency to carry out essential construction,

1. *Commends* the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for its efforts to assist in ensuring the Agency's financial security;

2. *Takes note with approval* of the report of the Working Group;

3. *Requests* the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

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8 December 1989

C

ASSISTANCE TO PERSONS DISPLACED AS A RESULT OF THE JUNE 1967 AND SUBSEQUENT HOSTILITIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/57 C of 6 December 1988 and all its previous resolutions on the question,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989,[12]

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the hostilities in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 43/57 C and all its previous resolutions on the question;

2. *Endorses*, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities;

3. *Strongly appeals* to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

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8 December 1989

D

OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF GRANTS AND SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, INCLUDING VOCATIONAL TRAINING, FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 212 (III) of 19 November 1948 on assistance to Palestine refugees,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, 36/146 H of 16 December 1981, 37/120 D of 16 December 1982, 38/83 D of 15 December 1983, 39/99 D of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D of 16 December 1985, 41/69 D of 3 December 1986, 42/69 D of 2 December 1987 and 43/57 D of 6 December 1988,

Cognizant of the fact that the Palestine refugees have, for the last four decades, lost their homes, lands and means of livelihood,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[16]

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989,[12]

1. *Urges* all States to respond to the appeal contained in General Assembly resolution 32/90 F of 13 December 1977 and reiterated in subsequent relevant resolutions in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training;

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[14] A/36/866 and Corr.1; see also A/37/591.

[15] A/44/641.

[16] A/44/505.

2. *Strongly appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations that responded favourably to General Assembly resolutions 41/69 D, 42/69 D and 43/57 D;

4. *Invites* the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students;

5. *Appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees;

6. *Also appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees;

7. *Requests* the Agency to act as the recipient and trustee for the special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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E

PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE PALESTINIAN TERRITORY OCCUPIED BY ISRAEL SINCE 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2792 C (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 E of 23 November 1976, 32/90 C of 13 December 1977, 33/112 E of 18 December 1978, 34/52 F of 23 November 1979, 35/13 F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 A of 16 December 1981, 37/120 E and I of 16 December 1982, 38/83 E and J of 15 December 1983, 39/99 E and J of 14 December 1984, 40/165 E and J of 16 December 1985, 41/69 E and J of 3 December 1986, 42/69 E and J of 2 December 1987 and 43/57 E of 6 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989[12] and the report of the Secretary-General,[17]

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 11 of its resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and considering that measures to resettle Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 away from their homes and property from which they were displaced constitute a violation of their inalienable right of return,

Alarmed by the reports received from the Commissioner-General that the Israeli occupying authorities, in contravention of Israel's obligation under international law, persist in their policy of demolishing shelters occupied by refugee families,

1. *Strongly reiterates its demand* that Israel desist from the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and from the destruction of their shelters;

2. *Requests* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to address the acute situation of the Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and accordingly to extend all the services of the Agency to those refugees;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Commissioner-General, to resume issuing identification cards to all Palestine refugees and their descendants in the occupied Palestinian territory, irrespective of whether or not they are recipients of rations and services of the Agency;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-fifth session, on the implementation of the present resolution and in particular on Israel's compliance with paragraph 1 above.

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8 December 1989

F

RESUMPTION OF THE RATION DISTRIBUTION TO PALESTINE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 F of 16 December 1981, 37/120 F of 16 December 1982, 38/83 F of 15 December 1983, 39/99 F of 14 December 1984, 40/165 F of 16 December 1985, 41/69 F of 3 December 1986, 42/69 F of 2 December 1987, 43/57 F of 6 December 1988 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989,[12] and the report of the Secretary-General,[18]

Deeply concerned at the interruption by the Agency, owing to financial difficulties, of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields,

1. *Regrets* that its resolutions 37/120 F, 38/83 F, 39/99 F, 40/165 F, 41/69 F, 42/69 F and 43/57 F have not been implemented;

2. *Calls once again upon* all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible and to offer the necessary resources to meet the needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the interruption by the Agency of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields, and therefore urges

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[17] A/44/608.

[18] A/44/506.

non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions;

3. *Requests* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to resume on a continuing basis the interrupted general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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8 December 1989

G

RETURN OF POPULATION AND REFUGEES DISPLACED SINCE 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C and D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 D of 23 November 1976, 32/90 E of 13 December 1977, 33/112 F of 18 December 1978, 34/52 E of 23 November 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/13 E of 3 November 1980, 36/146 B of 16 December 1981, 37/120 G of 16 December 1982, 38/83 G of 15 December 1983, 39/99 G of 14 December 1984, 40/165 G of 16 December 1985, 41/69 G of 3 December 1986, 42/69 G of 2 December 1987 and 43/57 G of 6 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989,[12] and the report of the Secretary-General,[19]

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and declares once more that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right to return by any displaced person is inconsistent with that inalienable right and is inadmissible;

2. *Considers* any and all agreements embodying any restriction on, or condition for, the return of the displaced inhabitants as null and void;

3. *Strongly deplores* the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants;

4. *Calls once more upon* Israel:

(*a*) To take immediate steps for the return of all displaced inhabitants;

(*b*) To desist from all measures that obstruct the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-fifth session, on Israel's compliance with paragraph 4 above.

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8 December 1989

H

REVENUES DERIVED FROM PALESTINE REFUGEE PROPERTIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/13 A to F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 C of 16 December 1981, 37/120 H of 16 December 1982, 38/83 H of 15 December 1983, 39/99 H of 14 December 1984, 40/165 H of 16 December 1985, 41/69 H of 3 December 1986, 42/69 H of 2 December 1987, 43/57 H of 6 December 1988 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[20]

Taking note also of the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, covering the period from 1 September 1988 to 31 August 1989,[13]

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[21] and the principles of international law uphold the principle that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her private property,

Considering that the Palestine Arab refugees are entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom, in conformity with the principles of justice and equity,

Recalling in particular its resolution 394 (V) of 14 December 1950, in which it directed the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, in consultation with the parties concerned, to prescribe measures for the protection of the rights, property and interests of the Palestine Arab refugees,

Taking note of the completion of the programme of identification and evaluation of Arab property, as announced by the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in its twenty-second progress report,[22] and of the fact that the Land Office had a schedule of Arab owners and file of documents defining the location, area and other particulars of Arab property,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection and administration of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel and to establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of the rightful owners;

2. *Calls once more upon* Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

3. *Calls upon* the Governments of all the other Member States concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel

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[19] A/44/507.

[20] A/44/431.

[21] Resolution 217 A (III).

[22] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annex No. 11*, document A/5700.

which would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Deplores* Israel's refusal to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolutions on the question;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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I

PROTECTION OF PALESTINE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982 and 523 (1982) of 18 October 1982,

Also recalling, in particular, recent Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989 and 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989,

Further recalling its resolutions ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982, ES-7/6 and ES-7/8 of 19 August 1982, ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982, 37/120 J of 16 December 1982, 38/83 I of 15 December 1983, 39/99 I of 14 December 1984, 40/165 I of 16 December 1985, 41/69 I of 3 December 1986, 42/69 I of 2 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988 and 43/57 I of 6 December 1988,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,[23] submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 605 (1987),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[24]

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989,[12]

Gravely concerned and alarmed by the deteriorating situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of the Palestinian civilian population under Israeli occupation,

Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[25] and to the obligations arising from the regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,[26]

Deeply concerned at the marked deterioration in the security situation experienced by the Palestine refugees as stated by the Commissioner-General in his report,[12]

Deeply distressed at the suffering of the Palestinian and Lebanese population which has resulted from continuing Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon and other hostile acts,

Deeply distressed also at the continuing tragic, difficult and uncertain situation of the civilian population in and around the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon,

Reaffirming its support for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon, within its internationally recognized boundaries,

1. *Holds* Israel responsible for the security of the Palestine refugees in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon it to fulfil its obligations as the occupying Power in this regard, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

2. *Calls upon* all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to take appropriate measures to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention in all circumstances in conformity with their obligation under article 1 thereof;

3. *Urges* the Security Council to consider the current situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, taking into account the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General;[23]

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to continue his efforts in support of the upholding of the safety and security and the legal and human rights of the Palestine refugees in all the territories under Israeli occupation in 1967 and thereafter;

5. *Calls once again upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to release forthwith all arbitrarily detained Palestine refugees, including the employees of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

6. *Welcomes* the provision by the Commissioner-General, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, to provide housing to the Palestine refugees whose houses were demolished or razed;

7. *Calls once again upon* Israel to compensate the Agency for the damage to its property and facilities resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, without prejudice to Israel's responsibility for all damages resulting from that invasion;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-fifth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

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8 December 1989

J

UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM "AL-QUDS" FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 G of 16 December 1981, 37/120 C of 16 December 1982, 38/83 K of 15 December 1983, 39/99 K of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D and K of 16 December 1985, 41/69 K of 3 December 1986, 42/69 K of 2 December 1987 and 43/57 J of 6 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[27]

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[23] S/19443; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19443.

[24] A/44/508.

[25] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[26] Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915), p. 100.

[27] A/44/474.

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989,[12]

1. *Emphasizes* the need for strengthening the educational system in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for the establishment of the proposed university;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with Assembly resolution 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, giving due consideration to the recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution;

3. *Calls once more upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to co-operate in the implementation of the present resolution and to remove the hindrances that it has put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds";

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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K

PROTECTION OF PALESTINIAN STUDENTS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SAFEGUARDING OF THE SECURITY OF THE FACILITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987,

Recalling its resolutions 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/57 I of 6 December 1988 and 44/2 of 6 October 1989,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,[23] submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 605 (1987),

Having considered the statement of the Secretary-General of 19 October 1989 on the incidents in which Israeli soldiers broke into the premises of installations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in the occupied Palestinian territory,

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989,[12]

Taking note, in particular, of paragraph 104 of that report, in which it is stated that, in the occupied Gaza Strip "between September 1988 and June 1989, two students were killed inside Agency schools, 376 were injured by live rounds and rubber bullets and 76 were detained. Outside the schools, 11 were killed, 3,655 injured and 657 detained",

Gravely concerned and alarmed by the deteriorating situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. *Condemns* the repeated Israeli raids on the premises and installations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to refrain from such raids;

2. *Also condemns*, in particular, Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculties in educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory, especially the opening of fire on defenceless students, causing many casualties;

3. *Deplores* the policy and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which have led to the prolonged closure of educational institutions, a large number of which are operated by the Agency, and the repeated disruption of medical services;

4. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to open immediately all closed educational institutions and to refrain from closing them thereafter;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

44/48. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories

A

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and by the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[21]

Aware of the uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people since 9 December 1987 against Israeli occupation, which has received significant attention and sympathy from world public opinion,

Deeply concerned at the alarming situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, as well as in the other occupied Arab territories, as a result of the continued occupation by Israel, the occupying Power, and of its persistent policies against the Palestinian people,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[25] as well as of other relevant conventions and regulations,

Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of the Palestinian people under the Israeli occupation,

Recalling all its resolutions on the subject, in particular resolutions 32/91 B and C of 13 December 1977, 33/113 C of 18 December 1978, 34/90 A of 12 December 1979, 35/122 C of 11 December 1980, 36/147 C of 16 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/88 C of 10 December 1982, 38/79 D of 15 December 1983, 39/95 D of 14 December 1984, 40/161 D of 16 December 1985, 41/63 D of 3 December 1986, 42/160 D of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 A of 6 December 1988 and 44/2 of 6 October 1989,

Recalling also the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989 and 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989, *Recalling further* the relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, in particular resolutions 1983/1 of 15 February 1983,[28] 1984/1 of 20 February 1984,[29] 1985/1 A and B and 1985/2 of 19 February 1985,[30] 1986/1 A and B and 1986/2 of 20 February 1986,[31] 1987/1, 1987/2 A and B and 1987/4 of 19 February 1987,[32] 1988/1 A and B and 1988/2 of 15 February 1988 and 1988/3 of 22 February 1988,[33] 1989/1 and 1989/2 of 17 February 1989 and 1989/19 of 6 March 1989,[34] and by other United Nations organs concerned and the specialized agencies,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories,[35] which contain, *inter alia*, self-incriminating public statements made by officials of Israel, the occupying Power,

Having also considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988[23] and 20 October 1989,[36]

1. *Commends* the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly and for its impartiality;

2. *Deplores* the continued refusal by Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

3. *Demands* that Israel allow the Special Committee access to those occupied territories;

4. *Reaffirms* the fact that occupation itself constitutes a grave violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

5. *Condemns* the continued and persistent violation by Israel of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and other applicable international instruments, and condemns in particular those violations which the Convention designates as "grave breaches" thereof;

6. *Declares once more* that Israel's grave breaches of that Convention are war crimes and an affront to humanity;

7. *Reaffirms*, in accordance with the Convention, that the Israeli military occupation of the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories is of a temporary nature, thus giving no right whatsoever to the occupying Power over the territorial integrity of the occupied territories;

8. *Strongly condemns* the following Israeli policies and practices:

(*a*) Annexation of parts of the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem;

(*b*) Imposition of Israeli laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

(*c*) Illegal imposition and levy of taxes and dues;

(*d*) Establishment of new Israeli settlements and expansion of the existing settlements on private and public Palestinian and other Arab lands, and transfer of an alien population thereto;

(*e*) Eviction, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of Palestinians and other Arabs of those occupied territories and denial of their right to return;

(*f*) Confiscation and expropriation of private and public Palestinian and other Arab property in those occupied territories and all other transactions for the acquisition of land by the Israeli authorities, institutions or nationals;

(*g*) Excavation and transformation of the landscape and the historical, cultural and religious sites, especially at Jerusalem;

(*h*) Pillaging of archaeological and cultural property;

(*i*) Destruction and demolition of Palestinian and other Arab houses;

(*j*) Collective punishment, mass arrests, administrative detention and ill-treatment of Palestinians and other Arabs;

(*k*) Torture of Palestinians and other Arabs;

(*l*) Interference with religious freedoms and practices, as well as family rights and customs;

(*m*) Interference with the system of education and with the social and economic and health development of the Palestinians and other Arabs in those occupied territories;

(*n*) Interference with the freedom of movement of individuals within the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

(*o*) Illegal exploitation of the natural wealth, resources and labour of those occupied territories;

9. *Strongly condemns*, in particular, the following Israeli policies and practices:

(*a*) Implementation of an "iron-fist" policy against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory;

(*b*) Escalation of Israeli brutality since the beginning of the uprising (*intifadah*) on 9 December 1987;

(*c*) Ill-treatment and torture of children and minors under detention and/or imprisonment;

(*d*) Closure of headquarters and offices of trade unions and social organizations and harassment, including expulsion of their leaders, as well as attacks on hospitals and their personnel;

(*e*) Interference with the freedom of the press, including censorship, detention or expulsion of journalists, closure and suspension of newspapers and magazines, as well as denial of access to international media;

(*f*) Killing and wounding of defenceless demonstrators;

(*g*) Breaking of bones and limbs of thousands of civilians;

(*h*) House and/or town arrests;

(*i*) Use of toxic gas, which has resulted, *inter alia*, in the killing of many Palestinians;

10. *Condemns* the Israeli repression against and closing of the educational institutions in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, particularly the prohibition of Syrian text-

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[28] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1983, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

[29] *Ibid., 1984, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[30] *Ibid., 1985, Supplement No. 2* (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[31] *Ibid., 1986, Supplement No. 2* (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[32] *Ibid., 1987, Supplement No. 5* and corrigenda (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

[33] *Ibid., 1988, Supplement No. 2* (E/1988/12), chap. II, sect. A.

[34] *Ibid., 1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

[35] A/44/352 and A/44/599.

[36] A/44/640.

books and the Syrian educational system, the deprivation of Syrian students from pursuing their higher education in Syrian universities, the denial of the right to return to Syrian students receiving their higher education in the Syrian Arab Republic, the forcing of Hebrew on Syrian students, the imposition of courses that promote hatred, prejudice and religious intolerance, and the dismissal of teachers, all in clear violation of the Geneva Convention;

11. *Strongly condemns* the arming of Israeli settlers in those occupied territories to perpetrate and commit acts of violence against Palestinians and other Arabs. causing deaths and injuries;

12. *Requests* the Security Council to ensure Israel's respect for and compliance with all the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and to initiate measures to halt Israeli policies and practices in those territories;

13. *Urges* the Security Council to consider the current situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, taking into account the recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General, and with a view to securing international protection for the defenceless Palestinian people until the withdrawal of Israel, the occupying Power, from the occupied Palestinian territory;

14. *Reaffirms* that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or legal status of those occupied territories, or any part thereof, including Jerusalem, are null and void, and that Israel's policy of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in those occupied territories constitutes a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention and of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

15. *Demands* that Israel desist forthwith from the policies and practices referred to in paragraphs 8, 9, 10 and 11 above;

16. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to allow the reopening of the Roman Catholic Medical Facility Hospice in Jerusalem in order to continue to provide needed health and medical services to the Palestinians in the city;

17. *Also calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to take immediate steps for the return of all displaced Arab and Palestinian inhabitants to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, in implementation of Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967;

18. *Urges* international organizations, including the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, to continue to examine the educational and health conditions in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

19. *Reiterates its call* upon all States, in particular those States parties to the Geneva Convention, in accordance with article 1 of that Convention, and upon international organizations, including the specialized agencies, not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel, the occupying Power, in those occupied territories and to avoid actions, including those in the field of aid, which might be used by Israel in its pursuit of the policies of annexation and colonization or any of the other policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

20. *Requests* the Special Committee, pending early termination of Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the welfare and human rights of the peoples of those occupied territories and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

21. *Also requests* the Special Committee to submit regularly to the Secretary-General periodic reports on the present situation in the occupied Palestinian territory;

22. *Further requests* the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of prisoners in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

23. *Condemns* Israel's refusal to permit persons from the occupied Palestinian territory to appear as witnesses before the Special Committee and to participate in conferences and meetings held outside the occupied Palestinian territory;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to those occupied territories, so that it may investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

(*b*) To continue to make available additional staff as may be necessary to assist the Special Committee in the performance of its tasks;

(*c*) To circulate regularly and periodically the reports mentioned in paragraph 21 above to the States Members of the United Nations;

(*d*) To ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee and of information regarding its activities and findings, by all means available, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and, where necessary, to reprint those reports of the Special Committee which are no longer available;

(*e*) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the tasks entrusted to him in the present resolution;

25. *Decides* to change the name of the Special Committee to: "the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories";

26. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories".

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980, in which, *inter alia*, the Council affirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[25] is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, *Recalling also* its resolutions 3092 A (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3240 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3525 B (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/106 B of 16 December 1976, 32/91 A of 13 December 1977, 33/113 A of 18 December 1978, 34/90 B of 12 December 1979, 35/122 A of 11 December 1980, 36/147 A of 16 December 1981, 37/88 A of 10 December 1982, 38/79 B of 15 December 1983, 39/95 B of 14 December 1984, 40/161 B of 16 December 1985, 41/63 B of 3 December 1986, 42/160 B of 8 December 1987 and 43/58 B of 6 December 1988,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988[23] and 28 September 1989,[37]

Considering that the promotion of respect for the obligations arising from the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments and rules of international law is among the basic purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention,

Noting that Israel and the concerned Arab States whose territories have been occupied by Israel since June 1967 are parties to the Convention,

Taking into account that States parties to the Convention undertake, in accordance with article 1 thereof, not only to respect but also to ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. *Condemns once again* the failure of Israel, the occupying Power, to acknowledge the applicability of the Convention to the territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

3. *Strongly demands* that Israel acknowledge and comply with the provisions of the Convention in the Palestinian and other Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

4. *Urgently calls upon* all States parties to the Convention to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980,

Recalling also its resolutions 32/5 of 28 October 1977, 33/113 B of 18 December 1978, 34/90 C of 12 December 1979, 35/122 B of 11 December 1980, 36/147 B of 16 December 1981, 37/88 B of 10 December 1982, 38/79 C of 15 December 1983, 39/95 C of 14 December 1984, 40/161 C of 16 December 1985, 41/63 C of 3 December 1986, 42/160 C of 8 December 1987 and 43/58 C of 6 December 1988,

Expressing grave anxiety and concern at the present serious situation in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, as a result of the continued Israeli occupation and the measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of those territories,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988[23] and 28 September 1989,[38]

Confirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[25] is applicable to all Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since June 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. *Determines* that all such measures and actions taken by Israel in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, are in violation of the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and constitute a serious obstacle to the efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and therefore have no legal validity;

2. *Strongly deplores* the persistence of Israel in carrying out such measures, in particular the establishment of settlements in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem;

3. *Demands* that Israel comply strictly with its international obligations in accordance with the principles of international law and the provisions of the Geneva Convention;

4. *Demands once more* that Israel, the occupying Power, desist forthwith from taking any action that would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

5. *Urgently calls upon* all States parties to the Geneva Convention to respect and to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in all Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

78th plenary meeting
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D

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/79 A of 15 December 1983, 39/95 A of 14 December 1984, 40/161 A of 16 December 1985, 41/63 A of 3 December 1986, 42/160 A of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 D of 6 December 1988 and 44/2 of 6 October 1989,

Taking note of the reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories,[35]

Taking note also of the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,[23] 28 September 1989[39] and 20 October 1989,[36]

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[37] A/44/562.

[38] A/44/563.

[39] A/44/564.

1. *Deplores* the arbitrary detention or imprisonment by Israel of thousands of Palestinians as a result of their resistance against occupation in order to attain self-determination;

2. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to release all Palestinians and other Arabs arbitrarily detained or imprisoned;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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E

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989 and 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988[23] and 28 September 1989,[40]

Alarmed by the continuing deportation of Palestinians from the occupied Palestinian territory by the Israeli authorities,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[25] in particular article 1 and the first paragraph of article 49, which read as follows:

> *"Article 1*
>
> "The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the present Convention in all circumstances."
>
> *"Article 49*
>
> "Individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive . . .",

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. *Strongly deplores* the continuing disregard by Israel, the occupying Power, of the relevant decisions of the Security Council and resolutions of the General Assembly;

2. *Demands* that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, rescind the illegal measures taken by the Israeli authorities in deporting Palestinians and that it facilitate their immediate return;

3. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease forthwith the deportation of Palestinians and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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F

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that the Arab territories occupied since 1967 have been under continued Israeli military occupation,

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling also its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/88 E of 10 December 1982, 38/79 F of 15 December 1983, 39/95 F of 14 December 1984, 40/161 F of 16 December 1985, 41/63 F of 3 December 1986, 42/160 F of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 F of 6 December 1988 and 44/2 of 6 October 1989,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 20 October 1989,[41]

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3414 (XXX) of 5 December 1975, 31/61 of 9 December 1976, 32/20 of 25 November 1977, 33/28 and 33/29 of 7 December 1978, 34/70 of 6 December 1979 and 35/122 E of 11 December 1980, in which, *inter alia*, it called upon Israel to put an end to its occupation of the Arab territories and to withdraw from all those territories,

Reaffirming once more the illegality of Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory,

Reaffirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and that all territories thus occupied by Israel must be returned,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[25]

1. *Strongly condemns* Israel, the occupying Power, for its refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, particularly Council resolution 497 (1981), in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan was null and void and without international legal effect and demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, should rescind forthwith its decision;

2. *Condemns* the persistence of Israel in changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan;

3. *Determines* that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, that purport to alter the character and legal status of the Syrian Arab Golan are null and void and constitute a flagrant violation of international law and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and have no legal effect;

4. *Strongly condemns* Israel for its attempts to impose forcibly Israeli citizenship and Israeli identity cards on the

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[40] A/44/565.

[41] A/44/643.

Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, and calls upon it to desist from its repressive measures against the population of the Syrian Arab Golan;

5. *Calls once again upon* Member States not to recognize any of the legislative or administrative measures and actions referred to above;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

78th plenary meeting
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G

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[25]

Deeply concerned at the continued and intensified harassment by Israel, the occupying Power, against educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory,

Recalling Security Council resolution 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/79 G of 15 December 1983, 39/95 G of 14 December 1984, 40/161 G of 16 December 1985, 41/63 G of 3 December 1986, 42/160 G of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 G of 6 December 1988 and 44/2 of 6 October 1989,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988[23] and 28 September 1989,[42]

Taking note also of the relevant decisions adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization concerning the educational and cultural situation in the occupied Palestinian territory,

1. *Reaffirms* the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

2. *Condemns* Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculties in schools, universities and other educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory, especially the opening of fire on defenceless students, causing many casualties;

3. *Also condemns* the systematic Israeli campaign of repression against and closing of universities, schools and other educational and vocational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory, in large numbers and for prolonged periods, restricting and impeding the academic activities of Palestinian universities by subjecting the selection of courses, textbooks and educational programmes, the admission of students and the appointment of faculty members to the control and supervision of the military occupation authorities, in flagrant contravention of the Geneva Convention;

4. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with the provisions of that Convention, rescind all actions and measures against all educational institutions, ensure the freedom of those institutions and refrain forthwith from hindering the effective operation of the universities, schools and other educational institutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

44/49. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965, 2053 A (XX) of 15 December 1965, 2249 (S-V) of 23 May 1967, 2308 (XXII) of 13 December 1967, 2451 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2670 (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2835 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971, 2965 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3091 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3239 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3457 (XXX) of 10 December 1975, 31/105 of 15 December 1976, 32/106 of 15 December 1977, 33/114 of 18 December 1978, 34/53 of 23 November 1979, 35/121 of 11 December 1980, 36/37 of 18 November 1981, 37/93 of 10 December 1982, 38/81 of 15 December 1983, 39/97 of 14 December 1984, 40/163 of 16 December 1985, 41/67 of 3 December 1986, 42/161 of 8 December 1987 and 43/59 A of 6 December 1988,

Welcoming the progress made by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations during its session in 1989 and, in particular, the agreement reached on a number of conclusions and recommendations,

Convinced that the United Nations peace-keeping operations are an integral component of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security,

Taking into account that increasing activities in the field of United Nations peace-keeping require increasing human, financial and material resources for the Organization,

Aware of the extremely difficult financial situation of the United Nations peace-keeping forces and of the heavy burden on the troop contributors, especially those from developing countries,

Emphasizing that the current political atmosphere is propitious for achieving further progress in the work of the Special Committee,

Bearing in mind the fact that constructive exchanges of views on various practical aspects of peace-keeping operations can contribute favourably to the smooth and effective functioning of these operations,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization,[43]

Having examined the report of the Special Committee,[44]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide Member States with the relevant information with respect to the requirements for United Nations peace-keeping operations of personnel, material and technical resources and services and, at the same time, to invite Member States, by means of a questionnaire, to identify those personnel, material

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[42] A/44/566.

[43] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/44/1).

[44] A/44/301.

and technical resources and services which they would be ready, in principle, to contribute to United Nations peace-keeping operations;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, on the basis of the responses by States to the questionnaire, to establish a registry, indicative in nature, of potential contributions by Member States of personnel, material and technical resources and services, and to invite Member States to bring their responses up to date as necessary;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to undertake a study to identify those tasks and services which could be performed by civilian personnel in peace-keeping operations and to inform the Special Committee of the conclusions of the study as soon as possible, taking into account the study requested by the General Assembly in resolution 43/230 of 21 December 1988;

5. *Encourages* Member States to exchange the experiences acquired through their participation in peace-keeping operations and encourages Member States and interested organizations to hold, in consultation with the Secretariat, as appropriate, regional and international seminars on peace-keeping operations;

6. *Also encourages* Member States to establish national training programmes for military and civilian personnel for peace-keeping operations and, in this connection, requests the Secretary-General to prepare training manuals, which Member States might wish to use as guidelines for their national or regional training programmes;

7. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure a secure and sound financial basis for United Nations peace-keeping operations;

8. *Urges* all Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full and on time and also encourages those States which can do so to make voluntary contributions that are acceptable to the Secretary-General;

9. *Urges* host countries of any United Nations peace-keeping operation and all directly interested parties to extend all possible support in order to facilitate the deployment and functioning of such operations;

10. *Considers* that status-of-forces agreements should be concluded between host countries of any United Nations peace-keeping operation and the United Nations and, to this end, urges host countries of any United Nations peace-keeping operation to conclude status-of-forces agreements with the United Nations as soon as possible after the establishment of the operation;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a model status-of-forces agreement between the United Nations and host countries, while maintaining the flexibility needed to encompass different possible operations, and to make the model agreement available to Member States;

12. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Secretary-General in preparing standard operating procedures, and expresses the hope that this work will be completed as soon as possible and made available to Member States;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to publish an updated version of *The Blue Helmets* and to include therein a summary of the practice of United Nations peace-keeping operations, in time for the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly and, thereafter, to bring it up to date as necessary;

14. *Considers* it useful to have further discussions, in the appropriate forums, including the Special Committee, on the possible fields for peace-keeping and on the further development of peace-keeping operations;

15. *Urges* the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, to continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations in this field, taking into account the difficult financial situation of peace-keeping operations and the need for maximum cost efficiency;

16. *Decides* that the Special Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States, including in the meetings of its working groups;

17. *Invites* Member States to submit any further observations and suggestions to the Secretary-General by 1 March 1990 on peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, with particular emphasis on practical proposals to make these operations more effective;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources, a compilation of the above-mentioned observations and suggestions and to submit it to the Special Committee during its session in 1990;

19. *Requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

20. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects".

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

44/50. Questions relating to information[45]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on questions relating to information,

Reaffirming the mandate given to the Committee on Information by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/182 of 18 December 1979,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information,[46]

Also taking note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit[47] and the conclusions and recommendations therein concerning the reorganization of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, as well as the comments of the Secretary-General thereon,[48]

Encouraging the Secretary-General to continue necessary action in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the Department of Public Information, with particular emphasis on securing a co-ordinated approach to priority issues before the Organization,

Further taking note of the comprehensive report of the Committee on Information,[49] which served as an important basis and stimulated further deliberations,

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[45] See also sect. X.A, decision 44/313.

[46] A/44/653.

[47] A/44/433.

[48] A/44/433/Add.1, annex.

[49] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 21* (A/44/21).

I

INFORMATION IN THE SERVICE OF MANKIND

Urges the full implementation of the following recommendations:

(1) All countries, the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned, reaffirming their commitment to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and adhering to the principles of freedom of the press and freedom of information, as well as to those of the independence, pluralism and diversity of the media, should co-operate and interact in responding to the call for the establishment of a new world information and communication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process, aimed at eliminating the existing imbalances between developed and developing countries in the field of information and communication, at reducing existing disparities in information flows at the international as well as the national level and at improving the media infrastructure and communication technology in the developing countries in order to increase their participation in the communication process, based on the free flow and wider and better balanced dissemination of information as well as on the meaningful and equal participation of all countries in the field of information and communication, ensuring the diversity of sources of and free access to information and intended to advance the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples through all means of mass communication as an important contribution towards strengthening international peace and understanding. The central role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in this regard, in line with that organization's strategies, should be reaffirmed;

(2) Fully aware of the important role that the media worldwide can freely play, the mass media should be encouraged to give wider and more objective coverage to the efforts of the international community towards global development and, in particular, the efforts of the developing countries to achieve economic, social and cultural progress;

(3) All countries are urged to assure to journalists the free and effective performance of their professional tasks; all physical attacks against them should be resolutely condemned;

(4) Aware of the existing imbalances in the international distribution of news, particularly that affecting the developing countries, it is recommended that urgent attention should be given to the elimination of existing inequalities and the reduction of existing disparities in information flows at the international as well as the national level, to the encouragement of the free flow and the promotion of wider and better balanced dissemination of information, without any obstacle to freedom of expression, and to the advancement of mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples through the diversification of sources of information, respecting the interests, aspirations and socio-cultural values of all peoples;

(5) The United Nations system as a whole, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the developed countries should be urged to co-operate in a concerted manner with the developing countries and their media, public and private or other, with a view to strengthening the information and communication infrastructure in the developing countries and promoting their access to advanced communication technology, in accordance with their needs and the priorities attached to such areas by the developing countries, so as to enable them and their media to develop their own information and communication policies freely and independently and in the light of their social and cultural values, adhering to the principles of freedom of information and freedom of the press. In this regard, support should be provided for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes for broadcasters and journalists from developing countries;

(6) Regional efforts and co-operation among developing countries, as well as co-operation between developed and developing countries, to strengthen communication capacities and to develop further the media infrastructure in the developing countries, especially in the areas of training and dissemination of information, should be enhanced so as to encourage the free flow of information and promote its wider and better balanced dissemination;

(7) In addition to bilateral co-operation, the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, should aim at providing all possible support and assistance to the developing countries and their media, public and private or other, with due regard to their interests and needs in the field of information and to action already adopted within the United Nations system, including in particular:

(*a*) The development of the human and technical resources that are indispensable for the improvement of information and communication systems in developing countries and support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes, such as those already operating under both public and private auspices throughout the developing world;

(*b*) The creation of conditions that will enable developing countries and their media, public and private or other, by using their national and regional resources, to have the communication technology suited to their national needs, as well as the necessary programme material, especially for radio and television broadcasting;

(*c*) Assistance in establishing and promoting telecommunication links at the subregional, regional and interregional levels, especially among developing countries;

(8) Full support should be provided for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,[50] which should support both public and private media;

II

UNITED NATIONS PUBLIC INFORMATION POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES

1. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, in respect of United Nations public information policies and activities, to implement the following recommendations:

(1) The United Nations system as a whole should co-operate in a concerted manner, through its information services, in promoting a more comprehensive and realistic image of the activities and potential of the United

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[50] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-first Session*, vol. I, *Resolutions*, sect. III, resolution 4/21.

Nations system in all its endeavours, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, with particular emphasis on the creation of a climate of confidence, the strengthening of multilateralism and the promotion of the development activities in the United Nations system;

(2) Reaffirming the primary role of the General Assembly in elaborating, co-ordinating and harmonizing United Nations policies and activities in the field of information, the Secretary-General is requested to ensure that the activities of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, as the focal point of the public information tasks of the United Nations, are strengthened and improved, keeping in view the purposes and principles of the Charter, the priority areas defined by the Assembly and the recommendations of the Committee on Information, so as to ensure an objective and more coherent coverage of, as well as better knowledge about, the United Nations and its work. The Secretary-General should ensure that the Department of Public Information:

(*a*) Co-operate more regularly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, especially at the working level, with a view to maximizing the contribution of the Department to the efforts of that organization in:

(i) Encouraging the free flow of information, at the international as well as the national level;

(ii) Promoting the wider and better balanced dissemination of information, without any obstacle to freedom of expression;

(iii) Developing all the appropriate means of strengthening communication capacities in the developing countries in order to increase their participation in the communication process;

(iv) Advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples through all means of mass communication and, to that end, recommending such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image;

(*b*) Enhance its co-operation with news agencies of and in the developing countries, in particular the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, the Eco-Pool of the News Agencies of Non-Aligned Countries and the Broadcasting Organization of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as with other news agencies and intergovernmental and regional organizations;

(*c*) Continue to disseminate, in co-ordination with the information services of other relevant agencies, information about United Nations activities pertaining, in particular, to:

(i) International peace and security;

(ii) Disarmament;

(iii) Peace-keeping operations;

(iv) Decolonization and the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

(v) The elimination of foreign occupation;

(vi) Human rights;

(vii) The elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;

(viii) The advancement of the status of women and their role in society;

(ix) Problems of economic and social development, as well as international economic co-operation aimed at resolving external debt problems;

(x) The environment;

(xi) The campaign against terrorism in all its forms, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 40/61 of 9 December 1985;

(xii) The international campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking, including adequate coverage of the special session of the General Assembly, to be held from 20 to 23 February 1990, to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation;

(*d*) Do its utmost to disseminate widely and to publicize the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990[51] and the tremendous efforts of the African countries towards recovery and development, as well as the positive response by the international community to alleviate the serious economic situation prevailing in Africa;

(*e*) Strengthen its activities and the dissemination of information on United Nations activities against the policies and practices of *apartheid*, giving due attention to the unilateral measures and official censorship imposed on the local and international media with regard to all aspects of that issue; provide adequate coverage of the sixteenth special session of the General Assembly on *apartheid* and its destructive consequences in southern Africa, to be held from 12 to 14 December 1989, and report thereon to the Committee on Information at its twelfth session, in 1990;

(*f*) Continue to disseminate information about activities of the United Nations directed at a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of international conflicts by exclusively peaceful means;

(*g*) Continue to cover all United Nations activities pertaining to the situation in the Middle East, and the question of Palestine in particular, and current developments in the region, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions, and report thereon to the Committee on Information at its twelfth session, in 1990;

(*h*) Continue to disseminate information about Namibia, in particular the current independence process as provided for in Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978; the Department should make adequate plans for the establishment of an information centre in Namibia, in consultation with the government of the new nation immediately after independence;

(*i*) Ensure the provision of coverage of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries, to be held from 23 to 27 April 1990;

(3) The Department of Public Information should continue its efforts in promoting an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations system among the peoples of the world and in strengthening the image of the United Nations system as a whole. The Secretary-General should ensure that the Department:

(*a*) Continue to maintain consistent editorial independence and accuracy in reporting in all the material it produces, taking necessary measures to ensure that its output contains adequate, objective and impartial information about issues before the Organization, reflecting divergent opinions where they occur;

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[51] Resolution S-13/2, annex.

(*b*) In the context of the review of its role, performance and methods of work, continue to apply appropriate modern technologies for the collection, production, storage, dissemination and distribution of information materials, including the use of satellite facilities;

(*c*) Consider expanding the programme of telephone news bulletins that are paid for by its users;

(*d*) Continue its co-operation with those countries that have expressed readiness to assist the United Nations in resuming short-wave broadcasts through their respective national networks free of charge, and encourage expansion of that type of co-operation with those developed and developing countries having recognized capabilities in this field;

(*e*) Take adequate measures to resume taped radio programmes, which it has temporarily curtailed, if so requested by broadcasting stations;

(*f*) Continue its briefing, assistance and orientation programme for broadcasters and journalists from developing countries focused on issues related to the United Nations;

(*g*) Identify new forms of co-operation, at the regional and subregional level, for the training of media professionals and for the improvement of the information and communication infrastructure of developing countries;

(*h*) Co-operate with educational institutions of Member States and with educators and education policy-makers, informing them about United Nations activities;

(*i*) Ensure adequate daily coverage of United Nations open meetings in the two working languages of the Secretariat, reflecting the views of all delegations with accuracy and objectivity. The Department should also continue to co-operate closely with and provide assistance to members of the United Nations Correspondents Association, taking into account their needs and requirements, especially in the area of press releases, press conferences and briefings, which provide them with basic information for reporting;

(*j*) Use the official languages of the United Nations adequately in its written and audio-visual materials and make balanced use of the two working languages of the Secretariat;

(*k*) Ensure timely distribution of its materials to subscribers and to United Nations information centres;

(4) The Department of Public Information should produce and distribute its publications in a timely manner. In particular, the Secretary-General is requested to make further efforts regarding the timely appearance of the *United Nations Yearbook*. The improvement in format and printing of the *United Nations Chronicle* is welcome. The Department is encouraged to continue to consider the interests of specific target audiences as it formulates its editorial policies;

(5) The Secretary-General is urged to continue his efforts to secure a sound and stable financial basis for the publications *Development Forum* and *Africa Recovery*;

(6) It is recognized that United Nations information centres constitute an important means of disseminating information about the United Nations among the peoples of the world. In this regard, the centres should intensify direct and systematic communication exchange with local media, information and educational institutions and non-governmental organizations. The Department should arrange for periodic evaluation of the activities of the centres in this regard. Every effort should be made to establish close co-ordination with other field offices of the United Nations system, particularly those of the United Nations Development Programme, in order to avoid duplication of work, taking into account the functional autonomy that the United Nations information centres should have. A report should be submitted to the Committee on Information after the first year of the provisional understanding between the Department and the United Nations Development Programme, reached in accordance with recommendation 37 (3) of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations.[52] The Department should provide open and unhindered access by all people to all United Nations information centres and to all materials distributed through the centres. It is also urged to accelerate the process of linking the remaining United Nations information centres that have not been linked with electronic mail;

(7) Stressing the need for co-ordinating the information activities of the United Nations system and recognizing the important role that the Joint United Nations Information Committee plays in that regard, the Department of Public Information is encouraged to continue its active participation in the work of the Committee;

(8) It is recognized that free distribution of materials is necessary in the public information activities of the United Nations. However, as demands increase and whenever it is desirable and possible, the Department of Public Information should actively encourage the sale of its materials;

(9) The Secretary-General is requested to ensure that the reorganization and restructuring of the Department of Public Information strengthen and improve the output of the mandated programmes and activities of the Department, taking into account, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter and of General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, the need for equitable geographical distribution of posts and especially keeping in mind the levels at which developing countries are underrepresented;

(10) In view of the importance of radio programmes in developing countries, the Secretary-General is requested to enhance the efficiency of and to ensure full programme delivery by all regional radio units, namely, the African, Asian, Caribbean, European, Latin American and Middle Eastern Units and the Anti-*Apartheid* Programmes Section, including production of radio programmes called for by the General Assembly in resolution 38/82 B of 15 December 1983;

(11) All reports of the Secretary-General, as well as reports by representatives of the Department of Public Information, to the Committee on Information and the General Assembly, in particular those on new programmes or on the expansion of existing programmes, should contain:

(*a*) Detailed information on the output of the Department on each topic included in its work programme, which forms the basis of its programme budget;

(*b*) The costs of the activities undertaken on each topic;

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[52] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/41/49).

(*c*) Adequate information on target audiences, end-use of the Department's products and analysis of feedback data received by the Department;

(*d*) A statement detailing the priority level that the Secretary-General has attached to current or future activities of the Department in documents dealing with such activities;

(*e*) Evaluation by the Department of the effectiveness of its different programmes and activities, with particular reference to the need constantly to review internal programme elements and activities;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations relating to the activities of the Department of Public Information in accordance with the budgetary procedures as approved by the General Assembly in its resolutions 41/213, 42/211 of 21 December 1987 and 43/213 of 21 December 1988, and taking into account the priorities set by the Assembly;

3. *Supports* the Secretary-General in his continuing efforts to restructure and revitalize the Department of Public Information, based on the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/213;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its twelfth session, in 1990, on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of the recommendations in the present resolution;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Requests* the Committee on Information to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Questions relating to information".

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

44/51. Protection and security of small States

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to international peace and security,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[53]

Conscious that small States may be particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs and may have special needs consonant with the right to sovereignty and territorial integrity that they share with all nations,

Concerned at the danger that mercenaries can represent for small States,

Recalling with deep concern the various incidents in which groups of mercenaries have attempted to infringe upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of small States, including the attempted invasion of Maldives in November 1988,

1. *Recognizes* that small States may be particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs;

2. *Stresses* in this regard the significance of the obligation of all States to respect the principle of territorial integrity and the other principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Appeals* to the relevant regional and international organizations to provide assistance when requested by small States for the strengthening of their security in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General to pay special attention to monitoring the security situation of small States and to consider making use of the provisions of Article 99 of the Charter;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to explore ways and means, within the United Nations and in accordance with the Charter, of preserving the security of small States;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to hold consultations with the members of the Security Council and interested Governments and to submit a report to it at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Protection and security of small States".

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

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[53] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

V. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE[1]

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[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee, see sect. X.B.4.

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44/169. Preparation of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/193 of 11 December 1987 and 43/182 of 20 December 1988,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade;[2]

2. *Recommends* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee adopt the outline contained in the annex to the present resolution as the basis for the elaboration of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade.

83rd plenary meeting
19 December 1989

ANNEX

Outline for the elaboration of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade

I. PREAMBLE

Review of the 1980s and prospects for the 1990s, with a view to adopting a flexible economic framework for growth and development for the 1990s, taking into account the results of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries.

II. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

To promote the development of developing countries in the context of the strengthening of global development.

III. POLICIES AND MEASURES

The strategy should focus on national efforts in all countries and on international co-operation for the 1990s.

The strategy should address, *inter alia*:

(*a*) Reactivation and acceleration of broad durable economic growth and development, including:

(i) External debt;

(ii) International trade and commodities;

(iii) Technology;

(iv) Industrial policies; food and agricultural policies;

(v) Economic policy frameworks;

(*b*) Priority aspects of development:

(i) Eradication of poverty and hunger;

(ii) Human resources and institutional development;

(iii) Population;

(iv) Environment;

(v) Food and agriculture;

(*c*) The need to take account of different requirements, situations and problems, including those of the least developed countries;

(*d*) Development financing.

IV. ROLE OF UNITED NATIONS ORGANS

V. REVIEW AND APPRAISAL

44/170. Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, which laid the foundations of the new international economic order,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,[3]

Deeply concerned that, since the adoption of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the economic situation of the developing countries has continuously worsened and the economic, social, scientific and technological disparities between the developed and the developing countries have continued to widen,

Emphasizing that the aggravation of global economic problems, which affect in particular the developing countries, necessitates more concerted international action in order to facilitate the establishment of just and equitable economic relations and the promotion of international social justice,

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[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 41* and corrigendum (A/44/41 and Corr.1).

[3] A/44/266-E/1989/65 and Add.1 and 2.

1. *Calls upon* all States to take concrete steps and measures to implement fully the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, thus contributing to the effective restructuring of the international economic system and to the reactivation of the economic growth and development of the developing countries;

2. *Reaffirms* the right of every country to adopt without external interference the economic and social system that it deems most appropriate for its own development;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session an analytical report on the progress achieved in compliance with the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and its impact on the solution of the main economic problems confronting the developing countries and the reactivation of their economic growth and development.

83rd plenary meeting
19 December 1989

44/171. Integration of women in development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/204 of 17 December 1985 on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development, in which it requested the Secretary-General to update the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* on a regular basis,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/64 of 23 July 1986 concerning the approach to be taken in updating the world survey and General Assembly resolution 42/178 of 11 December 1987, and taking note of Council resolutions 1989/106 of 27 July 1989 on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development and 1989/105 of 27 July 1989 on system-wide coordination of activities to advance the status of women and to integrate women in development,

Stressing the need for the operational activities for development of the United Nations system to take fully into account the position of women, and recognizing the catalytic role played by the United Nations Development Fund for Women,

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[4] and stressing that activities for the integration of women in development should take into account the relevant recommendations contained therein,

Taking note of the *1989 World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*[5] and the report of the Secretary-General on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development,[6]

Recognizing the contribution of new concepts and methods in collection of statistics on women, which enhance the depth and coverage of the analysis,

Bearing in mind that the world survey, as a fundamental assessment of the progress or lack of progress in the advancement of women, should constitute the basic documentation for the world conference on women envisaged in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[4]

Recognizing that for many women, particularly in developing countries, the evolution of the economic and social situation during the 1980s has not resulted in the benefits anticipated at the beginning of the decade,

Recognizing also the significant contribution women make to economic activity and the major force they represent for change and development in all sectors of the economy, especially in key areas such as agriculture, industry and services, and convinced that the development process should seek to improve and facilitate their participation in all areas of the economy,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to distribute the *1989 World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*,[5] especially to national machineries for the advancement of women, ministries concerned with economic policy and universities;

2. *Invites* Governments to take into account, as appropriate, the recommendations contained in the *1989 World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* in designing national policies for development, adjustment and economic reform;

3. *Considers* that the economic role and potential of women should be taken into account fully in the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session an annotated outline of the next regular update of the world survey and requests that the completed update be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council and in co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system, in a timely manner in order to allow its proper consideration;

5. *Requests* that the next edition of the world survey, taking into account the recommendations contained in the *1989 World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*, address the impact on women of the prevailing economic conditions in developing countries and identify obstacles to women's economic role in key areas of development, with particular focus on the socio-economic aspects of emerging trends with respect to women and education, health, population, income distribution, employment and the environment, as well as the participation of women in economic and political decision-making and their economic role at the national, regional and international levels, and that it contain proposals for concerted national, regional and international action to enhance the role of women as development agents and beneficiaries;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in updating the world survey, to ensure that its preparation is coordinated with that of the *World Economic Survey*, the medium-term plan and the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to develop gender disaggregated data and indicators concerning the role of women in development, including regular updates of the United Nations Women's Indicators and Statistics Data Base, at two-year intervals; in this context, particular attention should be given to economic statistics that take into account the remunerated and unremunerated contribution of women to development and to including the informal sector in the new systems of national accounts and balances to reflect adequately women's activities and ensuring that relevant studies and documents produced by the United Nations system contain such data;

8. *Calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations system to assist Governments, at their request, in monitor-

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[4] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[5] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.IV.2.

[6] A/44/290-E/1989/105.

ing the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

9. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, under its operational activities for development, to ensure that it will collect and report gender disaggregated data covering national and international project personnel, including consultants, as well as beneficiaries of its programmes;

10. *Requests* the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to include in his 1991 report on operational activities for development of the United Nations system a separate chapter on United Nations efforts to integrate women in development, both as a mainstream and specific activity of the United Nations system, and with particular attention to literacy, education, health, population, environment, employment and participation in decision-making;

11. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to take the present resolution into account when reviewing, at its extended session in 1990, progress made in implementing the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies.

83rd plenary meeting
19 December 1989

44/172. Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

A

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN OF ACTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977, by which it approved the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,[7] and all its subsequent resolutions on the subject,

Recalling also its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, by which it adopted the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, which identified measures to combat desertification as a priority,

Bearing in mind the draft resolution to be adopted at the present session,[8] concerning the United Nations conference on environment and development, to be held in 1992, fifteen years after the adoption of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,

Deeply concerned that the problem of desertification, which has a global impact, is still on the fringe of the growing awareness on the part of the international community that it is imperative to combat environmental deterioration effectively within the framework of the interdependence of nations,

Gravely concerned by the continuing spread and intensification of desertification in developing countries, particularly in Africa, and the indescribable human suffering, economic and financial losses and social disruption caused by that scourge,

Aware that drought and desertification place a considerable burden on the economic and financial capacities of the developing countries affected and that the negative effects of the international economic environment impede their efforts to undertake effective and sustained programmes to combat desertification, for which they bear primary responsibility,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 42/189 A, B and C of 11 December 1987[9] and of the relevant section of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;[10]

2. *Expresses its deep concern* about the inadequacy of financial resources for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

3. *Urges* Governments, in particular those of the developed countries, United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to increase and intensify their efforts to combat desertification and to accord the highest priority to the recommendations contained in the Plan of Action;

4. *Invites* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to consult the principal international organizations, private foundations, individuals and the major media enterprises that finance or promote environmental protection activities in order to draw their attention to the compelling need to consider desertification control on an equal footing with other current environmental issues;

5. *Invites* the United Nations conference on environment and development, to be held in 1992, to accord high priority to desertification control and to deploy all means necessary, including financial, scientific and technological resources, to halt and reverse the process of desertification with a view to preserving the ecological balance of the planet;

6. *Invites* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to contribute substantially to the discussion on desertification at the conference, *inter alia*, by undertaking a general evaluation, sufficiently in advance of the conference, of the progress achieved in implementing the Plan of Action;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to submit to the conference, through its preparatory committee, a report containing relevant expert studies on, *inter alia*, the following:

(*a*) Relevant suggestions and proposals formulated within the United Nations system on the possibility of utilizing new methods to finance the programmes of multilateral organizations at the global level, over and above regular budgets and conventional extrabudgetary resources;

(*b*) The state of implementation of the Plan of Action and objectives and courses of action to further the struggle against desertification, including an evaluation of the additional resources needed in order to attain the minimum objectives of the struggle against desertification;

(*c*) Ways and means of promoting, in particular in the developing countries, research into and development of existing and potential technology to combat desertification and procedures for the transfer of such technology on favourable terms, in particular to developing countries;

(*d*) Possibilities for obtaining loans on concessional terms, from Governments and other sources, to finance the struggle against desertification;

(*e*) Possibilities for reducing the impact of desertification, including reafforestation, with the help of mechanisms involving the cancellation or reduction of external debt;

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[7] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, Nairobi, 29 August-9 September 1977* (A/CONF.74/36), chap. I.

[8] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82, document A/44/746/Add.7, para. 55, draft resolution V. The draft was subsequently adopted as resolution 44/228.

[9] A/44/351-E/1989/122.

[10] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/44/25), chap. VI.

(*f*) Possibilities for strengthening and co-ordinating the activities of funds established for that purpose in various international institutions;

(*g*) Ways of encouraging the active participation of non-governmental organizations, foundations and individuals in the financing of training and scientific research programmes to combat desertification, including reafforestation programmes;

8. *Decides* to close the Special Account to finance the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, and requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to take the necessary steps to do so;

9. *Also decides* that the Consultative Group for Desertification Control will meet every year until the conference on environment and development is held in 1992 and every two years thereafter, and reaffirms its mandate as contained in resolutions 32/172 of 19 December 1977 and 39/168 of 17 December 1984;

10. *Calls upon* the Consultative Group, in co-operation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to contribute to the enhancement of awareness of environmental issues and to intensify its efforts to mobilize additional resources, to exchange information on scientific research, national programmes and the implementation of the Plan of Action and to give its opinions on the actions to be undertaken in the battle against desertification;

11. *Urges* the Governments of countries affected by desertification to accord high priority, in their national development plans, to medium-term and long-term strategies and programmes for desertification control;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, together with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the various provisions of the present resolution, and to ensure that it is submitted, immediately after publication, to the preparatory committee for the United Nations conference on environment and development.

83rd plenary meeting
19 December 1989

B

IMPLEMENTATION IN THE SUDANO-SAHELIAN REGION OF THE PLAN OF ACTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/170 of 19 December 1977, 33/88 of 15 December 1978, 34/187 of 18 December 1979, 35/72 of 5 December 1980, 36/190 of 17 December 1981, 37/216 of 20 December 1982, 38/164 of 19 December 1983, 39/168 B and 39/206 of 17 December 1984, 40/198 B of 17 December 1985, S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 and 42/189 B of 11 December 1987,

Bearing in mind the particularly serious nature of the problem of desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region and of the critical situations it creates, which impede the economic and social development of the region and have tragic implications for the living conditions of the population,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office,[11] as well as the relevant section of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;[10]

2. *Stresses with deep concern*:

(*a*) That desertification in the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region has worsened and that it has spread to other regions of Africa;

(*b*) That the chronic insufficiency of financial resources continues to pose obstacles to desertification control;

(*c*) That the struggle against desertification requires financial and technical resources beyond the means of the affected countries;

3. *Urges* the affected countries that have not yet done so to include projects to combat desertification and drought in their national development plans and to accord high priority to them;

4. *Also urges* the affected countries to use all appropriate mechanisms, including the round-table meetings of the United Nations Development Programme and the consultative groups of the World Bank, to mobilize resources for the implementation of programmes to combat desertification, and appeals to donor countries to provide substantial additional resources for the financing of such programmes;

5. *Notes with satisfaction* that the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office has endorsed the concept of sustainable development in adopting a global approach to the question of the management and conservation of natural resources and to environmental issues and in emphasizing the importance of the incorporation of desertification control activities in national development plans;

6. *Urges* the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to assist the countries of the region with their preparations for the United Nations conference on environment and development, to be held in 1992, and with the resulting follow-up activities;

7. *Notes with appreciation* the interest displayed at the Summit of the seven major industrial nations, held in Paris from 14 to 16 July 1989, in aspects of the struggle against desertification and, specifically, in the planned observatory for the Sahara and the Sahel;[12]

8. *Expresses its gratitude* to those Governments which contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities, and renews its urgent appeal to all members of the donor community to contribute substantially to the Trust Fund in order to enable the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to respond more effectively to the pressing needs of the African countries stricken by desertification;

9. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to strengthen their common undertaking to support the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office;

10. *Invites* the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office:

(*a*) To intensify its efforts to mobilize additional resources to support the efforts of the countries covered under its mandate and of the relevant regional organizations, in particular the Intergovernmental Authority for

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[11] DP/1989/50.

[12] A/C.2/44/11, para. 51.

Drought and Development and the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel;

(*b*) To continue to support the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification in the countries of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Economic Community of West African States, in the Maghreb countries, in Egypt and in the Sudan (COMIDES) and, in this context, to co-operate with the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and with the Arab Maghreb Union.

83rd plenary meeting
19 December 1989

44/173. Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/181 of 20 December 1988, in which it designated the Commission on Human Settlements as the United Nations intergovernmental body responsible for co-ordinating, evaluating and monitoring the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000,[13] the core of which consists of integrated national shelter strategies,

Also recalling its request, contained in paragraph 7 of resolution 43/181, that the Commission on Human Settlements, as the body designated to co-ordinate implementation of the Global Strategy, report biennially to the General Assembly on progress made in its implementation,

Recognizing that the Global Strategy is the most ambitious programme that the international community has so far adopted in the human settlements sector and, as such, requires the concerted efforts of all Member States, United Nations bodies and donor agencies, as well as the entire attention of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat),

Convinced that, while integrating the most effective and efficient policy tools in all action areas, national shelter strategies can be crucial instruments of enablement leading to the full mobilization of all types of resources on a sustainable basis and thereby facilitating adequate shelter for all by the year 2000,

Paying special attention to the need to ensure equal access to available resources by all population groups, while recognizing the critical role that women should play in the implementation of the Global Strategy, as well as the need to remove obstacles that some population groups, such as households headed by women, may face in this respect,

Concerned about the economic constraints many countries face in their development efforts, but at the same time encouraged by the positive impact which enabling shelter strategies have on economic development,

Emphasizing that the objective of facilitating shelter for all can be promoted by a national strategy which is recognized and supported at the highest possible political level, adjusted to the macro-economic need of consolidating the national resource base and minimizing the import content, based on nationally and individually affordable standards, flexible in terms of the diversity of shelter priorities and specific in terms of institutional arrangements for partnership between various sectors of implementation,

Having considered the first report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000,[14]

Noting with satisfaction the support given to the Plan of Action of the Global Strategy by donor Governments and international bodies and agencies in assisting Governments in the formulation of their national shelter strategies,

Cognizant of the importance of sustaining and expanding national and international support to this crucial phase of the Plan of Action,

Noting that, when considering future voluntary contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, donors will be influenced by the degree of emphasis of the work programme of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) on the Global Strategy and by the priorities within the Global Strategy reflected in that programme,

1. *Commends* Governments which are reviewing, revising and consolidating their national shelter strategies, as well as implementing them with great determination, and urges all other Governments to do the same;

2. *Recommends* that all Governments gradually set in place the monitoring system to be proposed by the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), following the guidelines to be prepared by the Executive Director;

3. *Invites* Governments to make voluntary contributions whenever possible to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, in cash or in kind, in order to facilitate the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000;

4. *Urges* the organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, and other multilateral and bilateral agencies to provide financial and other support to the implementation of the Plan of Action of the Global Strategy.

83rd plenary meeting
19 December 1989

44/174. Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976,[15] and the relevant recommendations for national action[16] adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,

Recalling also its resolution 42/190 of 11 December 1987,

Taking into account the *intifadah* of the Palestinian people against the Israeli occupation, including its economic and social policies and practices,

Gravely alarmed by the continuation of the Israeli settlement policies in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, which have been declared null and void and a major obstacle to peace,

Taking into account the need of the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for extra funds to prepare the comprehensive study on the economy of the occupied Palestinian territory requested by the Trade and Development Board in its resolution 239 (XXIII) of 9 October 1981,[17]

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[13] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 8*, addendum (A/43/8/Add.1).

[14] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 8*, addendum (A/44/8/Add.1).

[15] *Report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, 31 May-11 June 1976* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.7 and corrigendum), chap. I.

[16] *Ibid.*, chap. II.

[17] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15* and corrigendum (A/36/15 and Corr.1), part three, annex I.

1. *Takes note* of the study annexed to the note by the Secretary-General concerning the infrastructure needs of the Palestinian people;[18]

2. *Calls* for the immediate cessation of the Israeli practices against the Palestinian people, particularly in the economic and social fields;

3. *Expresses its alarm* at the deterioration, as a result of the Israeli occupation, in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967;

4. *Affirms* that the Israeli occupation is contradictory to the basic requirements for the social and economic development of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory;

5. *Rejects* the Israeli plans and actions intended to change the demographic composition of the occupied Palestinian territory, in particular the increase and expansion of the Israeli settlements;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available to the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development from the United Nations regular budget the extra funds needed to prepare the comprehensive study on the economy of the occupied Palestinian territory;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

83rd plenary meeting
19 December 1989

44/175. United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/172 of 5 December 1986, 42/197 of 11 December 1987 and 43/201 of 20 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General[19] and taking into account the statements made by the representative of the Secretary-General and by the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,[20]

Recognizing the continuing importance and relevance of the mandate of the Institute, particularly in the field of training,

Recognizing also the need for Governments to contribute or increase their voluntary contributions, as appropriate, to the Institute,

Noting with concern the continuing lack of a sufficiently broad base of donor countries supporting the Institute,

Deeply concerned that the sale of the headquarters building of the Institute, which would enable a reserve fund for the Institute to be established, has not yet been completed,

Noting with concern that the 1989 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities did not provide the General Fund of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research with the level of resources required for it to maintain a minimum training programme and institutional structure,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[19]

2. *Reaffirms* the continuing validity and relevance of the mandate of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, as contained in the amended statute;[21]

3. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the measures taken to implement the provisions of resolution 43/201 and encourages him to take further steps in that direction;

4. *Takes note* of the criteria and qualifications to apply to full-time senior fellows of the Institute and of the amendment to the statute of the Institute regarding full-time senior fellows, fellows, consultants, correspondents and advisory bodies, contained in the annexes to the report of the Secretary-General;

5. *Reiterates* its request that the budgetary proposals of the Institute for 1990, as well as those for subsequent years, be submitted to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for review and comment prior to approval by the Board of Trustees of the Institute;

6. *Authorizes* the Institute to enter into appropriate arrangements with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to execute projects funded by the Programme falling within the functions of the Institute, taking into account all relevant factors, including the comments of the Board of Auditors concerning the status of the Institute as an executing agency of the United Nations Development Programme;[22]

7. *Urges* the Secretary-General to proceed rapidly with the sale of the headquarters building of the Institute, as approved in resolutions 42/197 and 43/201;

8. *Reiterates* its approval of the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the Institute should, after the sale of the building, repay the amounts currently owed to the United Nations and use the balance to establish a reserve fund for the Institute;

9. *Agrees* with the Secretary-General that the purpose of the reserve fund to be established by the Institute is to provide greater stability, predictability and reliability in the financing of the Institute, and notes that the fund is not intended to be a substitute for voluntary contributions from Governments, either to the General Fund of the Institute or to the special projects;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Board of Trustees of the Institute at its forthcoming session a complete report on his efforts to sell the headquarters building of the Institute and the land on which it is situated;

11. *Urges* all States that have not yet contributed to the General Fund of the Institute to do so and calls upon all contributing States to increase their contributions to the Institute so as to enable it to continue to fulfil its mandate and to implement fully and successfully the provisions of the present resolution and other relevant resolutions;

12. *Appeals* to all States to provide appropriate special-purpose grants to enable the Institute to implement the training and research programmes that cannot be financed from its General Fund, and calls upon appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the Institute;

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[18] A/44/534.

[19] A/44/611.

[20] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Second Committee*, 25th meeting, and corrigendum.

[21] See A/43/697/Add.1.

[22] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 5D* (A/44/5/Add.4), paras. 25 and 26.

13. *Emphasizes* the urgent need for broad-based financing for the Institute and invites the traditional donors, in implementation of resolutions 42/197 and 43/201 and the present resolution, to resume or continue, as appropriate, their voluntary contributions to the Institute;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Board of Trustees of the Institute, on the longer-term issues related to the financing of the Institute;

15. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to explore new modalities for greater interfacing among United Nations research bodies, endorses the proposals of the Secretary-General and requests the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to organize a meeting of United Nations research institutes with a view to enhancing practical co-operation among them, particularly in regard to the formulation and implementation of their programmes and plans;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

83rd plenary meeting
19 December 1989

44/176. Special economic assistance to Chad

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/205 of 20 December 1988 and its previous resolutions on assistance in the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Chad and on special economic assistance to that country,

Recalling the round table on assistance to Chad, convened by the United Nations Development Programme at Geneva on 4 and 5 December 1985 in accordance with the arrangements agreed upon at the International Conference on Assistance to Chad, held in November 1982,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on special economic assistance to Chad[23] dealing with, *inter alia*, the economic and financial situation of Chad, the status of assistance provided for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country and the progress made in organizing and executing the programme of assistance for that country,

Considering that the effects of war, natural calamities and disasters are compromising all the reconstruction and development efforts of the Government of Chad,

Recalling that a donor round table on assistance in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of northern Chad was convened by the Government of Chad, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, on 14, 15 and 16 December 1988,

Noting that round tables on education and the development of human resources and on public health and family welfare will be convened by the Government of Chad, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, in 1990,

Noting with satisfaction that the term of the interim plan for 1986-1988 is now drawing to an end and that a development plan for 1990-1994 will be submitted to all contributors in 1990,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that responded and are continuing to respond generously to the appeals of the Government of Chad and of the Secretary-General by furnishing assistance to Chad;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts to make the international community aware of the difficulties of Chad and to mobilize assistance for that country;

3. *Renews the request* made to all States, competent United Nations organizations and programmes and international economic and financial institutions to continue to contribute to the rehabilitation and development of Chad;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* that the donor round table on assistance in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of northern Chad was held at N'Djamena on 14, 15 and 16 December 1988;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assess, in close collaboration with the humanitarian agencies concerned, the humanitarian needs, particularly in the area of health, of the displaced populations;

6. *Invites* all States and competent United Nations organizations and programmes to participate actively:

(*a*) In the contributors' round table on the implementation of the five-year development plan for Chad for 1990-1994, scheduled to be held in 1990 at Geneva;

(*b*) In the round tables on education and the development of human resources and on public health and family welfare, scheduled to be held in 1990 at N'Djamena;

7. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to keep the situation in Chad under review and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

83rd plenary meeting
19 December 1989

44/177. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/2 of 12 May 1989 and recalling the previous resolutions of the General Assembly on economic assistance to Djibouti,

Deeply concerned by the extensive damage and devastation in Djibouti caused by the unprecedented torrential rains and floods in April 1989,

Noting with concern the destruction of thousands of dwellings, particularly in working-class areas, and the damage to major sectors of the national infrastructure, particularly the road network, the water supply, health centres and hospitals, educational establishments and other public services,

Considering the severe damage to the scarce agricultural resources of Djibouti, including the destruction of its livestock,

Noting that the economic and social development efforts of Djibouti, which is included in the list of least developed countries, are thwarted by the negative consequences of the torrential rains and floods that periodically devastate that vulnerable country, and that the implementation of reconstruction and development programmes requires the deployment of considerable resources which exceed the real capacities of the country,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989 and to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session,[24]

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[23] A/44/418.

Noting with gratitude the support provided to emergency relief operations by various countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

1. *Expresses its solidarity* with the Government and people of Djibouti in facing the devastating consequences of the torrential rains and floods;

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the States, international institutions and non-governmental organizations that have provided emergency relief to that country and, in that connection, notes with satisfaction that the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator has undertaken a mission to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Djibouti with respect to disaster prevention and preparedness;

3. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the concerned organs and organizations of the United Nations system and in close collaboration with the Government authorities, to carry out an evaluation of the requirements of Djibouti with a view to drawing up an urgent programme of rehabilitation and reconstruction following the damage to the infrastructure of the country;

4. *Also calls upon* the Secretary-General to ensure that the international community is informed of those requirements in order that it may respond favourably to them;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue and intensify his efforts to mobilize all possible assistance within the United Nations system to help the Government of Djibouti in its reconstruction and development efforts;

6. *Encourages* the specialized agencies, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to intensify their programmes of assistance and to expand them in response to the needs of Djibouti;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

83rd plenary meeting
19 December 1989

44/178. Emergency assistance to Somalia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of emergency assistance to Somalia,

Recalling its resolution 43/206 of 20 December 1988 and taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1989/111 of 22 May 1989,

Noting that in humanitarian terms a grave situation has developed in the northern regions of Somalia as a result of attacks by armed bandits on rural and urban centres,

Extremely concerned at the displacement of the population in the affected regions of northern Somalia as a result of the attacks, at the extensive damage and destruction caused to dwellings and at the widespread damage to the country's infrastructure, in particular bridges, water supplies, electricity supplies, communication systems, health centres, schools and other public services,

Taking note with satisfaction of the measures taken by the Secretary-General to obtain an assessment of the emergency and rehabilitation needs of the displaced population,

Reaffirming the need for the international community to respond fully to requests for emergency humanitarian and rehabilitation assistance for Somalia,

Considering that Somalia, as one of the least developed countries, is unable to cope with the mounting burden of providing adequate food, medicine and shelter for the large number of displaced people,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the efforts he is making to mobilize international resources to assist the Government and people of Somalia in coping with the emergency situation in the affected regions of northern Somalia;

2. *Takes note* of the interim report of the United Nations inter-agency mission that visited Somalia from 25 February to 12 March 1989;[25]

3. *Once again appeals* to all States and the competent intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously and urgently to meet the needs identified by the United Nations inter-agency mission to Somalia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to co-ordinate the efforts of the United Nations system to help Somalia in its emergency and rehabilitation programme;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1990 of his efforts and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

83rd plenary meeting
19 December 1989

44/179. Assistance to Democratic Yemen

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the extensive and unprecedented damage and devastation in Democratic Yemen caused by torrential rain and floods twice in the present decade, in March 1982 and in March and April 1989,

Extremely concerned about the destruction of the country's infrastructure, in particular roads, health centres and schools, as well as water supplies, electricity supplies, communication systems and other public utilities, and concerned that tens of thousands of hectares of cultivated land were inundated and that hundreds of villages have completely disappeared, leaving tens of thousands of persons without shelter or food,

Considering that Democratic Yemen, being one of the least developed countries, is unable to sustain rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes in spite of the efforts made by its Government,

Recalling the resolutions on assistance to Democratic Yemen that it has adopted since 1982 and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/1 of 10 May 1989, resolution 176 (XV) of 18 May 1989 adopted by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia at its fifteenth session[26] and decision 89/37 of 30 June 1989 adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its thirty-sixth session,[27]

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[24] A/44/629.

[25] A/44/261, annex.

[26] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 17* (E/1989/36), chap. III.

[27] *Ibid., Supplement No. 13* (E/1989/32), annex I.

Noting with appreciation the support provided by various States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to emergency relief operations,

1. *Expresses its solidarity* with the Government and people of Democratic Yemen in facing the devastating consequences of the torrential rain and floods;

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have rendered support and assistance to the Government of Democratic Yemen in its relief and rehabilitation efforts;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize and co-ordinate relief and rehabilitation assistance for Democratic Yemen;

4. *Calls upon* all States to contribute generously and to respond urgently and effectively to the rehabilitation and reconstruction needs of the country;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to co-ordinate, in close co-operation with the Government of Democratic Yemen, the efforts of the United Nations system to help Democratic Yemen to mobilize resources for the implementation of its rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes and to keep the international community informed of its needs;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990, on the implementation of the present resolution.

83rd plenary meeting
19 December 1989

44/180. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/207 of 20 December 1988 and its previous resolutions on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/100 of 26 July 1989 and recalling the previous relevant resolutions and decisions of the Council,

Noting with deep concern the grave deterioration of the economic situation in Lebanon, compounded recently by the extensive damage to the basic infrastructure of the country and to its utilities,

Reaffirming the urgent need for further international action to assist the Government of Lebanon in its continuing efforts for reconstruction and development,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon,[28] and of the statement made by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon,[29]

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his report and for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance to Lebanon;

2. *Commends* the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services for his co-ordination of system-wide assistance to Lebanon;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue and intensify his efforts to mobilize all possible assistance within the United Nations system to help Lebanon in its reconstruction and development efforts;

4. *Calls upon* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to intensify their programmes of assistance and to expand them in response to the pressing needs of Lebanon, and to take the necessary steps to ensure that their offices in Beirut are operational and adequately staffed at the senior level;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

83rd plenary meeting
19 December 1989

44/181. Special assistance to the front-line States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/199 of 8 December 1986, 42/201 of 11 December 1987 and 43/209 of 20 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[30]

Deeply concerned about the adverse effects of South Africa's acts of aggression and destabilization against the front-line States and other neighbouring States,

Aware that the continuing existence of the *apartheid* system in South Africa aggravates the economic and social problems confronting the front-line States and other neighbouring States,

Conscious of the urgent need and responsibility of the international community to address the problems affecting the region,

Commending the concerted and determined efforts of the countries of the region to cope with the prevailing adverse conditions by strengthening their economic co-operation and lessening their dependence on South Africa, particularly in the areas of transportation, communications and related sectors,

Reaffirming the importance of close co-operation between the United Nations system and the front-line States,

Mindful of Security Council resolutions 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985 and 581 (1986) of 13 February 1986, in which the Council, *inter alia*, requested the international community to render assistance to the front-line States,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts regarding assistance to the front-line States;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the assistance being rendered to the front-line States by donor countries, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations;

3. *Strongly urges* the international community to continue to provide in a timely and effective manner the financial, material and technical assistance necessary to enhance the individual and collective capacity of the front-line States and other neighbouring States to withstand the effects of economic measures taken by South Africa, or by the international community against South Africa, in accordance with their national and regional plans and strategies;

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[28] A/44/559.

[29] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Second Committee*, 19th meeting, and corrigendum.

[30] A/44/373 and Add.1 and 2.

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to respond to such requests for assistance as might be forthcoming from individual States or the appropriate subregional organizations, and further urges all States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to respond favourably to such requests;

5. *Appeals* to all States and appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the national and collective emergency programmes prepared by the front-line States and other neighbouring States to overcome the critical problems arising from the situation in South Africa;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

83rd plenary meeting
19 December 1989

44/182. Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/1 of 7 October 1987, 42/204 of 11 December 1987, 43/24 of 15 November 1988 and 44/10 of 23 October 1989, as well as decisions 88/31 A of 1 July 1988[31] and 89/64 of 30 June 1989[27] of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,

Recalling in particular its resolutions 42/231 of 12 May 1988 and 43/210 of 20 December 1988, in which it urged the international community and international organizations to increase their technical, economic and financial co-operation with the Central American countries within the framework of the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America,[32]

Reiterating the importance of the commitments made by the Central American Presidents in the agreement signed at Guatemala City at the Esquipulas II summit meeting,[33] the declarations adopted at Alajuela, Costa Rica,[34] and Costa del Sol, El Salvador,[35] and, in particular, the agreements reached at Tela, Honduras,[36] which represented concrete progress and strengthened the peace process in the region,

Welcoming with satisfaction the convening of the first meeting between the Governments of the countries of Central America and co-operating Governments and institutions, held at Geneva from 4 to 6 July 1989, to review the evolution of the regional development process with regard to assistance and co-operation requirements and to discuss programmes and projects that could be implemented in accordance with resolution 43/210,

Stressing the need to encourage the convening of sectoral meetings for the purpose of mobilizing resources for the implementation of programmes and projects within the framework of the Special Plan,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the situation in Central America[37] and on the work done to promote the Special Plan[38] and, in particular, his report on the work of the Organization,[39] in which he states that "the time has now come to buttress the emerging peace by providing the massive support that the region needs to overcome its age-old problems",

Deeply concerned about the emergency situation in Central America and alarmed at the seriousness of the economic and social crisis that the region faces,

Reaffirming its conviction that peace, development and democracy are inseparable,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his reports on the situation in Central America and for the efforts that he has made to promote the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America;

2. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the Joint Political Declaration and the Joint Economic Communiqué[40] of the San Pedro Sula Ministerial Conference on Political Dialogue and Economic Co-operation between the European Community and its member States and the countries of Central America and the Contadora Group, held at San Pedro Sula, Honduras, on 27 and 28 February 1989, in which they reaffirmed their commitment to and interest in continuing to participate in specific activities and in the reactivation and economic development of the region in accordance with the priorities established in the Special Plan;

3. *Welcomes* the Declaration and Concerted Plan of Action in Favour of Central American Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons[41] adopted by the International Conference on Central American Refugees, held at Guatemala City from 29 to 31 May 1989;

4. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the convening of the first meeting between the Governments of Central America and co-operating Governments and institutions, at which the evolution of the regional development process, including the region's assistance and co-operation requirements, were reviewed within the framework of the Special Plan;

5. *Recommends* the convening of sectoral meetings during 1990, in continuation of the process already begun between the Governments of the countries of Central America and the co-operating Governments and institutions, to examine the possibility of mobilizing additional resources for the early implementation of programmes and projects within the framework of the Special Plan;

6. *Urges* Member States and observers, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and regional and subregional organs and agencies, taking into account the emergency situation faced by the Central American countries, to participate actively and to adopt immediate measures for the implementation of the activities in support of the goals and objectives of the Special Plan;

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[31] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 9* (E/1988/19), annex I.

[32] A/42/949, annex.

[33] A/42/521-S/19085, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19085.

[34] A/42/911-S/19447, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19447.

[35] A/44/140-S/20491, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989*, document S/20491.

[36] See A/44/451-S/20778; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1989*, document S/20778.

[37] A/44/344-S/20699 and Add.1; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/20699 and Add.1.

[38] A/44/519.

[39] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/44/1).

[40] A/44/169-S/20512, annexes I and II; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989*, document S/20512.

[41] A/44/527 and Corr.1 and 2, annex.

7. *Emphasizes* the urgent need to provide the Central American countries with financial resources on concessional and favourable terms, in addition to those which they are already receiving from the international community;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress made in the implementation of the Special Plan;

9. *Decides* to review and evaluate the progress in the implementation of the Special Plan at its forty-fifth session.

83rd plenary meeting
19 December 1989

44/205. Towards a durable solution of external debt problems

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/202 of 8 December 1986, 42/198 of 11 December 1987 and 43/198 of 20 December 1988,

Recalling also Trade and Development Board resolutions 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978,[42] 222 (XXI) of 27 September 1980[43] and 358 (XXXV) of 5 October 1988,[44] and taking note of Board resolution 375 (XXXVI) of 13 October 1989,[45]

Concerned that a large number of developing countries experiencing debt difficulties, with serious social consequences, have recorded unsatisfactory rates of growth of output and development for many years, and that overall prospects for these countries are for a continuing unsatisfactory performance in 1989,

Recognizing that such weak growth, aggravated by the external debt crisis, can pose a threat to their social and political stability,

Convinced that, in this context, overcoming the longstanding external indebtedness of developing countries would require, *inter alia* and as appropriate, a reduction in the stock and service of debt large enough to contribute to the attainment of the objective of the resumption of vigorous growth and sustained development in debtor developing countries,

Recognizing that a number of recent initiatives aimed at a reduction of the stock and service of debt of developing countries,[46] as well as debt relief measures, represent a conceptual advance and an important contribution to the efforts aimed at dealing with the debt crisis and that, in this regard, those initiatives need to be rapidly implemented to enhance their impact on the resolution of the debt crisis of developing countries,

Noting the close interrelationship between money, finance, resource flows, trade, commodities, development and external debt, and recognizing in this regard the important policy implications of this interrelationship for a durable solution to the debt problems,

Concerned at the decline of external resources available to developing countries for development, due, *inter alia*, to severe external indebtedness,

Recognizing that overcoming the debt problems and ensuring that financial flows are fully and effectively utilized require continuing adjustment efforts on the part of all countries, collectively and individually, each country contributing to the common objective in accordance with its capacities and weight in the world economy,

Emphasizing that the efforts being undertaken by developing countries to foster sustained economic growth, although important, cannot succeed in reactivating growth and development without a favourable international economic environment,

Recognizing that such a favourable international economic environment requires, *inter alia*, adjustment in the economies of the industrialized countries having a major impact on the world economy, including appropriate fiscal, monetary and trade policies, in order to eliminate the major imbalances in the world economy,

Welcoming the recognition of the need to continue efforts by all parties concerned to resolve the severe debt crisis and to forestall its proliferation and prevent its further aggravation,

Noting with deep concern the changes that have continued to occur in the destination and pattern of flow of external resources and the decline in the flow of those resources to developing countries, which have made the economic recovery and sustained development of developing countries more difficult,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the external debt crisis and development;[46]

2. *Welcomes* the contributions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the international search for a solution to the external debt crisis of developing countries and, in this regard, recalls Trade and Development Board resolutions 165 (S-IX) and 375 (XXXVI) on debt and development problems of developing countries;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts to find a solution to the debt problems of developing countries and encourages him to continue his efforts;

4. *Recognizes* the role of the international financial institutions in dealing with the debt problems of developing countries;

5. *Urges* all parties concerned to continue their efforts in pursuit of a durable, equitable and mutually agreed growth-oriented and development-oriented solution to the debt problems of developing countries, which requires concerted international action;

6. *Stresses* that the deterioration in the economic situation of the debtor developing countries constitutes a major obstacle to their economic growth and sustained development and can be a threat to their economic, social and political stability;

7. *Welcomes* the increasing acceptance by creditor countries of the need for writing off and/or reducing the stock and service of debt of developing countries and also welcomes the contributions that the recent initiatives aimed at the reduction of the stock and service of debt of the developing countries can make;

8. *Stresses* that a supportive international economic environment, together with a growth-oriented development approach, is needed for supporting the efforts of debtor developing countries to deal with their external in-

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[42] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/33/15), vol. I, part two, annex I.

[43] *Ibid., Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/35/15), vol. II, annex I.

[44] *Ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/43/15), vol. II, sect. II.A.

[45] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/44/15), vol. II, sect. II.A.

[46] See A/44/628.

debtedness and alleviate the political and social costs of structural adjustment programmes and adjustment fatigue, thus contributing to the restoration of their economic growth, development and credit-worthiness;

9. *Expresses deep concern* that the overall indebtedness of the debtor developing countries has persisted and often increased, that their growth and development are severely limited and that their economic and social prospects continue to be a cause of serious concern;

10. *Stresses* the urgent need for the broadest implementation of the recent initiatives;

11. *Emphasizes* that in order to ensure that the recent initiatives, in particular those for debt reduction, in conjunction with appropriate economic policies and a favourable international environment, have an effective and comprehensive impact on the reactivation of economic growth and sustained development in the developing countries, the following measures would be required:

(*a*) Financial packages should be negotiated that are adequate to support growth-oriented adjustment programmes, including, as appropriate, debt reduction, debt-service reduction, new lending and other measures, so that the financial obligations and payment capacity of individual debtor countries are made more compatible; the combination of these elements should lead to the release of sufficient resources to generate higher levels of investment, the resumption of vigorous growth and development and the satisfaction of the needs of the populations;

(*b*) Creditor Governments should review tax, regulatory and accounting practices in order to remove unnecessary obstacles with respect to new lending to developing countries and to debt reduction and debt-service reduction in order to ensure that a supportive policy environment is achieved and maintained;

(*c*) The medium-term and long-term perspective of the rescheduling process should be enhanced by ensuring that it takes fully into account the policies and programmes oriented towards development and adjustment with growth that are formulated by each country concerned; in this context, consideration should be given, where appropriate, to rescheduling agreements on a multi-year basis;

(*d*) The Governments of member countries of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other multilateral financial institutions should ensure that these institutions have adequate resources for the full discharge of their mandates, including, where appropriate, their role in the implementation of recent initiatives;

(*e*) Serious consideration should continue to be given to mutually agreed ways and means of assisting debtor developing countries faced with large and bunched debts to the multilateral financial institutions;

(*f*) The parties concerned should continue to exercise increased flexibility in the development of innovative approaches, including those devised by banks and debtors, to take advantage of discounts prevailing in secondary markets;

(*g*) All those involved should take into account the above, as appropriate, in working towards a growth-oriented solution to the problems of external indebtedness of developing countries that are facing serious debt-servicing problems, including those whose debt is mainly to official creditors or multilateral institutions;

12. *Stresses* that a durable solution to the debt problems and the revival of growth and sustained development in the developing countries require, *inter alia*, the following:

(*a*) All Governments should work towards a more open international trading system that improves access, especially for the export products of developing countries, particularly in the context of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, launched during the Special Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 15 to 20 September 1986;

(*b*) Increased efforts should be directed to the diversification of exports of developing countries in order to enable them to achieve more stable earnings; strengthened existing compensatory financing arrangements for shortfalls in export earnings from commodities can facilitate this process;

(*c*) External resources should be increased to complement domestic measures conducive to capital formation in developing countries with insufficient savings and inadequate flow of resources from abroad;

(*d*) Industrialized countries should intensify efforts to continue structural adjustment, maintain the vigour of their expansion while reducing and/or containing inflation and work towards a mix of fiscal and monetary policies that would allow interest rates to come down, and hence induce a more favourable international economic climate;

(*e*) It is essential for debtor developing countries to pursue and intensify their efforts to raise savings and investment, reduce inflation and improve efficiency, taking into account their own individual characteristics and the vulnerability of the poorer strata of their populations;

(*f*) Coherent and co-ordinated policies should be developed on the part of the industrialized countries, including multilateral surveillance, aimed at addressing the imbalances in the world economy;

13. *Recognizes* that the external indebtedness of some other countries with serious debt-servicing problems also gives rise to considerable concern, and invites all those involved to take into account, as appropriate, the provisions of the present resolution in addressing those problems and in working towards a growth-oriented solution to the external debt problems;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including an assessment of the impact of the external debt crisis on the availability of resources for the growth and socio-economic development of developing countries.

85th plenary meeting
22 December 1989

44/206. Possible adverse effects of sea-level rise on islands and coastal areas, particularly low-lying coastal areas

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/202 of 11 December 1987 and 43/53 of 6 December 1988,

Aware of the potential global problem of sea-level rise, which could adversely affect islands and coastal areas, particularly low-lying coastal areas,

Recognizing the need for further scientific study of climate change, including the possibility of sea-level rise induced by global warming,

Noting the ongoing work within the United Nations system, in particular within the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Meteorological Organization and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, on the potential global problem of sea-level rise, and taking note, in this connection, of decision 15/36 of 25 May 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on global climate change,[47]

Noting also the concern expressed in the Final Communiqué of the Twentieth South Pacific Forum, held at Tarawa, Kiribati, on 10 and 11 July 1989, at the possible effects on island countries of rising sea levels resulting from global warming,[48]

Noting further the support expressed in the Langkawi Declaration on Environment, adopted by the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting on 21 October 1989, for low-lying and island countries in their efforts to protect themselves and their vulnerable natural marine ecosystems from the effects of sea-level rise,[49]

Taking note of the Malé Declaration on Global Warming and Sea Level Rise, adopted by the Small States Conference on Sea Level Rise, held at Malé, Maldives, from 14 to 18 November 1989,[50] in which the participants declared their intent to work, collaborate and seek international co-operation to protect the low-lying small coastal and island States of the world from the dangers posed by climate change, global warming and sea-level rise,

Expressing concern that sea-level rise resulting from global climate change could lead, *inter alia*, to abnormally high tides, which could intensify flooding and the erosion of coastal areas and damage infrastructure on islands and in low-lying coastal areas,

1. *Welcomes* the growing attention being given worldwide to the potentially serious effects on islands and coastal areas, particularly low-lying coastal areas, of sea-level rise resulting from climate change;

2. *Urges* the international community to provide effective and timely support to countries affected by sea-level rise, particularly developing countries, in their efforts to develop and implement strategies to protect themselves and their vulnerable natural marine ecosystems from the particular threats of sea-level rise caused by climate change;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Meteorological Organization and, through them, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to take account in their work of the particular situation of islands and coastal areas, particularly low-lying coastal areas, by undertaking further scientific studies and by seeking ways to address the problems of sea-level rise, *inter alia*, by providing expertise, as requested, in accordance with their specific mandates, for improved management of coastal zones;

4. *Recommends* that the vulnerability of affected countries and their marine ecosystems to sea-level rise be considered during discussions of a draft framework convention on climate as well as within the framework of the United Nations conference on environment and development to be held in 1992 and during the preparatory process for the conference;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council and the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme.

85th plenary meeting
22 December 1989

44/207. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/53 of 6 December 1988, in which it recognized climate change as a common concern of mankind,

Taking note of decision 15/36 of 25 May 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on global climate change,[47]

Taking note of the message of the Chairman of the Conference on Saving the Ozone Layer, held in London from 5 to 7 March 1989,[51] the Declaration of The Hague endorsed by 24 heads of State or Government or their representatives at The Hague on 11 March 1989,[52] the Helsinki Declaration on the Protection of the Ozone Layer adopted on 2 May 1989,[53] the relevant parts of the Langkawi Declaration on Environment issued by the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting on 21 October 1989,[54] the Declaration adopted at Noordwijk, the Netherlands, by the Ministerial Conference on Atmospheric Pollution and Climate Change, held on 6 and 7 November 1989,[55] and relevant parts of the Caracas Declaration adopted at the special ministerial meeting of the Group of Seventy-seven, held at Caracas from 21 to 23 June 1989,[56]

Taking note of the relevant declarations and decisions adopted at intergovernmental regional meetings during 1989, including the Amazon Declaration, adopted by the Presidents of the States parties to the Treaty for Amazonian Co-operation at Manaus, Brazil, on 6 May 1989,[57] the Declaration of Brasilia, issued at the Sixth Ministerial Meeting on the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Brasilia on 30 and 31 March 1989,[58] and the relevant parts of the Final Communiqué of the Twentieth South Pacific Forum, held at Tarawa, Kiribati, on 10 and 11 July 1989,[59]

Noting that, in the Economic Declaration adopted in Paris on 16 July 1989, at the Summit of the seven major industrial nations, the heads of State or Government of those countries and the President of the Commission of the European Communities supported the decision of the World Meteorological Organization to establish a global reference network to detect climate change, agreed that a framework convention on climate was urgently required and recognized that specific protocols with commitments could develop within this framework,[60]

Taking note of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[61] which, *inter alia*, emphasized that necessary and timely action should be taken to deal with climate changes and their consequences within a global framework and, in this context, called for the preparation and adoption of a framework convention on climate on an urgent basis in conformity with General Assembly resolution 43/53,

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[47] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/44/25), annex I.

[48] A/44/463, annex, para. 20.

[49] *Ibid.*, para. 8 (*k*).

[50] A/C.2/44/7, annex.

[51] See UNEP/OzL.Pro.1/5, para. 11.

[52] A/44/340-E/1989/120, annex.

[53] UNEP/OzL.Pro.1/5, appendix I.

[54] A/44/673, annex.

[55] A/C.2/44/5, annex.

[56] A/44/361, annex.

[57] A/44/275-E/1989/79, annex.

[58] A/44/683, annex.

[59] A/44/463, annex.

[60] See A/C.2/44/11, annex, paras. 40-51.

[61] A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

Recognizing the need for additional research and scientific studies into all sources, causes and effects of climate change,

Noting the fact that the largest part of the current emission of pollutants into the environment originates in developed countries, and recognizing therefore that those countries have the main responsibility for combating such pollution,

Recognizing the need for international collaboration with a view to adopting effective measures on the question of climate change, within a global framework and taking into account the particular needs and development priorities of developing countries,

Concerned that the participation of the developing countries in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change remains limited, and stressing the need for the Intergovernmental Panel, in view of its intergovernmental nature, to do all that it can to ensure adequate participation and governmental involvement in its activities in accordance with United Nations practice,

1. *Emphasizes* the need to address with urgency the question of climate change as reflected in the conclusions of various important international meetings;

2. *Recommends* that Governments, with due consideration for the need for increased scientific knowledge of the sources, causes and impact of climate change and of global, regional and local climates, continue and, wherever possible, increase their activities in support of the World Climate Programme and the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme, including the monitoring of atmospheric composition and climate conditions, and also recommends that the international community support efforts by developing countries to participate in these scientific activities;

3. *Urges* Governments, in keeping with their national policies, priorities and regulations, and intergovernmental organizations to collaborate in making every possible effort to limit, reduce and prevent activities that could adversely affect climate, and calls upon non-governmental organizations, industry and other productive sectors to play their due role;

4. *Reaffirms* that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, States have the sovereign right to exploit their own resources in accordance with their environmental policies, and also reaffirms their responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and to play their due role in preserving and protecting the global and regional environment in accordance with their capacities and specific responsibilities;

5. *Reaffirms* that, owing to its universal character, the United Nations system, through the General Assembly, is the appropriate forum for concerted political action on global environmental problems;

6. *Welcomes* the joint efforts of the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme in providing support to the urgent work being undertaken by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and its three working groups established to assess scientific information on, and the social and economic impact of, climate change and to formulate response strategies;

7. *Invites* all Governments, as well as relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to support fully and participate actively in the work of the Intergovernmental Panel;

8. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Trust Fund and the contributions made to it;

9. *Urges* the Intergovernmental Panel to take the necessary steps to ensure the participation of developing countries in scientific and policy aspects of its work, and calls upon the international community, in particular the developed countries, to consider contributing generously to the Trust Fund, with a view to financing the participation of experts designated by Governments of developing countries in all the meetings of the Intergovernmental Panel, including its working groups and subgroups;

10. *Supports* the request made by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, in its decision 15/36, that the Executive Director of the Programme, in co-operation with the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization, begin preparations for negotiations on a framework convention on climate, taking into account the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, as well as the results achieved at international meetings on the subject, including the Second World Climate Conference, and recommends that such negotiations begin as soon as possible after the adoption of the interim report of the Intergovernmental Panel and that the General Assembly, at an early date during its forty-fifth session, take a decision recommending ways and means and modalities for pursuing these negotiations further, taking into account the work of the preparatory committee for the United Nations conference on environment and development to be held in 1992;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate for the information of delegations the reports of the third and fourth plenary meetings of the Intergovernmental Panel, as well as its interim report, as official documents of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

12. *Urges* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and scientific institutions to collaborate in efforts to prepare, as a matter of urgency, a framework convention on climate and associated protocols containing concrete commitments in the light of priorities that may be authoritatively identified on the basis of sound scientific knowledge, and taking into account the specific development needs of developing countries;

13. *Recommends* that Governments and competent intergovernmental organizations consider, while awaiting the outcome of the negotiations, the range of possible options for averting the potentially damaging impact of climate change, for removing the causes of the phenomenon and for developing programmes for implementing those options which respond more appropriately to national needs as outlined in paragraphs 11 (*a*) to (*f*) of decision 15/36 of the Governing Council;

14. *Encourages* Governments and relevant international organizations to further the development of international funding mechanisms, taking account of proposals for a climate fund and other innovative ideas and bearing in mind the need to provide new and additional financial resources to support developing countries in identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental problems, primarily at their source, in accordance with national development goals, objectives and plans, so

as to ensure that development priorities are not adversely affected;

15. *Decides* that the concept of assured access for developing countries to environmentally sound technologies and assured transfer of those technologies to developing countries on favourable terms and the relation of that concept to intellectual property rights should be explored in the context of the elaboration of a framework convention on climate, with a view to developing effective responses to the needs of developing countries in this area;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of ongoing intergovernmental and other efforts in this field, to continue his support for the formulation and implementation of strategies to respond to climate change;

17. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments, as well as intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and scientific institutions with expertise in matters concerning climate;

18. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution;

19. *Decides* to include this question in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session, without prejudice to the application of the principle of biennialization.

85th plenary meeting
22 December 1989

44/208. United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities

The General Assembly,

Noting the importance of the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities,

Bearing in mind the need for the Conference, the principal occasion for Member States and others to announce their contributions to the operational activities of the United Nations system, to continue to be managed as effectively as possible,

Requests the Secretary-General to examine the modalities of the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities and to make recommendations on future administrative arrangements for the Conference to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990, for transmission to the 1990 Conference and to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, as appropriate, including the following arrangements:

(*a*) Sessional arrangements for the Conference, including the possibility of shortening it, and its timing, bearing in mind the budgetary cycles of Governments;

(*b*) Procedures for making pledges, including the greater use of written pledges, as appropriate;

(*c*) Formalization of and rationalization of procedures for the Final Act of the Conference.

85th plenary meeting
22 December 1989

44/209. Fortieth anniversary of multilateral technical co-operation for development within the United Nations system

The General Assembly,

Noting that 1990 will be the fortieth anniversary of multilateral technical co-operation for development within the United Nations system, which commenced with the establishment of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance[62] and the Special Fund,[63] the two programmes later consolidated into the United Nations Development Programme,[64]

Taking note of decisions 89/68 of 30 June 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme[27] and 1989/187 of 28 July 1989 of the Economic and Social Council,

1. *Decides* to observe, during its forty-fifth session, the fortieth anniversary of multilateral technical co-operation for development within the United Nations system in a manner befitting the role and achievements of such co-operation, and also decides that Wednesday, 24 October 1990, United Nations Day, shall be the day for the commemoration of this anniversary;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to make the necessary preparations for the celebration of the anniversary, and also invites all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system engaged in technical co-operation to contribute to the preparations.

85th plenary meeting
22 December 1989

44/210. Future needs in the field of population, including the development of resource requirements for international population assistance

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action,[65] which were affirmed and expanded at the International Conference on Population,[66]

Recalling decision 87/30 of 18 June 1987 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, in which the Governing Council welcomed the intention of the United Nations Population Fund to conduct a wide-ranging review and assessment of accumulated population experience in key areas within its mandate,[67]

Recalling also its resolution 43/199 of 20 December 1988, in which it welcomed the review and assessment being conducted by the United Nations Population Fund of its experience in the field of population and requested that an appropriate summary of the main findings, conclusions and recommendations be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session,

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[62] Resolution 304 (IV).

[63] Resolution 1240 (XIII).

[64] Resolution 2029 (XX).

[65] See *Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), chap. I.

[66] See *Report of the International Conference on Population, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.8 and corrigenda).

[67] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 12* and corrigendum (E/1987/25 and Corr.1), annex I.

Mindful of the diversity in culture and traditions and in social, economic and political conditions among countries, and respectful of the national sovereignty of all countries with regard to the formulation, promotion and implementation of their own population policies,

1. *Takes note* of the report prepared by the United Nations Population Fund containing the findings, conclusions and recommendations resulting from its review and assessment of population programme experience;[68]

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the Amsterdam Declaration on A Better Life for Future Generations, adopted by the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century, held at Amsterdam from 6 to 9 November 1989;[69]

3. *Stresses* the importance of taking duly into account the outcome of the International Forum in the preparations for and deliberations on relevant forthcoming United Nations conferences, particularly the proposed international meeting on population in 1994, and in the preparation of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade;

4. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund:

(*a*) To bring the results of the International Forum to the attention of Governments, United Nations organizations and non-governmental organizations;

(*b*) To examine in particular the implications of the Amsterdam Declaration for population programmes and to develop further the analysis of resource requirements for international population assistance;

(*c*) To submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Economic and Social Council.

85th plenary meeting
22 December 1989

44/211. Comprehensive triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 41/171 of 5 December 1986, 42/196 of 11 December 1987 and 43/199 of 20 December 1988,

Taking note of the report prepared by the United Nations Population Fund on the review and assessment of population programme experience,[68] pursuant to the request contained in resolution 43/199,

Reaffirming the exclusive responsibility of the Government of the recipient country for formulating its national development plan, priorities or objectives, as set out in the consensus of 1970 contained in the annex to its resolution 2688 (XXV), and emphasizing that the integration of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system with national plans and objectives would enhance the impact and relevance of those activities,

Reaffirming also that national plans and priorities constitute the only viable frame of reference for the national programming of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming further that the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system should be, *inter alia*, their universality, their voluntary and grant nature, their neutrality and multilateralism, and their ability to respond to the needs of the developing countries in a flexible manner, and that the operational activities of the United Nations system are carried out for the benefit of the developing countries, at the request of those countries and in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development,

Recognizing the different and complex situations and conditions that exist in developing countries and the consequent need for the activities of the United Nations development system to respond effectively to them,

Recognizing also the urgent and specific needs of the least developed countries,

Aware of the acute problems of island and land-locked developing countries and their particular needs for development to overcome their economic difficulties,

Recalling the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,[70]

Recalling also its resolution 42/231 of 12 May 1988 on the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America,

Concerned about the worsening economic and social situation of many developing countries,

Stressing the need for a significant increase in real terms in the overall resources available for development co-operation, taking into account the economic problems of developing countries, the economic capacities of developed countries and recent developments in international relations, which may have an impact on resources available for development, and emphasizing in this respect the need to increase the grant element of development co-operation resources,

Concerned that the resources available for operational activities are insufficient in relation to the requirements of developing countries,

Stressing the consequent need for a substantial increase in resources for operational activities for development on a predictable, continuous and assured basis, commensurate with the increasing needs of developing countries, and emphasizing the special needs of the least developed countries,

Recalling the role of the United Nations Development Programme as the central funding mechanism for the United Nations system of technical co-operation, the full potential of which has not yet been realized,

Recognizing the need to reorient operational activities in order to strengthen and utilize fully national capacities in all aspects of the programme and project cycle,

Stressing that co-ordination in funding arrangements and procedures of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system should minimize the administrative and financial burden on recipient Governments in their endeavours effectively to monitor and coordinate programmes and projects and should maximize their complementarities and avoid duplication, so as to increase the positive impact of such activities on the development of developing countries,

Stressing also that government/national execution and full utilization of national capacities would contribute to ensuring that programmes and projects are managed in an integrated manner and to promoting their long-term sustainability and wider impact on the development process,

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[68] A/44/432, annex.

[69] A/C.2/44/6, annex.

[70] Resolution S-13/2, annex.

Emphasizing the need to increase and strengthen the promotion and implementation of technical co-operation among developing countries on a priority basis, through the rapid and full implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,[71] in order to enhance the capacities and collective self-reliance of developing countries,

Emphasizing also the need to further decentralize capacity and authority in the United Nations system to the country level in order to increase responsiveness to the needs of developing countries, enhance coherent and efficient programming and resource utilization, achieve the objectives of programmes and projects, and strengthen and utilize national capacity,

Emphasizing further that the range and quantity of skills and expertise assembled by the United Nations system at the country level, under the team leadership of the resident co-ordinator, should correspond to the multisectoral and sectoral technical backstopping needs and requirements of developing countries and should be within the framework of the respective government programme of co-operation of the United Nations system, rather than to the institutional structure of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming the need to promote the full integration of women in all aspects of the development process in accordance with the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[4]

Affirming the need to promote the survival, protection and development of children and youth and the full integration of their concerns in the development process of the developing countries,

Recognizing the importance of regional, interregional and global co-operation for solving common problems in the light of current concern for global, regional and subregional problems,

Affirming the responsibility of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation for leadership in promoting the coherence, co-ordination and effectiveness of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Welcoming the positive reaction of the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations development system to the conclusions and recommendations[72] contained in the report on the case studies undertaken in 1987 and in General Assembly resolution 42/196 adopted subsequently,

Taking note with appreciation of the decision adopted by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in April 1989[73] concerning the role and functioning of the United Nations development system in the 1990s, particularly the unequivocal resolve of its members to continue to adapt, both individually and collectively, to present needs, evolving circumstances and challenges in the developing countries,

1. *Takes note with interest* of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the comprehensive triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,[74] including the report on the integrated country reviews on the functioning of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system;[75]

2. *Reaffirms* that the recipient Governments have the sole responsibility for the co-ordination of external assistance and the principal responsibility for its design and management and that the exercise of those responsibilities is crucial to the optimal use of external assistance and to the strengthening and utilization of national capacity;

3. *Stresses* that, in order to attain the goal of self-reliance in the developing countries through the strengthening of national capacities, the operational activities of the United Nations system should emphasize the human dimension of development, in particular through education, training and the development of human resources, should emphasize the need to reach the poorest and most vulnerable sections of societies and should have a positive impact on the overall quality of life and development;

4. *Reaffirms* the need for priority allocation of scarce grant resources to programmes and projects in low-income countries, particularly the least developed countries;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report on international co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries a section analysing the role that operational activities for development could play in that area;

6. *Stresses* the need for maximum participation of populations, local communities and organizations, including national non-governmental organizations, in the development process, and encourages, when Governments so request, promotion of participation at the grass-roots level and of the productive sectors in the operational activities of the United Nations system;

7. *Reaffirms* the importance of the integration of women in United Nations development programmes as participants in all aspects of the development process, and calls upon the funding, technical and specialized agencies to intensify efforts to increase the participation of women, particularly those from developing countries;

8. *Emphasizes* the protection and support of children as integral to the development process, and recognizes the need for education and the promotion of opportunities for youth and the need to reflect the concerns of children and youth in development co-operation programmes of the United Nations system;

9. *Calls upon* the international community, in particular donor countries, to make a real and significant increase in resources for operational activities for development on a continuous, predictable and assured basis, and urges all countries to increase their voluntary contributions for operational activities for development;

10. *Urges* developed countries, in particular those countries whose overall performance is not commensurate with their capacity, taking into account established official development assistance targets and present levels of contribution, to increase their official development assistance substantially, including contributions to operational activities of the United Nations system;

11. *Emphasizes* the primary importance of funding through core resources in operational activities for development, and, at the same time, recognizes the value of special-purpose grant resources, provided that they are de-

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[71] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

[72] A/42/326/Add.1-E/1987/82/Add.1, annex, sect. VIII.

[73] See A/44/324-E/1989/106, para. 18.

[74] A/44/324-E/1989/106 and Add.1-5.

[75] A/44/324/Add.2-E/1989/106/Add.2.

signed as a means to ensure additional resource flows and that their projects are coherently and effectively integrated in the technical co-operation programmes of the United Nations system, in conformity with each country's national development plan and programme and in accordance with the respective mandates of United Nations programmes and organizations;

12. *Stresses* the value of the concept of central funding of technical co-operation through the United Nations Development Programme in order to promote co-ordination and responsiveness to national priorities through the country programming system, and urges all Governments to channel the maximum possible share of resources available for multilateral technical co-operation through the Programme;

13. *Emphasizes* the need for full utilization of national capacities in all aspects of the programming processes and project cycles of operational activities;

14. *Stresses* the need, in this context, to improve the operational activities of the United Nations system, in particular with respect to programming, simplification and harmonization of rules and procedures governing the programming processes and project cycles, decentralization of authority, role of the country office structures and reorientation of execution modalities, in order to enable the recipient Governments to exercise their management and co-ordination responsibilities and strengthen their national capacities;

15. *Emphasizes* that the United Nations system at the country level should be structured and composed in such a way that it corresponds to ongoing and projected co-operation programmes rather than to the institutional structure of the United Nations system and, to this end, decides:

(*a*) That the country offices and the resident co-ordinators should effectively provide ongoing multidisciplinary technical advice and support to the Government in its programming and executing responsibilities;

(*b*) To reinforce the team-leadership capacity of the resident co-ordinator within the United Nations system at the country level for the integration of the sectoral inputs of the system and for the effective and coherent co-ordination of the response of the United Nations system to the national programme framework, through, *inter alia*:

- (i) A clarified and strengthened mandate from the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 32/197, 41/171 and 42/196;
- (ii) The effective co-ordination of technical advice and input from the United Nations system;
- (iii) Closer co-operation of the field representation of the United Nations system at the country level with the resident co-ordinator;

(*c*) To request the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to include in his annual report on operational activities for development, in 1991, an analysis of possible ways and means of providing multidisciplinary technical advice from the United Nations system at the country level, including the concept of multidisciplinary teams and their ability to provide effective and flexible assistance, taking into account the need to maximize the utilization of the capacities of the country offices and field representations of the United Nations system and the varied situations and needs of the developing countries;

(*d*) To request all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to make, without delay, the necessary arrangements, in co-operation with host Governments and without additional cost to developing countries, to establish common premises at the country level, and to request the Director-General to include in his annual reports on operational activities information on progress made in that area;

16. *Recognizes* the urgent need to improve the field representation of the United Nations system in accordance with the functions set out in the present resolution, and requests the Director-General to present a report containing comprehensive information, drawing on all relevant reports on the field representation of the United Nations system, and to make specific recommendations for improvement and increased effectiveness in line with the objectives of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, and requests the executive heads of all the organizations concerned to co-operate fully in the preparation of that report by providing the relevant information;

17. *Calls* for more integrated and co-ordinated programming of United Nations system co-operation, in which programming processes would be based on an overall national programme framework for operational activities for development to be prepared by the recipient Government, with a view to submitting it to the organizations of the United Nations system for their support and funding, whose response would be co-ordinated by the resident co-ordinator, and decides that:

(*a*) Governments should formulate, in accordance with their own development plans and priorities, integrated national programme frameworks setting out co-operation requirements of the organizations of the United Nations system, which would enable the system to support more effectively the development priorities of developing countries and to be more country-focused and would facilitate the development of a programme approach, through the clear definition of national objectives and systematic analysis of development problems and constraints;

(*b*) The organizations of the United Nations system should adapt their programming processes to base them upon those national programme frameworks and the needs and practices of recipient Governments;

(*c*) Programme cycles of all funding agencies of the United Nations system should be harmonized with and adapted to the planning periods of national Governments, and further consideration should be given to the introduction of budgetary cycles on a rolling-cycle basis;

(*d*) The need for a shift from a project approach to a programme approach implies that all relevant governing bodies, in particular the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, should develop more programme-oriented mechanisms for the provision of technical co-operation, with a view to allowing more flexible and effective support of national programmes;

(*e*) Non-emergency food aid channelled through the organizations of the United Nations system should be programmed coherently so as to ensure its full integration with the development programmes of the Government;

(*f*) Organizations participating in programming should be invited to increase their efforts directed towards integrated programming under the leadership of Governments;

(*g*) The Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation should be requested to conduct an independent study aimed at developing, among other possible ways to improve the co-ordination of the United Nations system at the country level, the concept of a document containing the integrated operational response of the United Nations system at the country level to the national programme framework of the recipient Government for operational activities for development, which would give greater coherence to existing programming instruments, and to submit this study to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, including an analysis containing his views on the impact of this approach, in particular on the role of the resident co-ordinator, on the leadership role of the United Nations Development Programme, and on the relationship and relevance of such an approach to the existing co-ordinating mechanisms of the organizations of the United Nations system at the country level, such as National Technical Co-operation Assessment and Programmes, round tables and consultative groups, and possible ways to implement the relevant elements contained therein;

18. *Decides* that, in order fully to enable Governments to assume the execution of programmes and projects funded by the United Nations system for development, the following changes should be undertaken:

(*a*) The present rules and procedures for government/national execution should be adapted, as appropriate, to promote and maximize the utilization and strengthening of national capacities, while enabling Governments to make effective use of the expertise available within the United Nations system in the implementation of programmes and projects;

(*b*) Procedures pertaining to programme and project formulation, design, appraisal, implementation, procurement, reporting, monitoring and evaluation should be simplified and harmonized, taking into account costs involved for recipient Governments and the United Nations system, at both the country and headquarters levels, and on the basis of consultation with recipient Governments;

(*c*) Governing bodies should review existing budget, audit and other relevant practices, with a view to taking specific decisions on measures designed to promote and maximize the utilization of national capacities through government/national execution, a more programme-oriented approach and the improved provision of technical advice and backstopping;

19. *Considers* that, in the context of the application of the system of government/national execution of programmes and projects, as set out in paragraph 18 of the present resolution, the participation of specialized agencies and technical entities of the United Nations system in operational activities should be redefined towards, in particular, the provision of technical support to Governments on a multisectoral and sectoral basis, as well as a supportive technical role in the project cycle, as requested by Governments;

20. *Requests* all organs and organizations of the United Nations system to improve their ability to provide Governments at the country level with information on the capacities and needs of other developing countries, in the required detail, so as to enable greater integration in programme and project formulation and implementation of technical co-operation among developing countries, with a view to strengthening the capacities of developing countries;

21. *Stresses* the need to attach high priority to substantially increasing procurement from developing countries, in order to promote collective self-reliance, while paying due respect to the principles of international competitive bidding, and, in this regard, emphasizes the importance for all parts of the United Nations system of setting specific goals for increasing procurement from developing countries;

22. *Acknowledges* the commitment to procurement from under-utilized major donor countries and recommends the implementation of the relevant proposals of the Director-General[76] in accordance with the principles of international competitive bidding;

23. *Recommends*, within the framework of a more decentralized and strengthened capacity of the United Nations system at the country level, the delegation of authority from the headquarters to the country level by the organs and organizations of the United Nations system in order to develop a country-focused approach and to ensure maximum utilization and strengthening of national capacities and, in this regard, calls upon those organs and organizations to introduce the following changes:

(*a*) Within the broad multi-year programmes and projects approved by governing bodies, approval authority for specific programmes and projects should, to the maximum extent possible, be delegated to the country level, in support of improvement of programme and project appraisal capacity, and field offices should fully exercise that approval authority with a view to improving speed, quality and efficiency of implementation;

(*b*) During implementation of the overall programmes approved by governing bodies, country offices should have the flexibility to make budgetary revisions of projects during implementation;

24. *Reaffirms* the established principles of accountability within the operational activities for development and, while maintaining the ultimate accountability of the executive heads of the funding organizations, stresses the need to redefine and adapt working mechanisms for ensuring full accountability, in the light of the reorientation of the United Nations development system towards, in particular, government/national project execution, decentralization, delegation of authority and adoption of a more programme-oriented approach, as noted in paragraphs 15, 17, 18 and 23 of the present resolution, and for this purpose recommends the following:

(*a*) The executive heads of the funding organizations of the United Nations system should make specific proposals to their governing bodies on ways and means of ensuring accountability through rationalizing and streamlining their existing systems, in the context of harmonization and simplification of procedures, including the possibility of conferring on the country offices a greater role in ensuring accountability;

(*b*) Recipient Governments should take the necessary steps to improve their capacity to satisfy the accountability requirements of their executing role, including financial reporting and the audit function, for operational activities for development and, in this regard, the funding organizations should provide appropriate technical support;

(*c*) All specialized and technical agencies, in the context of the review of their budget, audit and other relevant practices referred to in paragraph 18 (*c*) of the present resolution, should take specific measures to achieve a greater degree of accountability and transparency in the use of funds for operational activities;

(*d*) Governing bodies of the relevant organizations should improve their working mechanisms so that they may exercise their overview function more effectively;

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[76] See A/44/324/Add.3-E/1989/106/Add.3.

25. *Encourages* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to continue to consider the question of successor arrangements for agency support costs from the standpoint of how best to meet the needs of developing countries and to foster co-ordination and coherence within the United Nations system, taking into account the need to ensure maximum utilization of national capacity through, in particular, government/national execution of projects, a more programme-oriented approach and regular and timely provision of technical advice and backstopping by agencies at the country level, as stated in paragraphs 17, 18 and 19 of the present resolution;

26. *Requests* the executive heads of the United Nations funding and technical agencies to re-examine their organizational structures and staff deployment in support of the requirements of decentralization to the country offices, with a view in particular to redeploying personnel and effecting economies at headquarters;

27. *Stresses* the vital importance of the full, coordinated and timely implementation of all modifications required of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as mentioned in the present resolution;

28. *Decides* that the implementation of the present resolution by the United Nations system in all the areas mentioned in the resolution should be accomplished as early as possible, and requests the Director-General to submit a proposed three-year schedule for the implementation of the resolution by all the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990 and to draw attention to recommendations on which he considers additional guidance is required, particularly those facilitating the full implementation of the present resolution, and make available his report containing recommendations for the comprehensive triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;[76]

29. *Requests* the Director-General to submit, for the next three years, annual reports on the implementation of the present resolution, on a consolidated system-wide basis, to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session;

30. *Calls upon* States members of the governing bodies of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system consistently to ensure full implementation of the provisions contained in the present resolution;

31. *Also calls upon* the governing bodies of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to make the adjustments required to implement the provisions of paragraphs 15, 17, 18 and 20 through 24 of the present resolution and to prepare information on the measures taken, to be included, starting in 1991, in the annual reports of the Director-General submitted through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly;

32. *Requests* the executive heads of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to co-operate fully with the Director-General in the implementation of the present resolution, including, in particular, the preparation and implementation of the schedule referred to in paragraph 28 of the resolution;

33. *Reaffirms* the provision contained in General Assembly resolution 32/197 concerning the representation of developing countries at the executive management and other central decision-making levels of secretariat structures in the area of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and requests the Director-General to include, in his annual report to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990, a section on the implementation of this provision;

34. *Requests* the Director-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, in the context of the triennial policy review, a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the present resolution and to make appropriate recommendations.

85th plenary meeting
22 December 1989

44/212. International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolution 43/195 of 20 December 1988 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/47 of 27 May 1988, and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/10 of 2 March 1989[77] concerning extreme poverty,

Realizing that insufficient attention has been paid to the human phenomenon of extreme poverty in developing countries, which frequently eludes international and intergovernmental action and current statistical analysis,

Realizing also that poverty, while not a new human phenomenon, has increased sharply, reaching alarming proportions in developing countries, threatening the very socio-political fabric of those countries and undermining peace and harmony,

Deeply concerned that more than one billion people throughout the world, mostly in developing countries, are still living in abject poverty and misery, with hunger, malnutrition, disease, illiteracy and the prospect of premature death as an integral part of their lives,

Deeply concerned also about the sharp decline in living standards, income and employment levels, and health, nutritional and educational standards that has aggravated widespread poverty in both the urban and rural areas of most developing countries,

Noting that the eradication of poverty in developing countries is one of the most important development objectives shared by both developing and developed countries and that it requires national and international action,

Noting also that the eradication of poverty, as a national objective, has merited the highest priority in domestic policies and national development efforts of developing countries and that specific programmes are needed to solve this problem,

Aware that the difficult economic situation of developing countries, exacerbated by specific aspects of international economic conditions which have adverse consequences, has hindered the development process in those countries and their capacity to undertake social and economic programmes for the eradication of poverty,

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[77] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

Aware also that the eradication of poverty is made more difficult by a range of factors in the international economic environment which impede growth and development in developing countries, *inter alia*, the worsening in the terms of trade, the persistence of protectionism, a sharp decline in financial and capital flows, high real interest rates, depressed prices for many commodities and the heavy burden of external debt,

Stressing that in developing countries there is a strong relationship between poverty, development and the environment and that concerted action is required, at all levels, to ensure comprehensive and effective solutions aimed at the eradication of poverty,

Emphasizing that the very large number of people living in poverty in developing countries is a challenge to the international community and, at the same time, a potential resource which, through new and imaginative approaches to the eradication of poverty in developing countries, could be integrated into the development process and become an engine for growth and development in those countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the subject;[78]

2. *Recognizes* that a supportive international economic environment, together with a growth-oriented development approach, is crucial to the success of efforts of developing countries to eradicate poverty;

3. *Calls upon* the international community to intensify, on a priority basis, its development of action-oriented programmes with short-term, medium-term and long-term approaches for the eradication of poverty in support of the efforts of the developing countries themselves;

4. *Invites* the international community to adopt specific measures designed to increase financial flows to developing countries, including official development assistance, in order to strengthen the efforts of those countries to eradicate poverty;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to co-ordinate urgent appropriate actions for the formulation, in co-operation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other multilateral bodies, of improved and enhanced action-oriented technical co-operation programmes for the eradication of poverty within the framework of the organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with the policies, priorities and strategies of those countries;

6. *Invites* Governments to include in the preparations for the proposed United Nations conference on environment and development to be held in 1992, and in the conference itself, the vital issue of the eradication of poverty, integrated with relevant environmental issues and with a view to strengthening international co-operation in environment and development;

7. *Requests* the Committee for Development Planning, taking into account the fact that the question of the eradication of poverty has been included as one of the priority aspects of development in the recommended outline for the elaboration of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade,[79] to submit to the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, at its session to be held from 4 to 15 June 1990, in the light of the present resolution, concrete proposals for action for the eradication of poverty in developing countries;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the regional commissions, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a progress report and at its forty-sixth session a comprehensive report containing, *inter alia*:

(*a*) An analysis of the diversified impact of adverse international economic conditions on the intensification of poverty in developing countries;

(*b*) A summary of the experience of developing countries concerning the eradication of poverty;

(*c*) Specific recommendations for effective policy measures for the urgent and permanent eradication of poverty, in accordance with the present resolution;

(*d*) An account of the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions an item entitled "International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries".

85th plenary meeting
22 December 1989

44/213. Developing human resources for development

The General Assembly,

Affirming that the human being is at the centre of all development activities,

Recognizing that human resources development is a broad concept encompassing many components and requiring integrated and concerted strategies, policies, plans and programmes to ensure the development of the full potential of human beings,

Recalling resolution 40/213 of 17 December 1985 on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1986/73 of 23 July 1986 and 1987/81 of 8 July 1987 on the development of human resources,

Emphasizing that education and the acquisition and upgrading of skills, as well as continued technical training, are inextricably linked to the economic growth and sustained development of all countries, in particular developing countries,

Stressing the importance of international co-operation in supporting and strengthening the development of human resources in developing countries and, in this context, stressing also the valuable role that technical co-operation, particularly among developing countries, can play,

Deeply concerned that the negative impact of the international economic situation of the 1980s on developing countries and the resulting adjustment measures have led to significant cuts in national expenditures, including expenditures in sectors crucial to the development of human resources, and in this regard, that prolonged reduction of investment in human resources development will have grave implications for sustained growth and development,

1. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/120 of 28 July 1989 on the development of human resources;

2. *Welcomes* the contributions to the elaboration of the concept of human resources development made by the Khartoum Declaration: Towards a Human-focused Approach to Socio-economic Recovery and Development in

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[78] A/44/467.

[79] See resolution 44/169, annex.

Africa,[80] the Jakarta Plan of Action on Human Resources Development in the Region of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,[81] the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation,[82] and the communiqué of the tenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Grand Anse, Grenada, from 3 to 7 July 1989;[83]

3. *Emphasizes* that efforts for human resources development should optimize all means for the overall development of human beings so that they may, individually and collectively, be capable of improving their standard of living;

4. *Also emphasizes* that it is within the context of this objective that economic growth and sustained development should be pursued, and that human resources development in itself is a specific means to achieve specific economic goals;

5. *Further emphasizes* the need to continue to strengthen and expand the human resources base of developing countries in order to enable them to face the challenges of development and accelerated technological change so as to achieve sustained development;

6. *Stresses* the need for demand-oriented strategies for human resources in order to encourage programmes aimed at inspiring people to upgrade their knowledge and skills and making it possible for them to fulfil their aspirations, and, in this context, also stresses the need to pay attention to employment constraints that affect the most vulnerable groups;

7. *Further stresses* the critical importance of developing human resources at all levels and strengthening the scientific and technological capabilities of developing countries in order to overcome present economic challenges and to take advantage of the opportunities unfolding in the world economy;

8. *Reaffirms* that education and training of nationals, including the most vulnerable groups, are an integral and the most important part of human resources development, and emphasizes that the flow of resources to developing countries for these activities needs to be increased;

9. *Stresses* the need for human resources development strategies to encompass supportive measures in such vital and related areas as health, nutrition, water, sanitation, housing and population;

10. *Also stresses* that the public sector is an essential element in the growth and development of developing countries and that, therefore, in the process of making the public sector more effective, it is desirable that efforts be made to foster new and productive employment opportunities so as to minimize any adverse impact on overall employment levels;

11. *Further stresses* that policies, plans and programmes for human resources development in developing countries should focus, *inter alia*, on generating employment in all sectors, including self-employment and entrepreneurship;

12. *Emphasizes* the need, in formulating strategies and programmes for human resources development, to intensify efforts for the full integration of women in the development process and to create opportunities for them, as well as to intensify efforts for the full integration of, and to create opportunities for, youth and the poor in the development process, both as beneficiaries and as agents of development;

13. *Also emphasizes* the importance of human resources development in enhancing the endogenous capacity-building of the developing countries in the fields of science and technology;

14. *Further emphasizes* the vital importance of qualified nationals in enhancing capacity-building in developing countries and, in this context, calls upon the international community to pay due attention to the serious problem of the brain drain from developing countries;

15. *Agrees* that internationally supported structural adjustment programmes should be designed and formulated to have, *inter alia*, a positive impact on human resources development in developing countries;

16. *Calls upon* the international community, including the multilateral financial and development institutions, to support the efforts of developing countries in human resources development, taking into account the national priorities and plans of those countries, through, *inter alia*, operational activities of the United Nations system;

17. *Invites* the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade to take the present resolution into account in the formulation of the new strategy;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on human resources development, including an assessment of the negative impact of the current economic situation facing developing countries on their efforts for human resources development, recommendations for policy measures to promote human resources development in developing countries and ways and means of increasing the support of the international community, in particular developed countries, for human resources development in developing countries, taking into account, *inter alia*, the report requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1989/120 and the results of the World Conference on Education for All, to be held at Bangkok in March 1990.

85th plenary meeting
22 December 1989

44/214. Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 31/157 of 21 December 1976, 32/191 of 19 December 1977, 33/150 of 20 December 1978, 34/198 of 19 December 1979, 35/58 of 5 December 1980, 36/175 of 17 December 1981, 39/209 of 18 December 1984, 40/183 of 17 December 1985 and 42/174 of 11 December 1987 and other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries,

Reiterating the importance of the specific actions related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries set out in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 63 (III) of 19 May 1972,[84]

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[80] A/43/430, annex I.

[81] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 11* (E/1988/35), chap. IV, resolution 274 (XLIV), annex.

[82] A/44/315, annex.

[83] A/44/477, annex.

[84] See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.D.4), annex I.A.

98 (IV) of 31 May 1976,[85] 123 (V) of 3 June 1979,[86] and 137 (VI) of 2 July 1983[87] and Trade and Development Board resolution 319 (XXXI) of 27 September 1985,[88]

Recognizing that most land-locked developing countries are among the very poorest of the developing countries, and noting that, of the twenty-one land-locked developing countries, fifteen are also classified by the United Nations as least developed countries,

Recognizing also that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness and isolation from world markets, and prohibitive transit, transport and transshipment costs and risks impose serious constraints on export earnings, private capital inflow and domestic resource mobilization of the land-locked developing countries and therefore adversely affect their growth and socio-economic development,

Recognizing further that the geographical situation of land-locked developing countries is an added constraint on their overall ability to cope with the challenges of development,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,[89]

Recalling also the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, adopted on 10 December 1982,[90]

Noting that bilateral, subregional and regional co-operative arrangements could make a contribution to improving the transit-transport systems in land-locked and transit developing countries,

Recognizing that most transit countries are themselves developing countries facing serious economic problems, including the lack of adequate infrastructure in the transport sector,

Recognizing also that the implementation of accepted international conventions on transit trade would contribute to the elimination of some of the bottle-necks that are currently restricting subregional and regional transit traffic,

Noting with concern that the international support measures taken thus far have not adequately addressed the problems of land-locked developing countries,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of access of land-locked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit States by all means of transport, in accordance with international law;

2. *Appeals* to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to implement, as a matter of urgency and priority, the specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries envisaged in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 63 (III), 98 (IV), 123 (V) and 137 (VI) and the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, in General Assembly resolutions 39/209, 40/183 and 42/174, in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,[91] in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries[92] and in other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

3. *Agrees* that measures to deal with the transit problems of land-locked developing countries require effective co-operation and collaboration between those countries and the neighbouring transit States;

4. *Urges* the international community, in particular donor countries and multilateral financial and development organizations, to provide land-locked and transit developing countries with appropriate financial and technical assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport, storage and transit infrastructures and facilities, including alternative routes;

5. *Emphasizes* that assistance for the improvement of transport and transit facilities and services should be integrated into the overall economic development strategy of the land-locked developing countries and that donor assistance should consequently take into account the requirement for long-term restructuring of the economies of the land-locked developing countries, including, as appropriate, the promotion of import-substituting industries producing high-bulk, low-value goods and developing high-value, low-bulk goods for export;

6. *Invites* transit countries and the land-locked developing countries to continue to co-operate effectively in the fields, *inter alia*, of transport and communications;

7. *Calls upon* the appropriate multilateral and bilateral international and technical assistance institutions to take into account such co-operative arrangements between the land-locked developing countries and the neighbouring transit States;

8. *Invites* Member States to ratify and implement, as appropriate, the relevant provisions of the international conventions on transit trade;

9. *Invites* land-locked and transit developing countries to promote bilateral, subregional and regional arrangements, as appropriate and in their mutual interest, designed to facilitate transit traffic;

10. *Appeals* to the international community to make available to all transit and land-locked developing countries, as required and on appropriate terms, including, *inter alia*, concessional arrangements, new scientific and technological know-how relating to specific transit-transport and communications problems;

11. *Appeals also* to the international community, in particular donor countries, multilateral financial and development institutions, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the regional commissions, to extend all possible support to land-locked developing countries in their efforts to undertake economic measures and policies designed to promote a pattern of growth that renders their economies less vulnerable to adverse consequences of their land-locked situation;

12. *Urges* the international development bodies, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the regional commissions, to expand further their support to the land-locked developing countries, in-

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[85] *Ibid., Fourth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

[86] *Ibid., Fifth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

[87] *Ibid., Sixth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

[88] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/40/15), vol. II, sect. I.

[89] See TD/350.

[90] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

[91] Resolution 35/56, annex.

[92] *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

cluding technical assistance programmes in the transport and communications sectors of those countries;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to carry out and intensify further the technical co-operation activities of the secretariat of the Conference in the area of transit and transport, in accordance with paragraph 9 of Conference resolution 137 (VI) and paragraph 10 of Trade and Development Board resolution 319 (XXXI);

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, for the purpose referred to in paragraph 12 of the present resolution, to continue to seek adequate resources and voluntary contributions to enable him, if requested by the Governments concerned, to assist land-locked and transit developing countries in those efforts;

15. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to make recommendations, in the context of the preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, on the problems of the land-locked developing countries, with a view to rendering their economies less vulnerable to the adverse consequences of their land-locked situation;

16. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries,[93] submitted pursuant to resolution 42/174, and requests him to prepare another report, taking into account the provisions of the present resolution, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

85th plenary meeting
22 December 1989

44/215. Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also its resolutions 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Reaffirming article 32 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which declares that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights,

Bearing in mind the general principles governing international trade and trade policies for development contained in its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolution 152 (VI) of 2 July 1983[87] on rejection of coercive economic measures, and the principles and rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and paragraph 7 (iii) of the Ministerial Declaration adopted on 29 November 1982 by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement at their thirty-eighth session,[94]

Reaffirming its resolutions 38/197 of 20 December 1983, 39/210 of 18 December 1984, 40/185 of 17 December 1985, 41/165 of 5 December 1986 and 42/173 of 11 December 1987, and considering that further work needs to be undertaken in order to implement them,

Gravely concerned that the use of coercive measures adversely affects the economies and development efforts of developing countries and that, in some cases, those measures have worsened, creating a negative impact on international economic co-operation,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries;[95]

2. *Calls upon* the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures in order to eliminate the use of coercive measures against developing countries, which have been increasing and have taken new forms;

3. *Deplores* the fact that some developed countries continue to apply and, in some cases, have increased the scope and magnitude of economic measures that have the purpose of exerting, directly or indirectly, coercion on the sovereign decisions of developing countries subject to those measures;

4. *Calls upon* the developed countries to refrain from exercising political coercion through the application of economic instruments with the purpose of inducing changes in the economic or social systems, as well as in the domestic or foreign policies, of other countries;

5. *Reaffirms* that developed countries should refrain from threatening or applying trade and financial restrictions, blockades, embargoes and other economic sanctions, incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and in violation of undertakings contracted multilaterally and bilaterally, against developing countries as a form of political and economic coercion that affects their political, economic and social development;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to designate an identifiable unit within the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to collect pertinent information on economic measures taken by developed countries as a means of coercion against developing countries, which unit should receive and assess such information and produce a periodic report with recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[93] A/44/588, annex.

[94] See General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, *Basic Instruments and Selected Documents, Twenty-ninth Supplement* (Sales No. GATT/1983-1), document L/5424.

[95] A/44/510.

44/216. International code of conduct on the transfer of technology

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/184 of 17 December 1985, 41/166 of 5 December 1986 and 42/172 of 11 December 1987 and its decision 43/439 of 20 December 1988 on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the consultations carried out in 1989 relating to the negotiations on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology;[96]

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a complete report, based on the outcome of consultations, so as to enable the Assembly to take appropriate action on the negotiations on the draft code of conduct.

85th plenary meeting
22 December 1989

44/217. Trade embargo against Nicaragua

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/188 of 17 December 1985, 41/164 of 5 December 1986, 42/176 of 11 December 1987 and 43/185 of 20 December 1988, as well as its resolutions 42/204 of 11 December 1987, 42/231 of 12 May 1988 and 43/210 of 20 December 1988,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the trade embargo against Nicaragua,[97]

1. *Deplores* the continuation of the trade embargo contrary to its resolutions 40/188, 41/164, 42/176 and 43/185 and to the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986,[98] and once again requests that those measures be immediately revoked;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

85th plenary meeting
22 December 1989

44/218. Commodities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended, on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Conference resolutions 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976 on the Integrated Programme for Commodities,[85] 124 (V) of 3 June 1979,[86] 155 (VI), 156 (VI) and 157 (VI) of 2 July 1983,[87] and the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,[89]

Recognizing the need for better functioning of commodity markets and the desirability of stable and more predictable conditions in commodity trade, of avoiding excessive price fluctuations and of searching for long-term solutions to commodity problems,

Bearing in mind that commodity exports continue to play a key role in the economies of developing countries as a whole, in particular by making a crucial contribution to their export revenues and investments and to the reactivation of their growth and development,

Expressing concern at the difficult situation faced by developing countries in the area of commodities,

Bearing in mind that developing countries, in particular the least developed and commodity-dependent developing countries, have felt the most severe impact of the commodity price situation,

Welcoming the entry into force on 19 June 1989 of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities[99] and expressing the hope that the establishment of the Common Fund, in full compliance with the provisions of the Agreement, will provide a positive impetus towards long-term solutions to the commodity problems of developing countries,

1. *Stresses* the urgent need for appropriate and early action to address the present world situation in the area of commodities;

2. *Expresses its concern* at the negative effects of the long-term downward trend of commodity prices on the economic development of the developing countries, which hinders their efforts to improve the living conditions of their peoples and to redress increasing poverty;

3. *Stresses* the need for all countries, according to their economic capacity and their weight in the world economy, international organizations, multilateral financial institutions and other relevant organizations to undertake measures for the diversification of the commodity economy of developing countries and to ensure greater participation of those countries in the processing, marketing and distribution, including transportation, of commodities, and, in this context, stresses the importance of market access for commodities from developing countries and of improved market transparency;

4. *Recognizes* that decisions on diversification are primarily the responsibility of developing countries, emphasizes, in that context, the need for continued implementation of their diversification programmes, bearing in mind, *inter alia*, the long-term evolution of market conditions and the linkage between diversification efforts and market access, and invites developed countries, international financial institutions and other relevant organizations to extend financial support to such diversification programmes;

5. *Notes with concern* that a further decline in commodity prices and commodity export earnings, as well as the long-term deterioration in the terms of trade of developing countries, in particular the least developed and the commodity-dependent among them, would hinder any prospect of sustained growth and development for those countries;

6. *Expresses its conviction* that more stable market conditions for commodities would be conducive to the social and economic development of developing countries and could, *inter alia*, contribute to the international campaign against illicit production of, trafficking in and abuse of narcotic drugs, thus supporting the efforts undertaken by countries to combat such illicit activities;

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[96] A/44/554.

[97] A/44/581.

[98] See Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America), Merits, Judgment, *I.C.J. Reports 1986*, p. 14.

[99] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.II.D.8 and corrigendum.

7. *Recognizes* the need for a better functioning of commodity markets as well as the desirability of achieving stable and more predictable conditions in commodity trade and of avoiding excessive fluctuations of prices, and urges co-operation between producers and consumers, with a view to improving the functioning of existing international commodity agreements or arrangements and/or, as appropriate, negotiating other commodity agreements or arrangements, in line with the relevant provisions of the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session;

8. *Urges* all parties involved to meet agreed commitments and work for a balanced approach to the multilateral trade negotiations within the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, launched during the Special Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 15 to 20 September 1986, so as to ensure that their successful conclusion brings about further expansion and liberalization in trade in commodities, taking into account the special and differential treatment for developing countries, as well as all other principles contained in the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round;[100]

9. *Recognizes* the urgent need to address the grave problem of shortfalls in export earnings in the commodities of developing countries and, in this regard, notes that a special session of the Trade and Development Board will be devoted to compensatory financing of these shortfalls;

10. *Calls upon* those countries that have ratified the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities to contribute to making both accounts of the Common Fund fully operational as soon as possible, in full compliance with the provisions of the Agreement and, in this connection, welcomes the significant voluntary contributions made to the second account of the Common Fund and expresses the hope that further contributions will be forthcoming;

11. *Invites* all countries, particularly major exporters and consumers of commodities that have not yet ratified the Agreement, to do so as soon as possible, thereby contributing to the improvement of market conditions to the benefit of both producers and consumers;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on world commodity trends and prospects, with particular reference to the situation of the commodity-dependent developing countries;

13. *Decides* to include the question of commodities in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session.

85th plenary meeting
22 December 1989

44/219. Report of the Trade and Development Board

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended,[101] on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,[89]

Recalling also its resolution 43/188 of 20 December 1988 on the report of the Trade and Development Board,

Noting that the *Trade and Development Report, 1989*[102] has made a constructive contribution to the consideration by the Trade and Development Board, at the first part of its thirty-sixth session, of the interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system, as well as to the Board's consideration of the debt and development problems of the developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-fifth session[103] and the first part of its thirty-sixth session,[104] expresses its appreciation for the constructive spirit permeating recent deliberations of the Board and invites all parties to give effect to its resolutions and decisions;

2. *Welcomes* the efforts made by Governments and the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to strengthen the debates of the Trade and Development Board on the interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system, and also welcomes Board resolution 374 (XXXVI) of 13 October 1989 on that topic;[45]

3. *Welcomes* the significant contribution made by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the search for durable solutions to the problem of external indebtedness of developing countries, and also welcomes Trade and Development Board resolution 375 (XXXVI) of 13 October 1989,[45] on debt and development problems of developing countries;

4. *Welcomes* Trade and Development Board decision 367 (XXXV) of 17 March 1989[105] on protectionism and structural adjustment, and urges the Governments concerned to fulfil their commitments to halt and reverse protectionism and to take expeditious and concrete structural adjustment measures conducive, in particular, to the widening of markets for exports of products in which the developing countries have or may develop a comparative advantage;

5. *Also welcomes* Trade and Development Board decision 368 (XXXV) of 17 March 1989[105] on trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom, and invites the Board to develop a programme for further promotion of trade and economic co-operation among those countries, in particular East-South trade, based on an analysis and evaluation undertaken by an intergovernmental group of experts of the existing and evolving trends and potential factors related to inter-system trade;

6. *Notes* that the Trade and Development Board has decided to consider, at a future session, the implications of bilateral arrangements and regional economic integration, especially those which have a major impact on global trade, in particular on the trade and development of developing countries, and agrees on the need to ensure that such schemes impart dynamism to global trade and enhance trade and development possibilities for the developing countries;

7. *Stresses* that in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations commensurate attention should be given to all areas of negotiation, especially those of particular relevance to the trade and development of developing countries;

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[100] See *GATT, Focus Newsletter, No. 41*, October 1986.

[101] See resolutions 2904 (XXVII), 31/2 A and B and 34/3.

[102] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.1989.II.D.14.

[103] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/44/15), vol. I.

[104] *Ibid.*, vol. II.

[105] *Ibid.*, vol. I, sect. II.B.

8. *Invites* the Trade and Development Board to continue to follow closely developments and issues in the Uruguay Round that are of particular concern to the developing countries;

9. *Notes* that the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities[99] has entered into force and that the Common Fund has started operations, welcomes the decisions taken by the Governing Council of the Common Fund at its first annual meeting[106] and invites States members of the Common Fund to provide full support for its operations;

10. *Takes note* of Trade and Development Board decision 377 (XXXVI) of 13 October 1989[105] on arrangements and preparations for the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to be held in 1991, including the agreement to hold consultations on its location in Latin America.

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22 December 1989

44/220. Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/177 of 11 December 1987, in which it decided to convene the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at a high level in Paris in September 1990, as well as its resolution 43/186 of 20 December 1988,

Taking note of the outcome of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Donor Countries and Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Least Developed Countries, held at Geneva from 22 to 31 May 1989,[107] in co-operation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and of other preparatory meetings held so far,

Recalling its decision to convene early in 1990 one session of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries, as Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, in order to prepare for the Conference,

Reiterating its request to the Secretary-General to obtain extrabudgetary resources to finance the travel expenses of at least two representatives from each least developed country to attend the meeting of the Intergovernmental Group in order to ensure the effective participation of the representatives of those countries,

Recalling decision 88/30 of 1 July 1988 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,[31] in which the Governing Council requested the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, in close consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to assist the least developed countries to ensure that they are able to participate fully in the preparations for the Conference, including preparatory meetings, and in the Conference itself,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,[108]

Expressing deep concern at the continuing deterioration in the overall socio-economic situation of the least developed countries,

1. *Emphasizes* the crucial importance of adequate preparation for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, taking into account the priorities to be put forward by the least developed countries themselves;

2. *Calls upon* all Governments, intergovernmental and multilateral institutions and others concerned to take appropriate steps to ensure that adequate preparations are made for the Conference and to participate effectively in the forthcoming session of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries, as well as in the Conference itself, and to support the least developed countries in making their own preparations;

3. *Reiterates its request* to all concerned organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to submit, if they have not already done so, reports containing a review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries[92] within their fields of competence and proposals for further action, as input to the preparations for the Conference;

4. *Notes* the steps being taken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with the assistance of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and urges them to ensure the full mobilization and co-ordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the preparations for the Conference and in the Conference itself;

5. *Encourages* the United Nations Development Programme to pursue its specific efforts to facilitate the preparations for the Conference by the least developed countries themselves and, pursuant to decision 89/12 of 24 February 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,[27] invites all Governments to make special voluntary contributions, through the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries or as otherwise appropriate, for the preparations for the Conference, including the preparatory meetings, and in particular towards ensuring the full participation of the representatives of the least developed countries in the Conference;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to obtain additional extrabudgetary resources, in line with past practice, to provide for travel expenses and subsistence allowances for a third representative from each least developed country to the Conference, as noted in his report;[109]

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of concerned organizations and bodies of the United Nations, including the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to take the necessary measures to intensify public information efforts and other relevant initiatives to enhance public awareness in favour of the Conference, its objectives and its significance;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the outcome of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

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[106] CF/GC/5, chap. II.

[107] See A/CONF.147/PC/2-TD/B/AC.17/30-A/CONF.147/DR.6.

[108] A/44/437.

[109] *Ibid*, para. 15.

44/221. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/248 of 21 December 1982, 38/160 of 19 December 1983, 39/215 of 18 December 1984, 40/195 of 17 December 1985 and 42/181 of 11 December 1987, in which it, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to promote co-operation between the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and urged intensification of contacts in order to accelerate the achievement of the objectives of the Lusaka Declaration of 1 April 1980, by which the Conference was established,[110]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Conference,[111]

Recalling the significant progress made by the Conference in formulating concrete development programmes and in implementing them under its Programme of Action,[112]

Reaffirming its recognition that successful implementation of these development programmes can be achieved only if the Conference has adequate resources at its disposal,

Concerned that the gap that still exists between the needs and the resources available to the Conference continues to widen,

Deeply concerned about the critical economic and security situation in southern Africa and the particularly difficult environment for regional co-operation caused by acts of destabilization committed by South Africa,

Reaffirming that increased self-reliance by States members of the Conference would contribute to the struggle against the *apartheid* policies of South Africa,

Noting the progress made by some organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in working out mechanisms for formulating and executing co-operation programmes with the Conference,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[111] which describes the progress made in the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly dealing with co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference;

2. *Commends* the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have extended concrete assistance to the Conference and expresses appreciation to those which have established contacts and relationships with it;

3. *Calls upon* the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have not yet established contact and relationships with the Conference to explore the possibility of doing so;

4. *Commends* the Conference for the considerable achievements it has made since its founding in implementing projects covering all the major sectors of co-operation, in spite of difficulties due to destabilization policies of the South African régime and its acts of aggression against the States members of the Conference;

5. *Renews its appeal* to the international community to increase substantially its financial, technical and material support to the Conference in order to enable it to implement fully its expanding programmes;

6. *Appeals* to the specialized agencies and other organs and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to co-operate fully in the development programmes of the Conference;

7. *Welcomes* the impending independence of Namibia, which will bring additional possibilities for expanded economic co-operation in southern Africa;

8. *Also welcomes* the ongoing peace initiatives by the Governments of Angola and Mozambique to end violence in these two Member States, and urges the international community to assist in the reconstruction of their economies;

9. *Invites* the donor community and other co-operating partners to participate at a high level in the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference Annual Consultative Conference, to be held at Lusaka from 31 January to 2 February 1990;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, to continue to intensify contacts aimed at promoting and harmonizing co-operation between the United Nations and the Conference;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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44/222. Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/134 of 19 December 1978, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,[71] and 42/180 of 11 December 1987, as well as other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Emphasizing the important role that technical co-operation among developing countries plays in the growth and development of those countries,

Reaffirming that developing countries have the primary responsibility for promoting technical co-operation among themselves, that developed countries and the United Nations system should assist and support such activities, and that, in addition, the United Nations system should play a prominent role as promoter and catalyst of technical co-operation among developing countries, in accordance with the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,

1. *Reaffirms* the continued validity of all the recommendations of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and the importance of technical co-operation among developing countries;

2. *Reaffirms also* the continued importance of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries as the principal forum in which representatives of all the States Members of the United Nations and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system review and promote technical co-operation among developing countries;

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[110] See A/38/493, annex I.

[111] A/44/374.

[112] See A/42/452, sect. II.

3. *Endorses* the decisions adopted by the High-level Committee at its sixth session,[113] taking into account the intergovernmental arrangements envisaged in recommendation 37 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action;[71]

4. *Urges* all Member States, the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to give high priority in their particular fields of activity to the support and promotion of activities in technical co-operation among developing countries;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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44/223. Tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries

The General Assembly,

Considering the importance of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,[71]

Concerned that the economic situation of developing countries, which has been aggravated over the past decade, has had an impact generally on international co-operation for development and on the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,

Recognizing, however, that developing countries have achieved significant progress in implementing the recommendations contained in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, and that technical co-operation among developing countries has gradually become a means through which they contribute to development,

1. *Reaffirms* the continued validity and importance of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;

2. *Emphasizes* the imperative need to strengthen the implementation of activities and projects for technical co-operation among developing countries through the increased allocation and utilization of financial resources, as appropriate, for the promotion and implementation of projects for technical co-operation among developing countries;

3. *Requests* the various parties participating in the promotion and implementation of technical co-operation among developing countries, particularly within the United Nations system, including the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and the regional commissions, to give the necessary priority to the support, encouragement and implementation of specific activities and projects, so that such co-operation will become a basic component of their policies for development;

4. *Urges* the international community, including governmental and non-governmental organizations, to be favourably disposed to the requests for technical and financial support presented to them for the implementation of specific activities and projects of technical co-operation among developing countries;

5. *Reiterates* the need for developed countries and their international co-operation agencies to lend their firm support to technical co-operation among developing countries, in accordance with recommendations 35 and 36 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and in the context of recommendation 38 thereof.[71]

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44/224. International co-operation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats and in assistance in cases of environmental emergency

The General Assembly,

Convinced that one of the main global problems facing the world today is the deterioration of the environment,

Recalling its resolution 43/196 of 20 December 1988 on a United Nations conference on environment and development,

Aware that increasing environmental degradation caused by human activities has led in some cases to irreversible changes in the environment that threaten life-sustaining eco-systems and undermine the health, well-being, development prospects and very survival of life on the planet,

Also aware that potential environmental disasters, whether natural, accidental or caused by human beings, as well as accidents, could pose serious and immediate dangers to populations and to the economic development and environment of the affected countries and regions,

Convinced that through monitoring, assessment, anticipation and prompt multilateral response upon request, in particular on the part of the United Nations system, environmental threats could be minimized or even prevented,

Also convinced that early warning of emerging environmental threats and degradation would help Governments to take preventive action,

Noting with appreciation the work undertaken by the United Nations Environment Programme to develop criteria for the identification of environmental threats at the national, regional and global levels,

Stressing the need for close co-operation between all countries, in particular through a broad exchange of information, scientific knowledge and experience as well as transfer of technology, in monitoring, assessing and anticipating environmental threats, dealing with environmental emergencies and rendering timely assistance, at the request of Governments, in accordance with respective national laws, regulations and policies and taking into account the particular needs and requirements of the developing countries,

Affirming the need, in this context, for closer co-operation between the United Nations Environment Programme, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the World Health Organization and the World Meteorological Organization, as well as other competent organs, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system, bearing in mind the co-ordinating role of the United Nations Environment Programme in environmental matters in the United Nations system,

Noting that other proposals have been made on strengthening and improving the effectiveness within the United Nations system of international co-operation in monitoring, assessing and anticipating environmental threats and the rendering of timely assistance in cases of environmental emergency,

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[113] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/44/39), annex I.

1. *Recognizes* the need to strengthen international co-operation in monitoring, assessing and anticipating environmental threats and rendering assistance in cases of environmental emergency;

2. *Reaffirms* that, owing to its universal character, the United Nations system, through the General Assembly, is the appropriate forum for concerted political action on global environmental problems;

3. *Underlines* the importance of broader participation in Earthwatch, established by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment[114] and operated by the United Nations Environment Programme, in order to strengthen its capacity to make authoritative assessments, to anticipate environmental degradation and to issue early warnings to the international community;

4. *Reaffirms* that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, States have the sovereign right to exploit their own resources in accordance with their environmental policies, and also reaffirms their responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction as well as to play their due role in preserving and protecting the global and regional environment in accordance with their capacities and specific responsibilities;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, assisted by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to prepare a report, on the basis of the views of Member States and existing national and international legislation in this field, containing proposals and recommendations on possible ways and means to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations:

(*a*) To monitor, assess and anticipate environmental threats;

(*b*) To define criteria for determining when environmental degradation undermines health, well-being, development prospects and the very survival of life on the planet to such an extent that international co-operation may be required, if requested;

(*c*) To issue early warnings to the international community when such degradation becomes imminent;

(*d*) To facilitate intergovernmental co-operation in monitoring, assessing and anticipating environmental threats;

(*e*) To assist Governments facing environmental emergencies, at their request;

(*f*) To mobilize financial resources and technical co-operation to fulfil the tasks listed in paragraphs 5 (*a*) to (*e*) of the present resolution, taking into account the needs of the countries concerned, particularly the developing countries;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme the report called for in paragraph 5 of the present resolution for consideration during the preparatory process for the United Nations conference on environment and development;

7. *Invites* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to consider that report and to present its views thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council.

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44/225. Large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas

The General Assembly,

Noting that many countries are disturbed by the increase in the use of large-scale pelagic driftnets, which can reach or exceed 30 miles (48 kilometres) in total length, to catch living marine resources on the high seas of the world's oceans and seas,

Mindful that large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing, a method of fishing with a net or a combination of nets intended to be held in a more or less vertical position by floats and weights, the purpose of which is to enmesh fish by drifting on the surface of or in the water, can be a highly indiscriminate and wasteful fishing method that is widely considered to threaten the effective conservation of living marine resources, such as highly migratory and anadromous species of fish, birds and marine mammals,

Drawing attention to the fact that the present resolution does not address the question of small-scale driftnet fishing traditionally conducted in coastal waters, especially by developing countries, which provides an important contribution to their subsistence and economic development,

Expressing concern that, in addition to targeted species of fish, non-targeted fish, marine mammals, seabirds and other living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas can become entangled in large-scale pelagic driftnets, either in those in active use or in those that are lost or discarded, and as a result of such entanglement are often either injured or killed,

Recognizing that more than one thousand fishing vessels use large-scale pelagic driftnets in the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans and in other areas of the high seas,

Recognizing also that any regulatory measure to be taken for the conservation and management of living marine resources should take account of the best available scientific data and analysis,

Recalling the relevant principles elaborated in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[90]

Affirming that, in accordance with the relevant articles of the Convention, all members of the international community have a duty to co-operate globally and regionally in the conservation and management of living resources on the high seas, and a duty to take, or to co-operate with others in taking, such measures for their nationals as may be necessary for the conservation of those resources,

Recalling that, in accordance with the relevant articles of the Convention, it is the responsibility of all members of the international community to ensure the conservation and management of living marine resources and the protection and preservation of the living marine environment within their exclusive economic zones,

Noting the serious concern, particularly among coastal States and States with fishing interests, that the overexploitation of living marine resources of the high seas adjacent to the exclusive economic zones of coastal States is likely to have an adverse impact on the same resources within such zones, and noting also, in this regard, the responsibility for co-operation in accordance with the relevant articles of the Convention,

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[114] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.A.14 and corrigendum).

Noting also that the countries of the South Pacific Forum and the South Pacific Commission, in recognition of the importance of living marine resources to the people of the South Pacific region, have called for a cessation of such fishing in the South Pacific and the implementation of effective management programmes,

Taking note of the adoption of the Tarawa Declaration on this subject by the Twentieth South Pacific Forum at Tarawa, Kiribati, on 11 July 1989[59] and the adoption by South Pacific States and territories of the Convention on the Prohibition of Driftnet Fishing in the South Pacific, at Wellington on 24 November 1989,[115]

Noting that some members of the international community have entered into co-operative enforcement and monitoring programmes for the immediate evaluation of the impact of large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing,

Recognizing that some members of the international community have taken steps to reduce their driftnet operations in some regions in response to regional concerns,

1. *Calls upon* all members of the international community, particularly those with fishing interests, to strengthen their co-operation in the conservation and management of living marine resources;

2. *Calls upon* all those involved in large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing to co-operate fully with the international community, and especially with coastal States and the relevant international and regional organizations, in the enhanced collection and sharing of statistically sound scientific data in order to continue to assess the impact of such fishing methods and to secure conservation of the world's living marine resources;

3. *Recommends* that all interested members of the international community, particularly within regional organizations, continue to consider and, by 30 June 1991, review the best available scientific data on the impact of large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and agree upon further co-operative regulation and monitoring measures, as needed;

4. *Also recommends* that all members of the international community, bearing in mind the special role of regional organizations and regional and bilateral co-operation in the conservation and management of living marine resources as reflected in the relevant articles of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, agree to the following measures:

(*a*) Moratoria should be imposed on all large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing by 30 June 1992, with the understanding that such a measure will not be imposed in a region or, if implemented, can be lifted, should effective conservation and management measures be taken based upon statistically sound analysis to be jointly made by concerned parties of the international community with an interest in the fishery resources of the region, to prevent unacceptable impact of such fishing practices on that region and to ensure the conservation of the living marine resources of that region;

(*b*) Immediate action should be taken to reduce progressively large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing activities in the South Pacific region with a view to the cessation of such activities by 1 July 1991, as an interim measure, until appropriate conservation and management arrangements for South Pacific albacore tuna resources are entered into by the parties concerned;

(*c*) Further expansion of large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing on the high seas of the North Pacific and all the other high seas outside the Pacific Ocean should cease immediately, with the understanding that this measure will be reviewed subject to the conditions in paragraph 4 (*a*) of the present resolution;

5. *Encourages* those coastal countries which have exclusive economic zones adjacent to the high seas to take appropriate measures and to co-operate in the collection and submission of scientific information on driftnet fishing in their own exclusive economic zones, taking into account the measures taken for the conservation of living marine resources of the high seas;

6. *Requests* specialized agencies, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as the various regional and subregional fisheries organizations, urgently to study large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on living marine resources and to report their views to the Secretary-General;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and well-established scientific institutions with expertise in relation to living marine resources;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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44/226. Traffic in and disposal, control and transboundary movements of toxic and dangerous products and wastes

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/137 of 17 December 1982, 38/149 of 19 December 1983 and 39/229 of 18 December 1984, as well as its decision 41/450 of 8 December 1986,

Recalling also its resolution 42/183 of 11 December 1987 on traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes,

Recalling further its resolution 43/212 of 20 December 1988, entitled "Responsibility of States for the protection of the environment: prevention of the illegal international traffic in, and the dumping and resulting accumulation of, toxic and dangerous products and wastes affecting the developing countries in particular",

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/70 and 1988/71 of 28 July 1988 and taking note of Council resolution 1989/104 of 27 July 1989,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment[116] and Economic and Social Council decision 1989/177 of 27 July 1989,

Taking note also of decisions 15/28 and 15/30 of 25 May 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,[50]

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[115] See A/44/807.

[116] A/44/276-E/1989/78.

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes,[117]

Taking note of the conclusion of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal,[118]

Inviting all States to consider signing the Basel Convention without prejudice to the final positions to be taken by regional intergovernmental organizations in this regard,

Mindful of the growing threat to the environment and to human health and safety posed by the improper management and the increased generation, complexity and transboundary movement of hazardous wastes,

Convinced that illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes poses a severe threat to the environment and to human health and safety,

Also convinced that these problems cannot be resolved without adequate co-operation among members of the international community,

Deeply concerned by the fact that cases of illegal transboundary movement and dumping of dangerous products and wastes particularly harmful for the environment and human health continue to occur, affecting, in particular, developing countries,

Convinced of the need to assist all countries, particularly developing countries, in obtaining all appropriate information concerning toxic and dangerous products and wastes and in reinforcing their capacity to detect and halt any illegal attempt to introduce toxic and dangerous products and wastes into the territory of any State in contravention of national legislation and relevant international legal instruments, as well as traffic not carried out in compliance with internationally accepted guidelines and principles in this field,

I

TRAFFIC IN TOXIC AND DANGEROUS PRODUCTS AND WASTES

1. *Requests* each regional commission, within existing resources, to contribute to the prevention of the illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes by monitoring and making regional assessments of this illegal traffic and its environmental and health implications, on a continuing basis, in each region, and, in this context, in co-operation with and relying upon expert support and advice from the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant bodies of the United Nations, including the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals, the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on Prior Informed Consent and Other Modalities to Supplement the London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade, and the Interim Secretariat of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, without prejudice to the final position to be taken by regional intergovernmental organizations on the Convention, and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session starting in 1990;

2. *Also requests* the regional commissions to interact among themselves and co-operate with the United Nations Environment Programme, with a view to maintaining efficient and co-ordinated monitoring and assessment of the illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes;

3. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to submit recommendations to the General Assembly on the findings and conclusions of the regional commissions, in their consideration of environmental issues;

4. *Calls upon* all countries to co-operate with their respective regional commissions with the aim of preventing the illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes;

II

PROTECTION AGAINST PRODUCTS HARMFUL TO HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his report on products harmful to health and the environment,[116] which contains a review of the Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the co-operative relationship established between the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals for the preparation of the Consolidated List;

3. *Notes*, in this context, the need to utilize also the work being done by the Working Group on Export of Domestically Prohibited Goods and Other Hazardous Substances established by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and those activities which are currently under way within the framework of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in connection with implementation of prior informed consent schemes for chemicals and pesticides in international trade and which implement the system of information exchange envisaged by the developers of the Consolidated List, as well as the work being done under international agreements and conventions in related areas;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* for the growing co-operation by Governments in the preparation of the Consolidated List, and urges all Governments that have not yet done so to provide the necessary information for inclusion in updated versions of the Consolidated List;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure, within existing resources, publication of the Consolidated List in English, French and Spanish, in accordance with demand, bearing in mind its resolution 39/229;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to undertake a special effort to ensure effective and wider dissemination of the Consolidated List in all appropriate circles;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in this context, to consider ways and means of ensuring more effective involvement of non-governmental organizations in promoting the dissemination and utilization of the Consolidated List;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of the preparation of his next scheduled report on the question:

(*a*) To make specific suggestions on ways and means of providing technical co-operation, including through appropriate United Nations organizations, to countries, in particular developing countries, to create and strengthen their capacity to utilize the Consolidated List;

(*b*) To study all the pending issues, such as sustainable alternatives to banned and severely restricted products and unregistered pesticides, with a focus on improving the usefulness of the Consolidated List;

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[117] A/44/362 and Corr.1.

[118] See UNEP/IG.80/3.

III

CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THEIR DISPOSAL

1. *Recognizes* the necessity of developing rules of international law, as early as practicable, on liability and compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes;

2. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Global Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes, held at Basel, Switzerland, from 20 to 22 March 1989, to establish, on the basis of equitable geographical representation and in consultation with Governments, an *ad hoc* working group of legal and technical experts to develop, as early as practicable, elements that might be included in a protocol on liability and compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes and to report to the preparatory committee of the United Nations conference on environment and development and to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, in accordance with its mandate in this regard;

3. *Invites* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, in consultation, as appropriate, with other relevant international organizations, to review the existing rules, regulations and practices with respect to the disposal of hazardous wastes at sea, in order to harmonize the provisions of the relevant conventions as adopted in this regard;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress achieved in the implementation of the provisions of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and of the present resolution.

85th plenary meeting
22 December 1989

44/227. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/186 of 11 December 1987 on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, in which it adopted the Environmental Perspective as a broad framework to guide national action and international co-operation on policies and programmes aimed at achieving sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries,

Recalling also its resolution 42/187 of 11 December 1987 on the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development,[119] in which it welcomed the report and, *inter alia*, invited Governments and organizations of the United Nations system to take account of the analysis and recommendations contained in the report in determining their policies and programmes,

Recalling further its resolution 43/196 of 20 December 1988 on a United Nations conference on environment and development,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[120] containing information on action taken by Governments and organizations of the United Nations system to pursue sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries, and taking note of decision 15/2 of 26 May 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,[47]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts made by Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to promote sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries;

3. *Expresses its concern*, none the less, that much more needs to be done in translating the increased understanding of the need for sustainable and environmentally sound development into concrete action in all countries;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* the regional activities that have taken place or are being planned with a view to promoting sustainable and environmentally sound development, including the First African Regional Conference on Environment and Sustainable Development, organized by the Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Environment Programme and held at Kampala from 12 to 16 June 1989, as well as similar conferences in the other regions planned to take place in 1990;

5. *Invites* Governments and the governing bodies of the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify further their efforts towards promoting and achieving sustainable and environmentally sound development by integrating environmental concerns and considerations into policies and programmes in all areas;

6. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts made by the Secretary-General in reviewing, co-ordinating and strengthening the activities of the United Nations system for the promotion of sustainable and environmentally sound development;

7. *Notes* that serious environmental problems are arising for all countries and that those problems must be progressively addressed through preventive measures at their sources by national efforts and international co-operation;

8. *Reaffirms* that there is a direct interrelationship between environment and development, and recognizes that a supportive international economic climate conducive to sustained economic growth and development, particularly in developing countries, is of major importance for sound management of the environment;

9. *Reaffirms also* that environment issues are closely related to development policies and practices and that, consequently, environmental goals and actions need to be defined in relation to development objectives and policies;

10. *Notes* that the critical objectives for environment and development policies that follow from the need for sustainable and environmentally sound development must include creating a healthy, clean and safe environment in all countries, reviving overall economic growth, particularly in developing countries, and improving its quality, eradicating poverty and satisfying human needs by raising the standard of living and improving the quality of life, ad-

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[119] See A/42/427, annex.

[120] A/44/350-E/1989/99.

dressing the issues of sound management and enhancement of the resource base, furthering the promotion, accelerated development and transfer of environmentally sound technology, minimizing environmental dangers and merging environment and economics in decision-making in all countries, as well as taking cognizance of the interrelationship between people, resources, environment and development;

11. *Stresses* that sustainable and environmentally sound development requires changes in the unsustainable pattern of production and consumption, particularly in industrialized countries, and the development of environmentally sound technologies, and, in this context, stresses also the need to examine, with a view to making recommendations on effective modalities for favourable access to, and transfer of, environmentally sound technologies, in particular to the developing countries, including on concessional and preferential terms, and on modalities for supporting all countries in their efforts to create and develop their endogenous technological capacities in the field of scientific research and development, as well as in the acquisition of relevant information, and, in this context, stresses further the need to explore the concept of assured access for developing countries to environmentally sound technologies, in its relation to proprietary rights, with a view to developing effective responses to the needs of developing countries in this area;

12. *Endorses* the views and suggestions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its fifteenth session on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187, contained in the report of the Secretary-General,[121] regards Governing Council decision 15/2 as a positive step towards a better understanding of the concept of sustainable and environmentally sound development and of the implications of the implementation of the concept for all countries, and invites Governments and the governing bodies of the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take them into account in their further efforts towards promoting and achieving sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries;

13. *Reaffirms* the need to provide new and additional financial resources to support developing countries in measures, *inter alia*, to identify, analyse, monitor, prevent and manage environmental problems, primarily at their sources, in accordance with their national development goals, objectives and plans, so as to ensure that their development priorities are not adversely affected;

14. *Stresses* the need for new and additional financial resources for measures aimed at solving major environmental problems of global concern, and especially to support those countries, in particular developing countries, for which the implementation of such measures would entail a special or abnormal burden, due, in particular, to their lack of financial resources, expertise and/or technical capacity;

15. *Reaffirms* the need for developed countries and relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to strengthen technical co-operation with the developing countries to assist them to develop and strengthen their endogenous capacity for identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental problems in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives;

16. *Reaffirms also* that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, States have the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their environmental policies, and reaffirms further their responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and to play their due role in preserving and protecting the global and regional environment in accordance with their capacities and specific responsibilities;

17. *Considers* that the regional follow-up conferences should contribute to a better understanding and a more concrete definition of the concept of sustainable and environmentally sound development and of the implications of the implementation of the concept, and should make important substantive contributions to the United Nations conference on environment and development in 1992;

18. *Invites* the preparatory committee for the conference to take duly into account the recommendations contained in the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond and the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development in the preparatory process for the conference, as well as recommendations for action by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and the views and suggestions expressed by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and other organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system on those matters;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare for submission to the preparatory committee for the conference, and to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

20. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, for submission to the conference and to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Economic and Social Council, a new consolidated report on further substantive follow-up to General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 by Governments and organizations of the United Nations system.

85th plenary meeting
22 December 1989

44/228. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/196 of 20 December 1988 on a United Nations conference on environment and development,

Taking note of decision 15/3 of 25 May 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme[47] on a United Nations conference on environment and development,

Taking note also of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/87 of 26 July 1989 on the convening of a United Nations conference on environment and development,

Taking note further of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/101 of 27 July 1989 on strengthening international co-operation on environment through the provision of additional financial resources to developing countries,

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[121] *Ibid.*, sects. II and III.

Recalling its resolutions 42/186 of 11 December 1987 on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond and 42/187 of 11 December 1987 on the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development,[119]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of the convening of a United Nations conference on environment and development,[122]

Mindful of the views expressed by Governments in the debate at its forty-fourth session on the convening of a United Nations conference on environment and development,

Recalling the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,[123]

Deeply concerned by the continuing deterioration of the state of the environment and the serious degradation of the global life-support systems, as well as by trends that, if allowed to continue, could disrupt the global ecological balance, jeopardize the life-sustaining qualities of the Earth and lead to an ecological catastrophe, and recognizing that decisive, urgent and global action is vital to protecting the ecological balance of the Earth,

Recognizing the importance for all countries of the protection and enhancement of the environment,

Recognizing also that the global character of environmental problems, including climate change, depletion of the ozone layer, transboundary air and water pollution, the contamination of the oceans and seas and degradation of land resources, including drought and desertification, necessitates action at all levels, including the global, regional and national levels, and the commitment and participation of all countries,

Gravely concerned that the major cause of the continuing deterioration of the global environment is the unsustainable pattern of production and consumption, particularly in industrialized countries,

Stressing that poverty and environmental degradation are closely interrelated and that environmental protection in developing countries must, in this context, be viewed as an integral part of the development process and cannot be considered in isolation from it,

Recognizing that measures to be undertaken at the international level for the protection and enhancement of the environment must take fully into account the current imbalances in global patterns of production and consumption,

Affirming that the responsibility for containing, reducing and eliminating global environmental damage must be borne by the countries causing such damage, must be in relation to the damage caused and must be in accordance with their respective capabilities and responsibilities,

Recognizing the environmental impact of material remnants of war and the need for further international co-operation for their removal,

Stressing the importance for all countries of taking effective measures for the protection, restoration and enhancement of the environment in accordance, *inter alia*, with their respective capabilities, while at the same time acknowledging the efforts being made in all countries in this regard, including international co-operation between developed and developing countries,

Stressing the need for effective international co-operation in the areas of research, development and application of environmentally sound technologies,

Conscious of the crucial role of science and technology in the field of environmental protection and of the need of developing countries, in particular, for favourable access to environmentally sound technologies, processes, equipment and related research and expertise through international co-operation designed to further global efforts for environmental protection, including the use of innovative and effective means,

Recognizing that new and additional financial resources will have to be channelled to developing countries in order to ensure their full participation in global efforts for environmental protection,

I

1. *Decides* to convene the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which shall be of two weeks' duration and shall have the highest possible level of participation, to coincide with World Environment Day, on 5 June 1992;

2. *Accepts with deep appreciation* the generous offer of the Government of Brazil to act as host to the Conference;

3. *Affirms* that the Conference should elaborate strategies and measures to halt and reverse the effects of environmental degradation in the context of increased national and international efforts to promote sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries;

4. *Affirms also* that the protection and enhancement of the environment are major issues that affect the well-being of peoples and economic development throughout the world;

5. *Affirms further* that the promotion of economic growth in developing countries is essential to address problems of environmental degradation;

6. *Affirms* the importance of a supportive international economic climate conducive to sustained economic growth and development in all countries for the protection and sound management of the environment;

7. *Reaffirms* that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the applicable principles of international law, States have the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their environmental policies, and also reaffirms their responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and to play their due role in preserving and protecting the global and regional environment in accordance with their capacities and specific responsibilities;

8. *Affirms* the responsibility of States, in accordance with national legislation and applicable international law, for the damage to the environment and natural resources caused by activities within their jurisdiction or control through transboundary interference;

9. *Notes* that the largest part of the current emission of pollutants into the environment, including toxic and hazardous wastes, originates in developed countries, and therefore recognizes that those countries have the main responsibility for combating such pollution;

10. *Stresses* that large industrial enterprises, including transnational corporations, are frequently the repositories of scarce technical skills for the preservation and enhancement of the environment, that they conduct activities in sectors that have an impact on the environment and, to that extent, have specific responsibilities and that, in this

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[122] A/44/256-E/1989/66 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2.

[123] *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.A.14 and corrigendum), chap. I.

context, efforts need to be encouraged and mobilized to protect and enhance the environment in all countries;

11. *Reaffirms* that the serious external indebtedness of developing countries and other countries with serious debt-servicing problems has to be addressed in an efficient and urgent manner in order to enable those countries to contribute fully and in accordance with their capacities and responsibilities to global efforts to protect and enhance the environment;

12. *Affirms* that, in the light of the foregoing, the following environmental issues, which are not listed in any particular order of priority, are among those of major concern in maintaining the quality of the Earth's environment and especially in achieving environmentally sound and sustainable development in all countries:

(*a*) Protection of the atmosphere by combating climate change, depletion of the ozone layer and transboundary air pollution;

(*b*) Protection of the quality and supply of freshwater resources;

(*c*) Protection of the oceans and all kinds of seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, and coastal areas and the protection, rational use and development of their living resources;

(*d*) Protection and management of land resources by, *inter alia*, combating deforestation, desertification and drought;

(*e*) Conservation of biological diversity;

(*f*) Environmentally sound management of biotechnology;

(*g*) Environmentally sound management of wastes, particularly hazardous wastes, and of toxic chemicals, as well as prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes;

(*h*) Improvement of the living and working environment of the poor in urban slums and rural areas, through the eradication of poverty by, *inter alia*, implementing integrated rural and urban development programmes, as well as taking other appropriate measures at all levels necessary to stem the degradation of the environment;

(*i*) Protection of human health conditions and improvement of the quality of life;

13. *Emphasizes* the need to strengthen international co-operation for the management of the environment to ensure its protection and enhancement and the need to explore the issue of benefits derived from activities, including research and development, related to the protection and development of biological diversity;

14. *Reaffirms* the need to strengthen international co-operation, particularly between developed and developing countries, in research and development and the utilization of environmentally sound technologies;

15. *Decides* that the Conference, in addressing environmental issues in the developmental context, should have the following objectives:

(*a*) To examine the state of the environment and changes that have occurred since the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in 1972, and since the adoption of such international agreements as the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, adopted on 22 March 1985, and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted on 16 September 1987, taking into account the actions taken by all countries and intergovernmental organizations to protect and enhance the environment;

(*b*) To identify strategies to be co-ordinated regionally and globally, as appropriate, for concerted action to deal with major environmental issues in the socio-economic development processes of all countries within a particular time-frame;

(*c*) To recommend measures to be taken at the national and international levels to protect and enhance the environment, taking into account the specific needs of developing countries, through the development and implementation of policies for sustainable and environmentally sound development with special emphasis on incorporating environmental concerns in the economic and social development process and of various sectoral policies and through, *inter alia*, preventive action at the sources of environmental degradation, clearly identifying the sources of such degradation and appropriate remedial measures, in all countries;

(*d*) To promote the further development of international environmental law, taking into account the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,[123] as well as the special needs and concerns of the developing countries, and to examine in this context the feasibility of elaborating general rights and obligations of States, as appropriate, in the field of the environment, and taking into account relevant existing international legal instruments;

(*e*) To examine ways and means further to improve co-operation in the field of protection and enhancement of the environment between neighbouring countries, with a view to eliminating adverse environmental effects;

(*f*) To examine strategies for national and international action with a view to arriving at specific agreements and commitments by Governments for defined activities to deal with major environmental issues in order to restore the global ecological balance and to prevent further deterioration of the environment, taking into account the fact that the largest part of the current emission of pollutants into the environment, including toxic and hazardous wastes, originates in developed countries, and therefore recognizing that those countries have the main responsibility for combating such pollution;

(*g*) To accord high priority to drought and desertification control and to consider all means necessary, including financial, scientific and technological resources, to halt and reverse the process of desertification with a view to preserving the ecological balance of the planet;

(*h*) To examine the relationship between environmental degradation and the international economic environment, with a view to ensuring a more integrated approach to problems of environment and development in relevant international forums without introducing new forms of conditionality;

(*i*) To examine strategies for national and international action with a view to arriving at specific agreements and commitments by Governments and by intergovernmental organizations for defined activities to promote a supportive international economic climate conducive to sustained and environmentally sound development in all countries, with a view to combating poverty and improving the quality of life, and bearing in mind that the incorporation of environmental concerns and considerations in development planning and policies should not be used to introduce new forms of conditionality in aid or in development financing and should not serve as a pretext for creating unjustified barriers to trade;

(*j*) To identify ways and means of providing new and additional financial resources, particularly to developing countries, for environmentally sound development programmes and projects in accordance with national development objectives, priorities and plans and to consider ways of effectively monitoring the provision of such new and additional financial resources, particularly to developing countries, so as to enable the international community to take further appropriate action on the basis of accurate and reliable data;

(*k*) To identify ways and means of providing additional financial resources for measures directed towards solving major environmental problems of global concern and especially of supporting those countries, in particular developing countries, for which the implementation of such measures would entail a special or abnormal burden, owing, in particular, to their lack of financial resources, expertise or technical capacity;

(*l*) To consider various funding mechanisms, including voluntary ones, and to examine the possibility of a special international fund and other innovative approaches, with a view to ensuring, on a favourable basis, the most effective and expeditious transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries;

(*m*) To examine, with a view to making recommendations, effective modalities for favourable access to, and transfer of, environmentally sound technologies, in particular to the developing countries, including on concessional and preferential terms, and modalities for supporting all countries in their efforts to create and develop their endogenous technological capacities in the field of scientific research and development, as well as in the acquisition of relevant information, and, in this context, to explore the concept of assured access for developing countries to environmentally sound technologies, in its relation to proprietary rights, with a view to developing effective responses to the needs of developing countries in this area;

(*n*) To promote the development of human resources, particularly in developing countries, for the protection and enhancement of the environment;

(*o*) To recommend measures to Governments and the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, with a view to strengthening technical co-operation with the developing countries to enable them to develop and strengthen their capacity for identifying, analysing, monitoring, managing or preventing environmental problems in accordance with their national development plans, objectives and priorities;

(*p*) To promote open and timely exchange of information on national environmental policies, situations and accidents;

(*q*) To review and examine the role of the United Nations system in dealing with the environment and possible ways of improving it;

(*r*) To promote the development or strengthening of appropriate institutions at the national, regional and global levels to deal with environmental matters in the context of the socio-economic development processes of all countries;

(*s*) To promote environmental education, especially of the younger generation, as well as other measures to increase awareness of the value of the environment;

(*t*) To promote international co-operation within the United Nations system in monitoring, assessing and anticipating environmental threats and in rendering assistance in cases of environmental emergency;

(*u*) To specify the respective responsibilities of and support to be given by the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system for the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

(*v*) To quantify the financial requirements for the successful implementation of Conference decisions and recommendations and to identify possible sources, including innovative ones, of additional resources;

(*w*) To assess the capacity of the United Nations system to assist in the prevention and settlement of disputes in the environmental sphere and to recommend measures in this field, while respecting existing bilateral and international agreements that provide for the settlement of such disputes;

II

1. *Decides* to establish the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which shall be open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers, in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly;

2. *Decides* that the Preparatory Committee shall hold an organizational session of two weeks' duration in March 1990 and a final session, both at United Nations Headquarters, as well as three additional substantive sessions, the first at Nairobi and the following two at Geneva, the timing and duration of which shall be determined by the Preparatory Committee at its organizational session;

3. *Decides* that the Preparatory Committee, at its organizational session, shall elect, with due regard to equitable geographic representation, a chairman and other members of its Bureau, comprising a substantial number of vice-chairmen and a rapporteur;

4. *Decides* that the host country of the Conference, Brazil, shall be *ex officio* a member of the Bureau;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, following the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee, to establish an appropriate *ad hoc* secretariat at the United Nations Office at Geneva, with a unit in New York and another unit in Nairobi, taking into account the decisions to be made by the Preparatory Committee regarding the preparatory process for the Conference and based on the principle of equitable geographic distribution;

6. *Decides* that the *ad hoc* secretariat will be headed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, who will be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to prepare a report for the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee containing recommendations on an adequate preparatory process, taking into account the provisions of the present resolution and the views expressed by Governments in the debate at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

8. *Decides* that the Preparatory Committee shall:

(*a*) Draft the provisional agenda of the Conference, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

(*b*) Adopt guidelines to enable States to take a harmonized approach in their preparations and reporting;

(*c*) Prepare draft decisions for the Conference and submit them to the Conference for consideration and adoption;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme, as the main organ dealing with environmental issues, and other organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as other relevant intergovernmental organizations, to contribute fully to the

preparations for the Conference on the basis of guidelines and requirements to be established by the Preparatory Committee;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the co-ordination of contributions from the United Nations system through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;

11. *Invites* all States to take an active part in the preparations for the Conference, to prepare national reports, as appropriate, to be submitted to the Preparatory Committee in a timely manner, and to promote international co-operation and broad-based national preparatory processes involving the scientific community, industry, trade unions and concerned non-governmental organizations;

12. *Requests* relevant non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to contribute to the Conference, as appropriate;

13. *Stresses* the importance of holding regional conferences on environment and development with the full co-operation of the regional commissions, and recommends that the results of such regional conferences be introduced into the preparatory process for the Conference, bearing in mind that regional conferences should make important substantive contributions to the Conference;

14. *Decides* that the preparatory process and the Conference itself should be funded through the regular budget of the United Nations without adversely affecting other ongoing activities and without prejudice to the provision of sources of extrabudgetary resources;

15. *Decides* to establish a voluntary fund for the purpose of assisting developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, to participate fully and effectively in the Conference and in its preparatory process, and invites Governments to contribute to the fund;

16. *Requests* the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions on the progress of work of the Committee;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions an item entitled "United Nations Conference on Environment and Development".

85th plenary meeting
22 December 1989

44/229. International co-operation in the field of the environment

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the increasing degradation of the environment, which, if allowed to continue, could endanger not only economic and social development but the very basis of life itself,

Noting the increased political interest in solving environmental problems and intensified international co-operation to that effect,

Welcoming the fact that there have been encouraging developments in some important areas of environmental co-operation,

Reaffirming that there is a direct interrelationship between environment and development, and recognizing that a favourable international economic climate conducive to sustained economic growth and development, particularly in developing countries, is of major importance for sound management of the environment,

Reaffirming also the importance of integrating environmental concerns and considerations into policies and programmes in all countries without introducing a new form of conditionality in aid or development financing or constituting a pretext for unjustified barriers to trade,

Noting the fact that the largest part of the current emission of pollutants into the environment, including toxic and hazardous wastes, originates in developed countries, and recognizing that those countries therefore have the main responsibility for combating such pollution,

Recognizing that serious environmental problems are arising for all countries and that those problems must be progressively addressed through preventive measures at their sources by national efforts and international co-operation,

Reaffirming the need for developed countries and appropriate international organs and organizations to strengthen technical co-operation with developing countries, increase the transfer of technology and provide additional resources to enhance the capacity of developing countries to solve their environmental problems,

Recognizing that the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in 1992, is a unique opportunity for all nations to address environmental and development issues in an integrated manner and to mobilize their political will to solve environmental problems through international co-operation,

Recalling decision 14/10 of 18 June 1987 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme[124] on the environmental impact of *apartheid* on black agriculture in South Africa,

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its fifteenth session,[125]

1. *Endorses* the work of the United Nations Environment Programme, welcomes the report of the Governing Council on the work of its fifteenth session and takes note with appreciation of the decisions therein, as adopted, in the light of the present resolution;

2. *Reaffirms* the mandate of the Programme as defined in General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, and supports further strengthening of the role of the Programme as the central catalysing, co-ordinating and stimulating body in the field of the environment within the United Nations system;

3. *Welcomes* the measures adopted by the Governing Council, in its decision 15/1 of 25 May 1989,[47] to improve its own effectiveness and efficiency;

4. *Reaffirms* that, owing to its universal character, the United Nations system, through the General Assembly, is the appropriate forum for concerted political action on global environmental problems;

5. *Considers*, in this regard, that the structure of the United Nations and its responsiveness in dealing with major environmental issues should be reviewed in order to strengthen its capacity to deal with these matters in an integrated, coherent and effective way, and requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on this issue, taking into account the views expressed by Governments, to be considered in the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

6. *Takes note* of the areas of concentration for the international community set out by the Governing Council

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[124] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 25* and corrigendum (A/42/25 and Corr.1), annex I.

[125] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/44/25).

in section IV of its decision 15/1 and the list of issues within those areas, which are not listed in any particular order of priority, to which the Programme should give special attention;[47]

7. *Takes note* of Governing Council decision 15/4 of 26 May 1989[47] and supports the decision of the Council to hold a special session in 1990 of three days' duration at the same location as, and in conjunction with, the first substantive session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which, at its organizational session, should bear this issue in mind with a view to achieving an effective preparatory process for the Conference; this special session should deal with the elaboration of and the process of making and implementing decisions on priority environmental issues, in particular ways and means of enhancing the role of the Programme within the United Nations system in addressing those issues;

8. *Reaffirms* the need to provide new and additional financial resources to support developing countries in identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental problems primarily at their source, in accordance with their national development goals, objectives and plans, so as to ensure that their development priorities are not adversely affected;

9. *Stresses* the need for new and additional financial resources for measures aimed at solving major environmental problems of global concern, and especially to support those countries, in particular developing countries, for whom the implementation of such measures would entail a special or abnormal burden, due, in particular, to their lack of financial resources, expertise and/or technical capacity;

10. *Expresses its satisfaction* at indications that the flow of resources to the Environment Fund is increasing in real terms, endorses the annual target of a minimum of one hundred million United States dollars in contributions by the year 1992, taking into account the increasing tasks of the Programme, and calls upon all Governments to contribute or increase their contributions to the Fund by at least 35 per cent per annum from the 1 January 1989 level to enable that target to be met by 1992;

11. *Endorses* the views and suggestions of the Governing Council as expressed in its decision 15/2 of 26 May 1989[47] on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 of 11 December 1987 as a positive step towards a better understanding of the concept of sustainable and environmentally sound development by all countries;

12. *Takes note* of the recommendation made by the Governing Council in its decision 15/5 of 25 May 1989[47] and stresses that sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries should become one of the central guiding principles in the international development strategy being elaborated for the fourth United Nations development decade;

13. *Concurs* with Governing Council decision 15/14 of 25 May 1989[47] on the clearing-house function, in which it is considered that the Programme should play a more vigorous role in supporting developing countries, upon their request:

(*a*) To establish and strengthen their institutions and professional capacities to integrate environmental considerations into their development policies and planning;

(*b*) To formulate and initiate programmes and activities for dealing with their most serious environmental problems;

(*c*) To formulate and participate in action plans for the common management of eco-systems and critical environmental problems at the national, regional and global levels;

14. *Stresses* that sustainable and environmentally sound development requires changes in the unsustainable pattern of production and consumption, particularly in industrialized countries, and the development of environmentally sound technologies, and, in this context, stresses also the need to examine, with a view to making recommendations, effective modalities for favourable access to, and transfer of, environmentally sound technologies, in particular to the developing countries, including on concessional and preferential terms, and modalities for supporting all countries in their efforts to create and develop their endogenous technological capacities in the field of scientific research and development, as well as in the acquisition of relevant information, and, in this context, stresses further the need to explore the concept of assured access for developing countries to environmentally sound technologies, in its relation to proprietary rights, with a view to developing effective responses to the needs of developing countries in this area;

15. *Takes note* of Governing Council decision 15/24 of 25 May 1989[47] on sustainable agriculture, and calls upon the Governing Council to pay special attention to the implementation thereof;

16. *Reaffirms* the urgent need for Governments, multilateral organizations and governmental and non-governmental financial institutions to take into account in their policies, decision-making processes and financial mechanisms the relationship between the foreign debt and the ability of developing countries to strengthen their capacity to address the critical environmental issues fundamental to development and protection of the environment;

17. *Urges* the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to take the necessary steps to ensure the participation of developing countries in scientific and policy aspects of its work, and calls upon the international community, in particular the developed countries, to consider contributing generously to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Trust Fund with a view to financing the participation of experts designated by Governments of the developing countries in all the meetings of the Intergovernmental Panel, including those of its working groups and sub-groups;

18. *Supports* the request made by the Governing Council, in its decision 15/36 of 25 May 1989,[47] that the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, in co-operation with the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization, begin preparations for negotiations on a framework convention on climate, taking into account the work of the Intergovernmental Panel and its interim report, as well as the results achieved at international meetings on the subject, including the Second World Climate Conference, and recommends that such negotiations begin as soon as possible after the adoption of the interim report of the Intergovernmental Panel and that the General Assembly at an early date during its forty-fifth session take a decision recommending ways and means and modalities for further pursuing these negotiations, taking into account the work of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in 1992;

19. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress made in the protection of the ozone layer and urges all States to co-operate with the Executive Director of the United Nations

Environment Programme in the process of strengthening the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted on 16 September 1987, in the light of the Helsinki Declaration on the Protection of the Ozone Layer, adopted on 2 May 1989,[53] and emphasizes the importance of taking into account the special needs and requirements of developing countries and developing appropriate funding mechanisms in order to enable all countries, in particular developing countries, to participate effectively in the revised Protocol;

20. *Notes* the adoption, on 22 March 1989, of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal,[118] and calls upon all States to consider signing the Convention without prejudice to the final position to be adopted by regional organizations in this regard and to strengthen their co-operation in problem areas within the scope of the Convention;

21. *Supports* Governing Council decision 15/23 of 25 May 1989[47] on desertification, in which the Council, *inter alia*, invites donor Governments and intergovernmental bodies to accord high priority in their bilateral and multilateral assistance activities to national programmes for combating desertification and for the rehabilitation of land resources;

22. *Considers* the conservation and utilization of biological diversity to be a priority issue, an important element of ecological balance and a source of benefit to mankind, and welcomes Governing Council decision 15/34 of 25 May 1989;[47]

23. *Notes* the consideration given by the Governing Council in its decision 15/10 of 25 May 1989[47] to the proposed establishment of a United Nations centre for urgent environmental assistance and takes note of the information provided by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on the preliminary results of his consultations regarding the views expressed by Governments and organizations on this matter, bearing in mind the mandates of the Programme, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the World Meteorological Organization, the International Maritime Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as other relevant United Nations specialized agencies and bodies;

24. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the impetus given to addressing environmental concerns through meetings at the regional level, and calls on the Programme and other relevant organizations to continue to play an effective role in this regard.

85th plenary meeting
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44/230. Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1991-1992

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of its resolution 2095 (XX) of 20 December 1965 to the effect that the World Food Programme is to be reviewed before each pledging conference,

Recalling also the provisions of paragraph 4 of its resolution 42/164 of 11 December 1987 stipulating that, subject to the review provided for in its resolution 2095 (XX), the next pledging conference, at which Governments and appropriate donor organizations should be invited to pledge contributions for 1991 and 1992, with a view to reaching such a target as may then be recommended by the General Assembly and by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, should be convened at the latest early in 1990,

Noting that the Programme was reviewed by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme at its twenty-seventh session and by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/121 of 28 July 1989, and the recommendation of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes,

Recognizing the value of and continuing need for multilateral food aid as provided by the World Food Programme, both as a form of capital investment and for meeting emergency food needs,

1. *Establishes* for the period 1991-1992 a target for voluntary contributions to the World Food Programme of 1.5 billion United States dollars, of which not less than one third should be in cash and/or services, and expresses the hope that those resources will be substantially augmented by additional contributions from other sources in view of the prospective volume of sound project requests and the capacity of the Programme to operate at a higher level;

2. *Urges* States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and appropriate donor organizations to make every effort to ensure that the target is fully attained;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to convene a pledging conference for this purpose at United Nations Headquarters early in 1990.

85th plenary meeting
22 December 1989

44/231. Report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 42/165

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/165 of 11 December 1987, as adopted, on international economic security,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the question,[126]

Emphasizing the role of the United Nations and the interest of its Member States in strengthening international co-operation for ensuring sustained development, particularly in the developing countries, and balanced growth in the world economy,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the work undertaken by the Secretary-General on the subject;

2. *Recognizes* that the discussions that have taken place on the subject have contributed to a growing common understanding of economic interdependence and have played a useful role in the continuing efforts to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of activities of the United Nations in the economic field and strengthen multilateral co-operation in international economic affairs to the benefit of all countries, especially developing countries;

3. *Emphasizes* that a universal, constructive and comprehensive dialogue aimed at revitalizing economic growth and development, in particular the development of developing countries, is essential if effective and co-

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[126] A/44/217-E/1989/56.

operative approaches to international economic issues are to be found;

4. *Invites* the concerned organs and organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with their respective mandates, to consider in their current activities the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General;[126]

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the present resolution into account when preparing his report for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries.

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44/232. Trends in the transfer of resources to and from the developing countries and their impact on the economic growth and sustained development of those countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/202 of 8 December 1986 on strengthened international economic co-operation aimed at resolving the external debt problems of developing countries, 42/198 of 11 December 1987 on furthering international co-operation regarding the external debt problems and 43/198 of 20 December 1988 on external debt crisis and development and the search for a durable solution of the debt problems,

Recalling also its resolution 43/197 of 20 December 1988 on fulfilment of the target for official development assistance,

Recalling Economic and Social Council decision 1988/160 of 27 July 1988 on the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries, and taking note of Council resolution 1989/112 of 28 July 1989 on the net transfer of resources from developing countries and its impact on their economic growth and development,

Aware that the pronounced decline in the flow of resources, severe external indebtedness, the deterioration in terms of trade, the long-term downward trend of commodity prices, continued protectionism and other trade measures have resulted in a net transfer of resources from developing countries,

Deeply concerned that such a phenomenon is still contributing to the deprivation of the developing countries affected of resources needed for economic growth and sustained development and may threaten their social and political stability,

Bearing in mind that, owing to the persistent structural imbalances of the world economy, the developing countries continue to face major problems in the areas of money, finance, resource flows, trade, commodities and external debt,

Gravely concerned about the trend in the net flow of resources, and believing that there is an urgent need for all countries to act in a concerted way to address this problem in order to ensure the reactivation of economic growth and sustained development of the developing countries,

1. *Urges* the international community to take concrete measures to ensure adequate resources for the reactivation of economic growth and sustained development in developing countries, taking into account the following recommendations:

(*a*) The Governments of developed countries should promote an adequate flow of resources to developing countries, and donor countries should bring up the official development assistance rate as quickly as possible to internationally agreed targets;

(*b*) Where appropriate, national economic measures should be taken that are conducive to capital formation in developing countries with insufficient savings and flow of external resources;

(*c*) In order to overcome the longstanding external indebtedness of developing countries, there should be, *inter alia* and as appropriate, a reduction in the stock and service of debt that is large enough to contribute to the attainment of the objective of the resumption of vigorous growth and sustained development in indebted developing countries;

(*d*) The Governments of countries members of multilateral financial institutions should ensure that these institutions have an adequate level of resources for the full discharge of their mandates in order to contribute to meeting the needs and requirements of the economic and social programmes of developing countries in the context of an approach consistent with the socio-economic objectives and growth and development priorities of those countries;

(*e*) Intensified efforts should be made by industrial countries to continue structural adjustment, maintain the vigour of their expansion while reducing and/or containing inflation and work towards a mix of fiscal and monetary policies that would allow interest rates to come down, and hence induce a more favourable international economic climate;

(*f*) All Governments should work towards a more open international trading system that improves access, especially for the export products of developing countries, particularly in the context of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, launched during the Special Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 15 to 20 September 1986;

2. *Recommends* that the Trade and Development Board give in-depth consideration at its thirty-seventh session to the transfer of resources to and from developing countries;

3. *Invites* the Joint Ministerial Committee of the Board of Governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries to continue its work and to give in-depth consideration to the transfer of resources to and from developing countries;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the recommendations contained in paragraph 1 of the present resolution.

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44/233. Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/15 of 27 October 1988, other relevant resolutions and the London Declaration on AIDS Prevention adopted by the World Summit of Ministers of Health on Programmes for AIDS Prevention on 28 January 1988[127] and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/108 of 27 July 1989, World Health Assembly resolutions WHA42.20 of 17 May 1989 and WHA 42.33 and WHA 42.34 of 19 May 1989[128] and the discussions of the Fifth International Conference on AIDS, held at Montreal, Canada, from 4 to 9 June 1989,

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[127] A/43/341-E/1988/80, annex, appendix I.

Acknowledging the established leadership of the World Health Organization in directing and co-ordinating AIDS education, prevention, control and research,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the public and private sector, in combating the spread of AIDS,

Welcoming, in particular, the World Health Organization Global Programme on AIDS, and noting that the World Health Organization/United Nations Development Programme Alliance to Combat AIDS is facilitating the implementation at the country level of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS,

Recalling the resolutions of the General Assembly, the World Health Assembly and the Economic and Social Council concerning the need to respect the human rights and dignity of all people, including those affected by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), their families and those with whom they live,

Reaffirming that the struggle against AIDS should be consistent with and divert neither attention nor resources from other national public health priorities and development goals and should not divert international efforts and resources needed for overall health priorities,

Aware that AIDS can have serious social and economic consequences, particularly in countries with a high incidence of infection from HIV and limited public health services and other developmental resources,

Recognizing that, depending upon individual and social circumstances, women and children may be at a higher risk of infection from HIV than previously recognized and may otherwise suffer deprivation as a consequence of the indirect impact of AIDS on their families and communities,

Emphasizing the crucial importance of a supportive socio-economic environment in ensuring the effective implementation of national AIDS prevention programmes and the humane care of affected persons,

Recognizing the need for all sectors of society to contribute actively to the local, national and international efforts for HIV/AIDS prevention and control,

Noting that scientific research is making progress in the development of improved diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive technologies and pharmaceuticals, and stressing the importance of making these technologies and pharmaceuticals available as soon as possible and at an affordable cost,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS and the supplementary report on activities and programmes being carried out by United Nations entities on the socio-economic and humanitarian aspects of AIDS;[129]

2. *Notes with appreciation and welcomes* the arrangements made by the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, to ensure a co-ordinated response by the United Nations system to the AIDS pandemic pursuant to General Assembly resolution 43/15 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/108;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the potentially serious implications of the AIDS pandemic for socio-economic development in some developing countries, to intensify his efforts, in collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, all other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, and the World Health Organization/United Nations Development Programme Alliance to Combat AIDS, to mobilize the technical and other relevant resources of the United Nations system, at all levels, including at the regional and country levels, through co-ordinated research and programmes, to deal with this aspect of the problem;

4. *Urges* Member States to increase their efforts to combat AIDS and to encourage, support and facilitate national efforts to prevent the further spread of AIDS;

5. *Calls upon* Governments, the World Health Organization, all other relevant United Nations organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to promote greater awareness about the transmission of the pandemic in order to avoid misconceptions as much as possible and to increase the understanding of the general public towards people affected by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV);

6. *Calls upon* international, national and research institutions and organizations to co-ordinate their activities so as to provide input to and be supportive of the policy of national AIDS committees and the global AIDS strategy of the World Health Organization in a manner appropriate to local conditions and requirements;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the World Health Organization, in close collaboration with the other organizations of the United Nations system and without prejudice to ongoing priorities and programmes, to continue to develop and advance the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS, and specifically:

(*a*) To promote the contribution of non-governmental organizations to the global strategy through support of national efforts;

(*b*) To collaborate, as appropriate, with the United Nations Office at Vienna, the United Nations Children's Fund and other United Nations bodies, as well as Governments and non-governmental organizations in their efforts to develop:

- (i) Policies, programmes and research proposals to address the impact of AIDS, including issues affecting women, and to promote the vital role of women in preventing and controlling the pandemic;
- (ii) Policies and programmes to alleviate the impact of AIDS, in all its aspects, on children;
- (iii) Policies and programmes to combat the illicit traffic in and abuse of drugs, with a view to contributing to a reduction in the spread of HIV infection;

(*c*) To promote access of all peoples to appropriate preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic technologies and pharmaceuticals and to help make these technologies and pharmaceuticals available at an affordable cost;

(*d*) To promote the active participation of public and private sector enterprises, including through financial contributions, in HIV/AIDS prevention and control efforts at the local, national and international levels;

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[128] See World Health Organization, *Forty-second World Health Assembly, Geneva, 8-19 May 1989, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA42/1989/REC/1).

[129] A/44/274-E/1989/75, annex, and A/44/274/Add.1-E/1989/75/Add.1.

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the World Health Organization to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

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44/234. Patterns of consumption and qualitative indicators of development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/179 of 17 December 1985, Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/6 of 26 May 1987 and the reports of the Statistical Commission on its twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions, in particular the sections on development indicators,[130] and taking note of Council resolution 1989/4 of 22 May 1989,

Reiterating that the subject of patterns of consumption and related socio-economic indicators is of considerable importance and high priority for developing countries,

Reaffirming that, in order for the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade to be successful, there must be a range of indicators relating to economic and social progress, the application of concerted objectives and early-warning systems, with due regard for the economic, technological, social and environmental aspects of development,

1. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/4, and requests the Statistical Office of the Secretariat and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development to pursue actively their co-operation with the other relevant bodies of the United Nations system, with a view to achieving the objectives set out in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Council resolution 1989/4;

2. *Recognizes* that the identification of indicative patterns of consumption and the development of qualitative indicators of development would be extremely useful in the evaluation of the progress achieved in the implementation of the international development strategy and would make a substantial contribution to the work of a United Nations conference on environment and development;

3. *Invites* interested donor countries, the relevant international organizations and other bodies and institutions wishing to participate in the research work on patterns of consumption and qualitative indicators of development to make voluntary contributions for that purpose to the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development with a view to the holding in good time of the preparatory meeting and the international conference of high-level experts referred to in paragraphs 8 and 9 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/4;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development to submit a preliminary progress report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution and of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/4.

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44/235. Assistance to the Palestinian people

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/178 of 20 December 1988,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/96 of 26 July 1989,

Taking into account the *intifadah* of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory against the Israeli occupation, including Israeli economic and social policies and practices,

Rejecting Israeli restrictions on external economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory,

Aware of the increasing need to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people,

Affirming that the Palestinian people cannot develop their national economy as long as the Israeli occupation persists,

1. *Takes note* of the report annexed to the note by the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people;[131]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have provided assistance to the Palestinian people;

3. *Requests* the international community, the organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people, in close co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization;

4. *Calls* for the treatment on a transit basis of Palestinian exports and imports passing through neighbouring ports and points of exit and entry;

5. *Also calls* for the granting of trade concessions and concrete preferential measures for Palestinian exports on the basis of Palestinian certificates of origin;

6. *Further calls* for the immediate lifting of Israeli restrictions and obstacles hindering the implementation of assistance projects by the United Nations Development Programme, other United Nations bodies and others providing economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory;

7. *Reiterates its call* for the implementation of development projects in the occupied Palestinian territory, including the projects mentioned in its resolution 39/223 of 18 December 1984;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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[130] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 6* (E/1987/19), paras. 133-140, and *ibid., 1989, Supplement No. 3* (E/1989/21), paras. 128-141.

[131] A/44/637.

44/236. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/169 of 11 December 1987, in which it decided to designate the 1990s as a decade in which the international community, under the auspices of the United Nations, would pay special attention to fostering international co-operation in the field of natural disaster reduction,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of its resolution 42/169 and its resolution 43/202 of 20 December 1988, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/99 of 26 July 1989, in which the Council recommended that the General Assembly take action to develop an appropriate framework for international co-operation to attain the objective and goals of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction,

Considering that natural disasters have adversely affected the lives of a great number of people and caused considerable damage to infrastructure and property world wide, especially in developing countries,

Recognizing the importance of environmental protection for the prevention and mitigation of natural disasters,

Considering that the international community as a whole has now improved its capacity to confront this problem and that fatalism about natural disasters is no longer justified,

Recognizing the necessity for the international community to demonstrate the strong political determination required to mobilize and use existing scientific and technical knowledge to mitigate natural disasters, bearing in mind in particular the needs of developing countries,

Recognizing also the important responsibility of the United Nations system as a whole for promoting international co-operation in order to mitigate natural disasters, provide assistance and co-ordinate disaster relief, preparedness and prevention,

Recalling the specific responsibilities and functions in the field of disaster prevention and preparedness entrusted to the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, as set out in its resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971,

Bearing in mind the crucial role of professional and other non-governmental organizations, particularly scientific and technological societies, humanitarian groups and investment institutions, the participation of which in the implementation of specific programmes planned for the Decade is highly desirable,

Also bearing in mind the need for the United Nations system to pay special attention to the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries in that regard,

Emphasizing that appropriate emergency planning for natural disasters and its integration in national development plans could also be very helpful in preventing other kinds of disasters, such as those of an industrial or technological nature,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General,[132]

Expressing its appreciation for the work done by the International *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, which submitted its report[133] to the Secretary-General,

Bearing in mind the common position on natural disasters of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[61]

1. *Proclaims* the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, beginning on 1 January 1990;

2. *Decides* to designate the second Wednesday of October International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction, to be observed annually during the Decade by the international community in a manner befitting the objective and goals of the Decade;

3. *Adopts* the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction contained in the annex to the present resolution;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution, including the organizational arrangements made for the Decade, and on the status of existing international protocols and conventions for mutual assistance in cases of disaster;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments, intergovernmental organizations, appropriate non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and competent scientific institutions in the field of disaster mitigation;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction".

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ANNEX

International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

A. OBJECTIVE AND GOALS

1. The objective of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction is to reduce through concerted international action, especially in developing countries, the loss of life, property damage and social and economic disruption caused by natural disasters such as earthquakes, windstorms, tsunamis, floods, landslides, volcanic eruptions, wildfires, grasshopper and locust infestations, drought and desertification and other calamities of natural origin.

2. The goals of the Decade are:

(*a*) To improve the capacity of each country to mitigate the effects of natural disasters expeditiously and effectively, paying special attention to assisting developing countries in the assessment of disaster damage potential and in the establishment of early-warning systems and disaster-resistant structures when and where needed;

(*b*) To devise appropriate guidelines and strategies for applying existing scientific and technical knowledge, taking into account the cultural and economic diversity among nations;

(*c*) To foster scientific and engineering endeavours aimed at closing critical gaps in knowledge in order to reduce loss of life and property;

(*d*) To disseminate existing and new technical information related to measures for the assessment, prediction and mitigation of natural disasters;

(*e*) To develop measures for the assessment, prediction, prevention and mitigation of natural disasters through programmes of technical assistance and technology transfer, demonstration projects, and education and training, tailored to specific disasters and locations, and to evaluate the effectiveness of those programmes.

B. POLICY MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

3. All Governments are called upon:

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[132] A/44/322-E/1989/114 and Add.1 and 2.

[133] A/44/322/Add.1-E/1989/114/Add.1, annex.

(*a*) To formulate national disaster-mitigation programmes, as well as economic, land use and insurance policies for disaster prevention, and, particularly in developing countries, to integrate them fully into their national development programmes;

(*b*) To participate during the Decade in concerted international action for the reduction of natural disasters and, as appropriate, establish national committees in co-operation with the relevant scientific and technological communities and other concerned sectors with a view to attaining the objective and goals of the Decade;

(*c*) To encourage their local administrations to take appropriate steps to mobilize the necessary support from the public and private sectors and to contribute to the achievement of the purposes of the Decade;

(*d*) To keep the Secretary-General informed of the plans of their countries and of assistance that can be provided so that the United Nations may become an international centre for the exchange of information and the co-ordination of international efforts concerning activities in support of the objective and goals of the Decade, thus enabling each State to benefit from the experience of other countries;

(*e*) To take measures, as appropriate, to increase public awareness of damage risk probabilities and of the significance of preparedness, prevention, relief and short-term recovery activities with respect to natural disasters and to enhance community preparedness through education, training and other means, taking into account the specific role of the news media;

(*f*) To pay due attention to the impact of natural disasters on health care, particularly to activities to reduce the vulnerability of hospitals and health centres, as well as the impact on food storage facilities, human shelter and other social and economic infrastructures;

(*g*) To improve the early international availability of appropriate emergency supplies through the storage or earmarking of such supplies in disaster-prone areas.

4. Scientific and technological institutions, financial institutions, including banks and insurance companies, and industrial enterprises, foundations and other related non-governmental organizations are encouraged to support and participate fully in the programmes and activities of the Decade prepared and implemented by the international community, including Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations.

C. ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

5. The organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system are urged to accord priority, as appropriate and in a concerted manner, to natural disaster preparedness, prevention, relief and short-term recovery, including economic damage risk assessment, in their operational activities; the Secretary-General is requested, in this regard, to ensure that adequate means are made available to the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator so that it may diligently discharge its specific role and responsibilities in the field of disaster mitigation and response in conformity with its mandate, as contained in General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI).

6. The Secretary-General is requested, in close association with the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, in particular through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, as well as national information authorities, to assist in the formulation and implementation during the Decade of public information programmes aimed at raising public awareness of disaster prevention.

7. The United Nations resident co-ordinators and the field representatives of the United Nations system are requested to work closely and in a co-ordinated manner with Governments to achieve the objective and goals of the Decade.

8. The regional commissions are urged to play an active role in implementing the activities of the Decade, considering that natural disasters often transcend national boundaries.

9. The Secretary-General is requested to designate the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, in accordance with his mandate as set out in General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, as the focal point for overview and co-ordination of the programmes and activities of the United Nations system referred to in the present resolution, in close co-operation with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and, as appropriate, in consultation with the Director of the secretariat of the Decade, mentioned in paragraph 14 of the present annex.

10. The Secretary-General is requested to report biennially to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the activities of the Decade.

D. ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE DECADE

1. *Special high-level council*

11. The Secretary-General is requested to establish, with due regard to equitable geographical representation, a special high-level council, consisting of a limited number of internationally prominent persons, which would provide him with general advice with respect to the Decade, take appropriate action to promote public awareness and mobilize the necessary support from the public and private sectors.

2. *Scientific and technical committee on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction*

12. The Secretary-General is requested to establish, with due regard to equitable geographical representation and covering the diversity of disaster-mitigation issues, a scientific and technical committee on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, consisting of twenty to twenty-five scientific and technical experts selected in consultation with their Governments on the basis of their personal capacities and qualifications, including experts from the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system.

13. The role of the committee shall be to develop overall programmes to be taken into account in bilateral and multilateral co-operation for the Decade, paying attention to priorities and gaps in technical knowledge identified at the national level, in particular by national committees, as well as to assess and evaluate the activities carried out in the course of the Decade and to make recommendations on the overall programmes in an annual report to the Secretary-General.

3. *Secretariat*

14. The Secretary-General is requested to establish a small secretariat, to be funded by extrabudgetary resources, as follows:

(*a*) The secretariat shall be established at the United Nations Office at Geneva, in close association with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, with its members drawn, as appropriate, from the international community of disaster reduction experts and other relevant experts seconded, *inter alia*, from competent United Nations organizations, Governments and non-governmental organizations;

(*b*) The secretariat shall be responsible for the day-to-day co-ordination of Decade activities and shall provide substantive and secretarial support to the special high-level council and the scientific and technical committee, as well as for other related activities.

E. *Financial arrangements*

15. It is recommended that extrabudgetary resources be provided for implementation of the activities of the Decade and, therefore, that voluntary contributions from Governments, international organizations and other sources, including the private sector, be strongly encouraged; to this end, a trust fund shall be established by the Secretary-General, who will be entrusted with its administration.

F. *Review*

16. The Economic and Social Council, during its second regular session of 1994, will carry out a mid-term review of the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction and report its findings to the General Assembly.

44/237. Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/66 B of 5 December 1980 on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/70 of 8 July 1987, in which the Council recommended that, after appropriate evaluation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, the proclamation of a second decade should be considered in order to accelerate further the industrialization of Africa, *Recalling also* resolution AHG/Res.180 (XXV), adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-fifth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 24 to 26 July 1989,[134] on the proclamation of a second industrial development decade for Africa and on an Africa industrialization day,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/115 of 28 July 1989 on the proclamation of a second industrial development decade for Africa,

Welcoming Industrial Development Board decision IDB.5/Dec.7 of 6 July 1989[135] on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, in which the Board recommended that the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should request the General Assembly to proclaim a second industrial development decade for Africa,

Welcoming also resolution GC.3/10 of 23 November 1989 of the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on the second industrial development decade for Africa,[136]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the preparation for the second industrial development decade for Africa (1991-2000),[137] containing proposals for the preparation of the programme for the second decade,

1. *Proclaims* the period 1991-2000 the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

2. *Also proclaims* 20 November Africa Industrialization Day, for the purpose of mobilizing the commitment of the international community to the industrialization of Africa;

3. *Endorses* the proposals of the Secretary-General, as contained in his report, on the participation of the United Nations, through the Economic Commission for Africa, in the preparation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, the relevant subregional and regional economic groupings in Africa and the United Nations bodies concerned, to make the necessary preparations for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on those preparations.

85th plenary meeting
22 December 1989

44/238. World Decade for Cultural Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/187 of 8 December 1986, in which it proclaimed the period 1988-1997 the World Decade for Cultural Development, to be observed under the auspices of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/107 of 27 July 1989,

Recognizing the importance of cultural development based on the affirmation and enrichment of the cultural identities of all countries and its close relationship to overall development,

Welcoming the progress made by Member States and by non-governmental organizations in developing activities within the framework of the Decade,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General and of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development during the period 1988-1989;[138]

2. *Invites* Member States that have not yet done so to establish national committees for the Decade and otherwise to strengthen their efforts to implement the Plan of Action for the Decade;[139]

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those countries that have provided voluntary contributions in the form of consultant services to the secretariat of the Decade, and encourages other countries, international organizations and other organizations to make voluntary contributions in support of the Decade;

4. *Invites* the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue their efforts to develop activities within the framework of the Decade, in accordance with directives of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;[140]

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to strengthen co-ordination of the activities undertaken by the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system in support of the Decade;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of taking the cultural dimension of development into account in the elaboration of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade and in the working documents for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries, to be held in 1990;

7. *Reaffirms* its support for the recommendations of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[4] aimed at promoting women's participation in the World Decade for Cultural Development, in particular those relating to better integration and promotion of women in the objectives of the Decade;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to obtain the views of Governments, appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on the objectives and scope of the global review for the purpose of evaluation, as recommended in paragraph 92 of the report of the Secretary-General and the Director-General on the Decade,[138] and to submit those views to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

9. *Expresses its support* for the recommendation in paragraph 92 of the report of the Secretary-General and the Director-General for the conduct of an evaluation at the mid-point of the Decade, in 1993, under the auspices of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in order to

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[134] See A/44/603, annex III.

[135] E/1989/L.32, annex.

[136] See GC.3/INF.3.

[137] A/44/812.

[138] A/44/284-E/1989/109.

[139] E/1986/L.30, annex.

[140] ACC/1988/2/Add.3, sect. I.C.

evaluate the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Decade;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the progress of the Decade for the period 1990-1991.

85th plenary meeting
22 December 1989

VI. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE[1]

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[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee, see sect. X.B.5.

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44/25. Convention on the Rights of the Child

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, especially resolutions 33/166 of 20 December 1978 and 43/112 of 8 December 1988, and those of the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council related to the question of a convention on the rights of the child,

Taking note, in particular, of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/57 of 8 March 1989,[2] by which the Commission decided to transmit the draft convention on the rights of the child, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/79 of 24 May 1989,

Reaffirming that children's rights require special protection and call for continuous improvement of the situation of children all over the world, as well as for their development and education in conditions of peace and security,

Profoundly concerned that the situation of children in many parts of the world remains critical as a result of inadequate social conditions, natural disasters, armed conflicts, exploitation, illiteracy, hunger and disability, and convinced that urgent and effective national and international action is called for,

Mindful of the important role of the United Nations Children's Fund and of that of the United Nations in promoting the well-being of children and their development,

Convinced that an international convention on the rights of the child, as a standard-setting accomplishment of the United Nations in the field of human rights, would make a positive contribution to protecting children's rights and ensuring their well-being,

Bearing in mind that 1989 marks the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child[3] and the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Child,

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[2] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

[3] Resolution 1386 (XIV).

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Commission on Human Rights for having concluded the elaboration of the draft convention on the rights of the child;

2. *Adopts* and opens for signature, ratification and accession the Convention on the Rights of the Child contained in the annex to the present resolution;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority and expresses the hope that it will come into force at an early date;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all the facilities and assistance necessary for dissemination of information on the Convention;

5. *Invites* United Nations agencies and organizations, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify their efforts with a view to disseminating information on the Convention and to promoting its understanding;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

7. *Decides* to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-fifth session under an item entitled "Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child".

61st plenary meeting
20 November 1989

ANNEX

Convention on the Rights of the Child

PREAMBLE

The States Parties to the present Convention,

Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Bearing in mind that the peoples of the United Nations have, in the Charter, reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person, and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Recognizing that the United Nations has, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[4] and in the International Covenants on Human Rights,[5] proclaimed and agreed that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Recalling that, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations has proclaimed that childhood is entitled to special care and assistance,

Convinced that the family, as the fundamental group of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members and particularly children, should be afforded the necessary protection and assistance so that it can fully assume its responsibilities within the community,

Recognizing that the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding,

Considering that the child should be fully prepared to live an individual life in society, and brought up in the spirit of the ideals proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, and in particular in the spirit of peace, dignity, tolerance, freedom, equality and solidarity,

Bearing in mind that the need to extend particular care to the child has been stated in the Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child of 1924[6] and in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly on 20 November 1959[3] and recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (in particular in articles 23 and 24),[5] in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (in particular in article 10)[5] and in the statutes and relevant instruments of specialized agencies and international organizations concerned with the welfare of children,

Bearing in mind that, as indicated in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, "the child, by reason of his physical and mental immaturity, needs special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth",[7]

Recalling the provisions of the Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally;[8] the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules);[9] and the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict,[10]

Recognizing that, in all countries in the world, there are children living in exceptionally difficult conditions, and that such children need special consideration,

Taking due account of the importance of the traditions and cultural values of each people for the protection and harmonious development of the child,

Recognizing the importance of international co-operation for improving the living conditions of children in every country, in particular in the developing countries,

Have agreed as follows:

PART I

Article 1

For the purposes of the present Convention, a child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.

Article 2

1. States Parties shall respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present Convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.

2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that the child is protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of the status, activities, expressed opinions, or beliefs of the child's parents, legal guardians, or family members.

Article 3

1. In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.

2. States Parties undertake to ensure the child such protection and care as is necessary for his or her well-being, taking into account the rights and duties of his or her parents, legal guardians, or other individuals legally responsible for him or her, and, to this end, shall take all appropriate legislative and administrative measures.

3. States Parties shall ensure that the institutions, services and facilities responsible for the care or protection of children shall conform with the standards established by competent authorities, particularly in the areas of safety, health, in the number and suitability of their staff, as well as competent supervision.

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[4] Resolution 217 A (III).

[5] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[6] See League of Nations, *Official Journal, Special Supplement No. 21*, October 1924, p. 43.

[7] Resolution 1386 (XIV), third preambular paragraph.

[8] Resolution 41/85, annex.

[9] Resolution 40/33, annex.

[10] Resolution 3318 (XXIX).

Article 4

States Parties shall undertake all appropriate legislative, administrative, and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the present Convention. With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, States Parties shall undertake such measures to the maximum extent of their available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international co-operation.

Article 5

States Parties shall respect the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents or, where applicable, the members of the extended family or community as provided for by local custom, legal guardians or other persons legally responsible for the child, to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child, appropriate direction and guidance in the exercise by the child of the rights recognized in the present Convention.

Article 6

1. States Parties recognize that every child has the inherent right to life.

2. States Parties shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child.

Article 7

1. The child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality and, as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents.

2. States Parties shall ensure the implementation of these rights in accordance with their national law and their obligations under the relevant international instruments in this field, in particular where the child would otherwise be stateless.

Article 8

1. States Parties undertake to respect the right of the child to preserve his or her identity, including nationality, name and family relations as recognized by law without unlawful interference.

2. Where a child is illegally deprived of some or all of the elements of his or her identity, States Parties shall provide appropriate assistance and protection, with a view to speedily re-establishing his or her identity.

Article 9

1. States Parties shall ensure that a child shall not be separated from his or her parents against their will, except when competent authorities subject to judicial review determine, in accordance with applicable law and procedures, that such separation is necessary for the best interests of the child. Such determination may be necessary in a particular case such as one involving abuse or neglect of the child by the parents, or one where the parents are living separately and a decision must be made as to the child's place of residence.

2. In any proceedings pursuant to paragraph 1 of the present article, all interested parties shall be given an opportunity to participate in the proceedings and make their views known.

3. States Parties shall respect the right of the child who is separated from one or both parents to maintain personal relations and direct contact with both parents on a regular basis, except if it is contrary to the child's best interests.

4. Where such separation results from any action initiated by a State Party, such as the detention, imprisonment, exile, deportation or death (including death arising from any cause while the person is in the custody of the State) of one or both parents or of the child, that State Party shall, upon request, provide the parents, the child or, if appropriate, another member of the family with the essential information concerning the whereabouts of the absent member(s) of the family unless the provision of the information would be detrimental to the well-being of the child. States Parties shall further ensure that the submission of such a request shall of itself entail no adverse consequences for the person(s) concerned.

Article 10

1. In accordance with the obligation of States Parties under article 9, paragraph 1, applications by a child or his or her parents to enter or leave a State Party for the purpose of family reunification shall be dealt with by States Parties in a positive, humane and expeditious manner. States Parties shall further ensure that the submission of such a request shall entail no adverse consequences for the applicants and for the members of their family.

2. A child whose parents reside in different States shall have the right to maintain on a regular basis, save in exceptional circumstances, personal relations and direct contacts with both parents. Towards that end and in accordance with the obligation of States Parties under article 9, paragraph 1, States Parties shall respect the right of the child and his or her parents to leave any country, including their own, and to enter their own country. The right to leave any country shall be subject only to such restrictions as are prescribed by law and which are necessary to protect the national security, public order (*ordre public*), public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others and are consistent with the other rights recognized in the present Convention.

Article 11

1. States Parties shall take measures to combat the illicit transfer and non-return of children abroad.

2. To this end, States Parties shall promote the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements or accession to existing agreements.

Article 12

1. States Parties shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child.

2. For this purpose, the child shall in particular be provided the opportunity to be heard in any judicial and administrative proceedings affecting the child, either directly, or through a representative or an appropriate body, in a manner consistent with the procedural rules of national law.

Article 13

1. The child shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of the child's choice.

2. The exercise of this right may be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary:

(*a*) For respect of the rights or reputations of others; or

(*b*) For the protection of national security or of public order (*ordre public*), or of public health or morals.

Article 14

1. States Parties shall respect the right of the child to freedom of thought, conscience and religion

2. States Parties shall respect the rights and duties of the parents and, when applicable, legal guardians, to provide direction to the child in the exercise of his or her right in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child.

3. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health or morals, or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.

Article 15

1. States Parties recognize the rights of the child to freedom of association and to freedom of peaceful assembly.

2. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of these rights other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (*ordre public*), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

Article 16

1. No child shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his or her honour and reputation.

2. The child has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 17

States Parties recognize the important function performed by the mass media and shall ensure that the child has access to information and material from a diversity of national and international sources, especially those aimed at the promotion of his or her social, spiritual and moral well-being and physical and mental health. To this end, States Parties shall:

(*a*) Encourage the mass media to disseminate information and material of social and cultural benefit to the child and in accordance with the spirit of article 29;

(*b*) Encourage international co-operation in the production, exchange and dissemination of such information and material from a diversity of cultural, national and international sources;

(*c*) Encourage the production and dissemination of children's books;

(*d*) Encourage the mass media to have particular regard to the linguistic needs of the child who belongs to a minority group or who is indigenous;

(*e*) Encourage the development of appropriate guidelines for the protection of the child from information and material injurious to his or her well-being, bearing in mind the provisions of articles 13 and 18.

Article 18

1. States Parties shall use their best efforts to ensure recognition of the principle that both parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of the child. Parents or, as the case may be, legal guardians have the primary responsibility for the upbringing and development of the child. The best interests of the child will be their basic concern.

2. For the purpose of guaranteeing and promoting the rights set forth in the present Convention, States Parties shall render appropriate assistance to parents and legal guardians in the performance of their child-rearing responsibilities and shall ensure the development of institutions, facilities and services for the care of children.

3. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that children of working parents have the right to benefit from child-care services and facilities for which they are eligible.

Article 19

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.

2. Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement.

Article 20

1. A child temporarily or permanently deprived of his or her family environment, or in whose own best interests cannot be allowed to remain in that environment, shall be entitled to special protection and assistance provided by the State.

2. States Parties shall in accordance with their national laws ensure alternative care for such a child.

3. Such care could include, *inter alia*, foster placement, *kafalah* of Islamic law, adoption or, if necessary, placement in suitable institutions for the care of children. When considering solutions, due regard shall be paid to the desirability of continuity in a child's upbringing and to the child's ethnic, religious, cultural and linguistic background.

Article 21

States Parties that recognize and/or permit the system of adoption shall ensure that the best interests of the child shall be the paramount consideration and they shall:

(*a*) Ensure that the adoption of a child is authorized only by competent authorities who determine, in accordance with applicable law and procedures and on the basis of all pertinent and reliable information, that the adoption is permissible in view of the child's status concerning parents, relatives and legal guardians and that, if required, the persons concerned have given their informed consent to the adoption on the basis of such counselling as may be necessary;

(*b*) Recognize that inter-country adoption may be considered as an alternative means of the child's care, if the child cannot be placed in a foster or an adoptive family or cannot in any suitable manner be cared for in the child's country of origin;

(*c*) Ensure that the child concerned by inter-country adoption enjoys safeguards and standards equivalent to those existing in the case of national adoption;

(*d*) Take all appropriate measures to ensure that, in inter-country adoption, the placement does not result in improper financial gain for those involved in it;

(*e*) Promote, where appropriate, the objectives of the present article by concluding bilateral or multilateral arrangements or agreements, and endeavour, within this framework, to ensure that the placement of the child in another country is carried out by competent authorities or organs.

Article 22

1. States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure that a child who is seeking refugee status or who is considered a refugee in accordance with applicable international or domestic law and procedures shall, whether unaccompanied or accompanied by his or her parents or by any other person, receive appropriate protection and humanitarian assistance in the enjoyment of applicable rights set forth in the present Convention and in other international human rights or humanitarian instruments to which the said States are Parties.

2. For this purpose, States Parties shall provide, as they consider appropriate, co-operation in any efforts by the United Nations and other competent intergovernmental organizations or non-governmental organizations co-operating with the United Nations to protect and assist such a child and to trace the parents or other members of the family of any refugee child in order to obtain information necessary for reunification with his or her family. In cases where no parents or other members of the family can be found, the child shall be accorded the same protection as any other child permanently or temporarily deprived of his or her family environment for any reason, as set forth in the present Convention.

Article 23

1. States Parties recognize that a mentally or physically disabled child should enjoy a full and decent life, in conditions which ensure dignity, promote self-reliance and facilitate the child's active participation in the community.

2. States Parties recognize the right of the disabled child to special care and shall encourage and ensure the extension, subject to available resources, to the eligible child and those responsible for his or her care, of assistance for which application is made and which is appropriate to the child's condition and to the circumstances of the parents or others caring for the child.

3. Recognizing the special needs of a disabled child, assistance extended in accordance with paragraph 2 of the present article shall be provided free of charge, whenever possible, taking into account the financial resources of the parents or others caring for the child, and shall be designed to ensure that the disabled child has effective access to and receives education, training, health care services, rehabilitation services, preparation for employment and recreation opportunities in a manner conducive to the child's achieving the fullest possible social integration and individual development, including his or her cultural and spiritual development.

4. States Parties shall promote, in the spirit of international co-operation, the exchange of appropriate information in the field of preventive health care and of medical, psychological and functional treatment of disabled children, including dissemination of and access to information concerning methods of rehabilitation, education and vocational services, with the aim of enabling States Parties to improve their capabilities and skills and to widen their experience in these areas. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

Article 24

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health. States Parties shall strive to ensure that no child is deprived of his or her right of access to such health care services.

2. States Parties shall pursue full implementation of this right and, in particular, shall take appropriate measures:

(*a*) To diminish infant and child mortality;

(*b*) To ensure the provision of necessary medical assistance and health care to all children with emphasis on the development of primary health care;

(*c*) To combat disease and malnutrition, including within the framework of primary health care, through, *inter alia*, the application of readily available technology and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking-water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution;

(*d*) To ensure appropriate pre-natal and post-natal health care for mothers;

(*e*) To ensure that all segments of society, in particular parents and children, are informed, have access to education and are supported in the use of basic knowledge of child health and nutrition, the advantages of breast-feeding, hygiene and environmental sanitation and the prevention of accidents;

(*f*) To develop preventive health care, guidance for parents and family planning education and services.

3. States Parties shall take all effective and appropriate measures with a view to abolishing traditional practices prejudicial to the health of children.

4. States Parties undertake to promote and encourage international co-operation with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the right recognized in the present article. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

Article 25

States Parties recognize the right of a child who has been placed by the competent authorities for the purposes of care, protection or treatment of his or her physical or mental health to a periodic review of the treatment provided to the child and all other circumstances relevant to his or her placement.

Article 26

1. States Parties shall recognize for every child the right to benefit from social security, including social insurance, and shall take the necessary measures to achieve the full realization of this right in accordance with their national law.

2. The benefits should, where appropriate, be granted, taking into account the resources and the circumstances of the child and persons having responsibility for the maintenance of the child, as well as any other consideration relevant to an application for benefits made by or on behalf of the child.

Article 27

1. States Parties recognize the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.

2. The parent(s) or others responsible for the child have the primary responsibility to secure, within their abilities and financial capacities, the conditions of living necessary for the child's development.

3. States Parties, in accordance with national conditions and within their means, shall take appropriate measures to assist parents and others responsible for the child to implement this right and shall in case of need provide material assistance and support programmes, particularly with regard to nutrition, clothing and housing.

4. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to secure the recovery of maintenance for the child from the parents or other persons having financial responsibility for the child, both within the State Party and from abroad. In particular, where the person having financial responsibility for the child lives in a State different from that of the child, States Parties shall promote the accession to international agreements or the conclusion of such agreements, as well as the making of other appropriate arrangements.

Article 28

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to education, and with a view to achieving this right progressively and on the basis of equal opportunity, they shall, in particular:

(*a*) Make primary education compulsory and available free to all;

(*b*) Encourage the development of different forms of secondary education, including general and vocational education, make them available and accessible to every child, and take appropriate measures such as the introduction of free education and offering financial assistance in case of need;

(*c*) Make higher education accessible to all on the basis of capacity by every appropriate means;

(*d*) Make educational and vocational information and guidance available and accessible to all children;

(*e*) Take measures to encourage regular attendance at schools and the reduction of drop-out rates.

2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that school discipline is administered in a manner consistent with the child's human dignity and in conformity with the present Convention.

3. States Parties shall promote and encourage international co-operation in matters relating to education, in particular with a view to contributing to the elimination of ignorance and illiteracy throughout the world and facilitating access to scientific and technical knowledge and modern teaching methods. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

Article 29

1. States Parties agree that the education of the child shall be directed to:

(*a*) The development of the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential;

(*b*) The development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

(*c*) The development of respect for the child's parents, his or her own cultural identity, language and values, for the national values of the country in which the child is living, the country from which he or she may originate, and for civilizations different from his or her own;

(*d*) The preparation of the child for responsible life in a free society, in the spirit of understanding, peace, tolerance, equality of sexes, and friendship among all peoples, ethnic, national and religious groups and persons of indigenous origin;

(*e*) The development of respect for the natural environment.

2. No part of the present article or article 28 shall be construed so as to interfere with the liberty of individuals and bodies to establish and direct educational institutions, subject always to the observance of the principles set forth in paragraph 1 of the present article and to the requirements that the education given in such institutions shall conform to such minimum standards as may be laid down by the State.

Article 30

In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities or persons of indigenous origin exist, a child belonging to such a minority or who is indigenous shall not be denied the right, in community with other members of his or her group, to enjoy his or her own culture, to profess and practise his or her own religion, or to use his or her own language.

Article 31

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child and to participate freely in cultural life and the arts.

2. States Parties shall respect and promote the right of the child to participate fully in cultural and artistic life and shall encourage the provision of appropriate and equal opportunities for cultural, artistic, recreational and leisure activity.

Article 32

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

2. States Parties shall take legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to ensure the implementation of the present article. To this end, and having regard to the relevant provisions of other international instruments, States Parties shall in particular:

(*a*) Provide for a minimum age or minimum ages for admission to employment;

(*b*) Provide for appropriate regulation of the hours and conditions of employment;

(*c*) Provide for appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure the effective enforcement of the present article.

Article 33

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of such substances.

Article 34

States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall in particular take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent:

(*a*) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity;

(*b*) The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices;

(*c*) The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials.

Article 35

States Parties shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form.

Article 36

States Parties shall protect the child against all other forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare.

Article 37

States Parties shall ensure that:

(*a*) No child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Neither capital punishment nor life imprisonment without possibility of release shall be imposed for offences committed by persons below eighteen years of age;

(*b*) No child shall be deprived of his or her liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily. The arrest, detention or imprisonment of a child shall be in conformity with the law and shall be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time;

(*c*) Every child deprived of liberty shall be treated with humanity and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person, and in a manner which takes into account the needs of persons of his or her age. In particular, every child deprived of liberty shall be separated from adults unless it is considered in the child's best interest not to do so and shall have the right to maintain contact with his or her family through correspondence and visits, save in exceptional circumstances;

(*d*) Every child deprived of his or her liberty shall have the right to prompt access to legal and other appropriate assistance, as well as the right to challenge the legality of the deprivation of his or her liberty before a court or other competent, independent and impartial authority, and to a prompt decision on any such action.

Article 38

1. States Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for rules of international humanitarian law applicable to them in armed conflicts which are relevant to the child.

2. States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure that persons who have not attained the age of fifteen years do not take a direct part in hostilities.

3. States Parties shall refrain from recruiting any person who has not attained the age of fifteen years into their armed forces. In recruiting among those persons who have attained the age of fifteen years but who have not attained the age of eighteen years, States Parties shall endeavour to give priority to those who are oldest.

4. In accordance with their obligations under international humanitarian law to protect the civilian population in armed conflicts, States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure protection and care of children who are affected by an armed conflict.

Article 39

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to promote physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of a child victim of: any form of neglect, exploitation, or abuse; torture or any other form of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; or armed conflicts. Such recovery and reintegration shall take place in an environment which fosters the health, self-respect and dignity of the child.

Article 40

1. States Parties recognize the right of every child alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law to be treated in a manner consistent with the promotion of the child's sense of dignity and worth, which reinforces the child's respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of others and which takes into account the child's age and the desirability of promoting the child's reintegration and the child's assuming a constructive role in society.

2. To this end, and having regard to the relevant provisions of international instruments, States Parties shall, in particular, ensure that:

(*a*) No child shall be alleged as, be accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law by reason of acts or omissions that were not prohibited by national or international law at the time they were committed;

(*b*) Every child alleged as or accused of having infringed the penal law has at least the following guarantees:

(i) To be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law;

(ii) To be informed promptly and directly of the charges against him or her, and, if appropriate, through his or her parents or legal guardians, and to have legal or other appropriate assistance in the preparation and presentation of his or her defence;

(iii) To have the matter determined without delay by a competent, independent and impartial authority or judicial body in a fair hearing according to law, in the presence of legal or other appropriate assistance and, unless it is considered not to be in the best interest of the child, in particular, taking into account his or her age or situation, his or her parents or legal guardians;

(iv) Not to be compelled to give testimony or to confess guilt; to examine or have examined adverse witnesses and to obtain the participation and examination of witnesses on his or her behalf under conditions of equality;

(v) If considered to have infringed the penal law, to have this decision and any measures imposed in consequence thereof reviewed by a higher competent, independent and impartial authority or judicial body according to law;

(vi) To have the free assistance of an interpreter if the child cannot understand or speak the language used;

(vii) To have his or her privacy fully respected at all stages of the proceedings.

3. States Parties shall seek to promote the establishment of laws, procedures, authorities and institutions specifically applicable to children alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law, and, in particular:

(*a*) The establishment of a minimum age below which children shall be presumed not to have the capacity to infringe the penal law;

(*b*) Whenever appropriate and desirable, measures for dealing with such children without resorting to judicial proceedings, providing that human rights and legal safeguards are fully respected.

4. A variety of dispositions such as care, guidance and supervision orders; counselling; probation; foster care; education and vocational training programmes and other alternatives to institutional care shall be available to ensure that children are dealt with in a manner appropriate to their well-being and proportionate both to their circumstances and the offence.

Article 41

Nothing in the present Convention shall affect any provisions which are more conducive to the realization of the rights of the child and which may be contained in:

(*a*) The law of a State Party; or

(*b*) International law in force for that State.

PART II

Article 42

States Parties undertake to make the principles and provisions of the Convention widely known, by appropriate and active means, to adults and children alike.

Article 43

1. For the purpose of examining the progress made by States Parties in achieving the realization of the obligations undertaken in the present Convention, there shall be established a Committee on the Rights of the Child, which shall carry out the functions hereinafter provided.

2. The Committee shall consist of ten experts of high moral standing and recognized competence in the field covered by this Convention. The members of the Committee shall be elected by States Parties from among their nationals and shall serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution, as well as to the principal legal systems.

3. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons nominated by States Parties. Each State Party may nominate one person from among its own nationals.

4. The initial election to the Committee shall be held no later than six months after the date of the entry into force of the present Convention and thereafter every second year. At least four months before the date of each election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a letter to States Parties inviting them to submit their nominations within two months. The Secretary-General shall subsequently prepare a list in alphabetical order of all persons thus nominated, indicating States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties to the present Convention.

5. The elections shall be held at meetings of States Parties convened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters. At those meetings, for which two thirds of States Parties shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.

6. The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. They shall be eligible for re-election if renominated. The term of five of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election, the names of these five members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the meeting.

7. If a member of the Committee dies or resigns or declares that for any other cause he or she can no longer perform the duties of the Committee, the State Party which nominated the member shall appoint another expert from among its nationals to serve for the remainder of the term, subject to the approval of the Committee.

8. The Committee shall establish its own rules of procedure.

9. The Committee shall elect its officers for a period of two years.

10. The meetings of the Committee shall normally be held at United Nations Headquarters or at any other convenient place as determined by the Committee. The Committee shall normally meet annually. The duration of the meetings of the Committee shall be determined, and reviewed, if necessary, by a meeting of the States Parties to the present Convention, subject to the approval of the General Assembly.

11. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the present Convention.

12. With the approval of the General Assembly, the members of the Committee established under the present Convention shall receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the Assembly may decide.

Article 44

1. States Parties undertake to submit to the Committee, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, reports on the measures they have adopted which give effect to the rights recognized herein and on the progress made on the enjoyment of those rights:

(*a*) Within two years of the entry into force of the Convention for the State Party concerned;

(*b*) Thereafter every five years.

2. Reports made under the present article shall indicate factors and difficulties, if any, affecting the degree of fulfilment of the obligations under the present Convention. Reports shall also contain sufficient information to provide the Committee with a comprehensive understanding of the implementation of the Convention in the country concerned.

3. A State Party which has submitted a comprehensive initial report to the Committee need not, in its subsequent reports submitted in accordance with paragraph 1 (*b*) of the present article, repeat basic information previously provided.

4. The Committee may request from States Parties further information relevant to the implementation of the Convention.

5. The Committee shall submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, every two years, reports on its activities.

6. States Parties shall make their reports widely available to the public in their own countries.

Article 45

In order to foster the effective implementation of the Convention and to encourage international co-operation in the field covered by the Convention:

(*a*) The specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and other United Nations organs shall be entitled to be represented at the consideration of the implementation of such provisions of the present Convention as fall within the scope of their mandate. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and other competent bodies as it may consider appropriate to provide expert advice on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their respective mandates. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and other United Nations organs to submit reports on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their activities;

(*b*) The Committee shall transmit, as it may consider appropriate, to the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and other competent bodies any reports from States Parties that contain a request, or indicate a need, for technical advice or assistance, along with the Committee's observations and suggestions, if any, on these requests or indications;

(*c*) The Committee may recommend to the General Assembly that it request the Secretary-General to undertake on its behalf studies on specific issues relating to the rights of the child;

(*d*) The Committee may make suggestions and general recommendations based on information received pursuant to articles 44 and 45 of the present Convention. Such suggestions and general recommendations shall be transmitted to any State Party concerned and reported to the General Assembly, together with comments, if any, from States Parties.

PART III

Article 46

The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States.

Article 47

The present Convention is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 48

The present Convention shall remain open for accession by any State. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 49

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 50

1. Any State Party may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall thereupon communicate the proposed amendment to States Parties, with a request that they indicate whether they favour a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposals. In

the event that, within four months from the date of such communication, at least one third of the States Parties favour such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of States Parties present and voting at the conference shall be submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations for approval.

2. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present article shall enter into force when it has been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and accepted by a two-thirds majority of States Parties.

3. When an amendment enters into force, it shall be binding on those States Parties which have accepted it, other States Parties still being bound by the provisions of the present Convention and any earlier amendments which they have accepted.

Article 51

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall receive and circulate to all States the text of reservations made by States at the time of ratification or accession.

2. A reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the present Convention shall not be permitted.

3. Reservations may be withdrawn at any time by notification to that effect addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall then inform all States. Such notification shall take effect on the date on which it is received by the Secretary-General.

Article 52

A State Party may denounce the present Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation becomes effective one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

Article 53

The Secretary-General of the United Nations is designated as the depositary of the present Convention.

Article 54

The original of the present Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention.

44/52. Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its objective set forth in the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming also its firm determination and its commitment to eradicate totally and unconditionally racism in all its forms, racial discrimination and *apartheid,*

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[4] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[11] the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid,*[12] the International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports[13] and the Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 December 1960,[14]

Recalling also its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, on the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983, on the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Recalling further the two World Conferences to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva in 1978 and 1983,

Bearing in mind the *Report of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,*[15]

Convinced that the Second World Conference represented a positive contribution by the international community towards attaining the objectives of the Decade, through its adoption of a Declaration[16] and an operational Programme of Action[16] for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Noting with concern that, despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination were not attained and that millions of human beings continue to this day to be the victims of varied forms of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid,*

Recalling its resolutions 39/16 of 23 November 1984, 42/47 of 30 November 1987 and 43/91 of 8 December 1988,

Emphasizing once again the necessity of attaining the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General[17] and his reports[18] submitted within the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,

Convinced of the need to take more effective and sustained international measures for the elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination and the total eradication of *apartheid* in South Africa,

Aware that certain activities of the Second Decade scheduled for the period 1985-1989 have not been implemented owing to a lack of financial resources,

Aware also of the importance and the magnitude of the phenomenon of migrant workers, as well as the efforts undertaken by the international community to improve the protection of the human rights of migrant workers and their families,

Taking note of the conclusions and suggestions of the global consultation on racism and racial discrimination held at Geneva from 3 to 6 October 1988,[19] the conclusions and recommendations of the seminar on the effects of racism and racial discrimination on the social and economic relations between indigenous peoples and States, held at Geneva from 16 to 20 January 1989,[20] and the conclusions and recommendations of the seminar on cultural dialogue between the countries of origin and the host countries of migrant workers, held at Athens from 18 to 26 September 1989,[21]

1. *Declares once again* that all forms of racism and racial discrimination, particularly in their institutionalized form, such as *apartheid,* or resulting from official doc-

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[11] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

[12] Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

[13] Resolution 40/64 G, annex.

[14] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Eleventh Session, Resolutions,* p. 119.

[15] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIV.4 and corrigendum.

[16] *Ibid.*, chap. II.

[17] A/44/574.

[18] A/44/575 and A/44/595.

[19] See E/1989/48; see also A/44/595, para. 50.

[20] See E/CN.4/1989/22.

[21] See A/44/595, paras. 57-62, and A/C.3/44/CRP.1.

trines of racial superiority or exclusivity, are among the most serious violations of human rights in the contemporary world and must be combated by all available means;

2. *Decides* that the international community, in general, and the United Nations, in particular, should continue to give the highest priority to programmes for combating racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* and intensify their efforts, during the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to provide assistance and relief to the victims of racism and all forms of racial discrimination and *apartheid*, especially in South Africa and Namibia and in occupied territories and territories under alien domination;

3. *Appeals* to all Governments and to international and non-governmental organizations to increase and intensify their activities to combat racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* and to provide relief and assistance to the victims of these evils;

4. *Takes note* of the reports submitted by the Secretary-General[18] containing information on the activities of Governments, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as well as United Nations organs, to give effect to the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

5. *Notes and commends* the efforts made to co-ordinate all the programmes currently under implementation by the United Nations system that relate to the objectives of the Second Decade and encourages the Co-ordinator for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to continue his efforts;

6. *Notes with satisfaction* the holding of the seminar on the effects of racism and racial discrimination on the social and economic relations between indigenous peoples and States and the seminar on cultural dialogue between the countries of origin and the host countries of migrant workers and requests the Secretary-General to give the reports on the seminars[22] wide distribution among Governments, competent United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations;

7. *Notes* that the publication of the global compilation of national legislation against racial discrimination is proceeding,[23] and requests the Secretary-General to transmit it to Governments as soon as possible;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the study on the effects of racial discrimination on the children of minorities, in particular those of migrant workers, in the field of education, training and employment, and to submit, *inter alia*, specific recommendations for the implementation of measures to combat the effects of that discrimination;

9. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the study on the role of private group action to combat racism and racial discrimination;[24]

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare and issue as soon as possible a collection of model legislation for the guidance of Governments in the enactment of further legislation against racial discrimination;

11. *Renews its invitation* to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to expedite the preparation of teaching materials and teaching aids to promote teaching, training and educational activities on human rights and against racism and racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on activities at the primary and secondary levels of education;

12. *Welcomes* the completion and the submission to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the study of the results achieved and the obstacles encountered during the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the first half of the Second Decade,[25] and requests the Commission on Human Rights to transmit this study to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

13. *Emphasizes again* the importance of adequate recourse procedures for victims of racism and racial discrimination, and therefore once again requests the Secretary-General, in the light of the results of the seminars held on this topic, to prepare and finalize, with the assistance of experts in this field, a handbook of recourse procedures;

14. *Considers* that all the parts of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should receive equal attention in order to attain the objectives of the Second Decade;

15. *Invites* the Secretary-General to implement immediately those activities scheduled for the period 1985-1989 not yet carried out and to proceed with the implementation of the activities scheduled for the biennium 1990-1991;

16. *Affirms once again* the need for the implementation of the plan of activities proposed for the period 1990-1993 contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 42/47;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to accord the highest priority, in executing the plan of activities, to measures for combating *apartheid*;

18. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 42/47, to ensure that sufficient additional resources are included in the proposed programme budgets for the bienniums 1990-1991 and 1992-1993 to provide for the implementation of the activities of the Second Decade, and requests him to inform the Assembly of the steps taken in that regard;

19. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to accord special attention to the situation of migrant workers and their families and to include regularly in his reports all information on such workers;

20. *Invites* all Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to participate fully in the implementation of the plans of activities for the periods 1985-1989 and 1990-1993 by intensifying and broadening their efforts to bring about the speedy elimination of *apartheid* and all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

21. *Considers* that voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination are indispensable for the implementation of the above-mentioned programmes;

22. *Notes once again with regret* that the present situation of the Trust Fund is not encouraging;

23. *Strongly appeals*, therefore, to all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to con-

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[22] See E/CN.4/1989/22 and A/44/595, paras. 52-62.

[23] See A/44/574, para. 8.

[24] A/41/550, A/43/631 and A/44/575.

[25] See E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/8 and Add.1.

tribute generously to the Trust Fund and, to this end, requests the Secretary-General to continue to undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives to encourage contributions;

24. *Takes note* of the reports on the activities of the Second Decade,[18] and reiterates its request to the Economic and Social Council, throughout the Decade, to submit annually to the General Assembly a report containing, *inter alia*:

(*a*) An enumeration of the activities undertaken or contemplated to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade, including the activities of Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations;

(*b*) A review and appraisal of those activities;

(*c*) Its suggestions and recommendations;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

26. *Decides* to keep the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" on its agenda throughout the Second Decade and to consider it as a matter of the highest priority at its forty-fifth session.

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

44/53. Popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/152 of 17 December 1979, 37/55 of 3 December 1982, 38/24 of 22 November 1983 and 40/99 of 13 December 1985,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/31 of 27 May 1983 and decision 1984/131 of 24 May 1984 and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/14 of 2 March 1989,[26]

Reaffirming that popular participation in all its various forms constitutes an important factor in socio-economic development and in the full realization of all human rights and the dignity of the human person,

1. *Invites* Governments, the concerned specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the relevant non-governmental organizations that have not yet done so to transmit to the Secretary-General their comments on the study on popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights;[27]

2. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to consider at its forty-sixth and, if desired by the Commission, at its forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions, the question of popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in the full realization of all human rights, and to inform the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, of the results of that consideration;

3. *Decides* to continue the consideration of this question at its forty-eighth session, in the context of the item relating to the world social situation, under the sub-item entitled "Popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights".

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

44/54. Social welfare, development and science and technology

The General Assembly,

Noting that scientific and technological progress is an important factor in the social and economic development of society,

Reaffirming the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, which was proclaimed by the General Assembly by its resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, in which States were called upon to share equitably scientific and technological advances, to intensify international co-operation in the field and to use science and technology for the benefit of the social development of society,

Reaffirming also the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind, which was proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 3384 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, in which all States were called upon to promote international co-operation to ensure that the results of scientific and technological developments were used in the interests of strengthening international peace and security, freedom and independence, and also for the purpose of the economic and social development of peoples and the realization of human rights and freedoms in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Considering that implementation of those Declarations will contribute to the social and economic development of peoples and international co-operation in the interests of scientific and technological progress, as well as to the strengthening of peace,

Emphasizing that international co-operation among States for the promotion of scientific and technological progress is in the interest of the social and economic development of all peoples,

Convinced that, in a time of rapid scientific and technological progress, the resources of mankind and the work of scientists make an important contribution to the peaceful economic and social development of nations and to the improvement of the living standards of all peoples,

Aware that technical co-operation, including the possibility of transfer of technology, is one of the ways of achieving better social progress in developing countries,

1. *Calls upon* all States to encourage co-operation to ensure scientific and technological progress for the welfare and social and economic development of their peoples, as well as of all human beings, and to contribute to the promotion of economic development and the elimination of grave social problems in the world;

2. *Stresses* the necessity of making scientific and technological progress a major aspect of the process of fully implementing fundamental civil and political, economic, social and cultural human rights, as laid down in the International Covenants on Human Rights;[5]

3. *Calls upon* all Governments to make every effort to use scientific and technological achievements for the promotion of peaceful social and economic development and to prevent their misuse to the disadvantage of human beings;

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[26] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II.

[27] E/CN.4/1985/10 and Add.1 and 2.

4. *Invites* the Commission for Social Development, in its discussion of the world social situation, to pay increasing attention to the effects of science and technology on the processes of social welfare and development;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, when elaborating the next report on the world social situation, to take due account of the effects of science and technology on processes of social welfare and development on the basis of information available from Governments and from organizations of the United Nations system;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General or interested Governments to consider convening in the near future, within existing resources, a seminar of experts on the effects of science and technology on social welfare and development.

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

44/55. Achievement of social justice

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/49 of 30 November 1987 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/46 of 27 May 1988, and taking note of Council resolution 1989/71 of 24 May 1989,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[28] social progress and development shall be founded on respect for the dignity and value of the human person and shall ensure the promotion of human rights and social justice,

Convinced that more extensive international and regional co-operation is important for promoting social progress at the national level,

Mindful of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,[29]

Persuaded of the importance of taking measures to ensure co-ordination within the United Nations system in order to develop a comprehensive approach to developmental social welfare, including better integrated and mutually supportive economic and social development policies, aimed at the achievement of social justice,

1. *Considers* that the common purpose of the international community must be to forge from varied economic, social and political conditions a global environment of sustained development, full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and social justice and peace;

2. *Recognizes* that social justice is one of the most important goals of social progress;

3. *Reaffirms* the importance of co-operation among countries in promoting a climate conducive to the achievement by individual countries of the goals of development and social justice and progress;

4. *Considers* that such co-operation should continue to be a major focus of activities of the United Nations, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

5. *Calls upon* Member States, in elaborating their national policy in the field of social development, to take into consideration the importance of achieving social justice for all;

6. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General, in preparing studies and reports on social problems and, in particular, the report on the world social situation, should examine questions concerning the achievement of social justice and ways in which it could be realized;

7. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development, at its next regular session, to continue to consider the question of achieving social justice.

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

44/56. World social situation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1392 (XIV) of 20 November 1959, 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 40/98 and 40/100 of 13 December 1985, 42/49 of 30 November 1987 and 43/113 of 8 December 1988 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/39, 1987/40, 1987/46 and 1987/52 of 28 May 1987, and taking note of Council resolution 1989/72 of 24 May 1989 and Council decision 1989/113 of 28 July 1989,

Bearing in mind the objective of improving the well-being of the world's population on the basis of the full participation of all members of society in the process of development and the fair distribution to them of the benefits therefrom, and recognizing that the pace of development in the developing countries should be accelerated substantially in order to enable them to achieve this objective, especially to meet the basic needs for food, housing, education, employment and health care,

Concerned about the worsening economic situation in the developing countries, particularly in the least developed countries, as evidenced by, *inter alia*, a significant decline in living conditions, the persistence and increase of widespread poverty in a large number of countries and the decrease of the main social and economic indicators of those countries,

Conscious that each country has the sovereign right freely to adopt the economic and social system that it deems the most appropriate and that each Government has the primary role of ensuring the social progress and well-being of the people,

Convinced of the urgent need to eradicate policies and practices that hinder social progress, including racism and racial discrimination, in particular *apartheid*,

Convinced also of the crucial need to eradicate dangerous trends and habits that debilitate individuals and incapacitate society, in particular drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Bearing in mind the importance of the *1989 Report on the World Social Situation*[30] for increasing awareness of the advances made towards the goals of social progress and better standards of living, established in the Charter of the United Nations, and of the obstacles to further progress,

Believing that there is a need for greater efforts by the United Nations system to study and disseminate data on the existing world social situation, in particular in the developing countries,

Bearing in mind the important contribution of the *1989 Report on the World Social Situation* to the preparation of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade,

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[28] Resolution 2542 (XXIV).

[29] E/CONF.80/10, chap. III.

[30] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.IV.1.

Taking note of the deliberations on the question of the world social situation by the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-first session[31] and by the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1989,[32]

Having considered the *1989 Report on the World Social Situation*,

Concerned about certain shortcomings in the *1989 Report on the World Social Situation*,

1. *Takes note* of the *1989 Report on the World Social Situation*, including the information on the critical social situation in Africa provided in the annex thereto;

2. *Urges* the timely issue of future reports on the world social situation in order to enable the Commission for Social Development to consider them;

3. *Notes with deep concern* the continuing deterioration of the economic and social situation in the developing countries, in particular in the least developed countries, as well as in the low-income countries;

4. *Notes also with deep concern* that the situation faced by the developing countries has been worsened by sharp fluctuations in exchange rates, high real rates of interest, fluctuations in commodity prices, a serious deterioration in the terms of trade of developing countries, increased protectionist pressures, the net transfer of resources from developing countries, crushing debt burdens, the restrictive adjustment process demanded by financial and development institutions, the decline in official development assistance in real terms and the severe inadequacy of resources experienced by multilateral development and financial institutions;

5. *Notes further with deep concern* the critical social situation in Africa resulting from structural imbalances and weaknesses of the African economy and a hostile international economic environment, in spite of the efforts of the Governments of African countries to undertake measures, with the support of the international community, to stabilize and adjust their economies;

6. *Reaffirms* the principles and objectives of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development[28] and calls for their effective realization as a means of attaining a more equitable world social situation;

7. *Calls upon* all Member States to promote economic development and social progress by the formulation and implementation of an interrelated set of policy measures to achieve the goals and objectives established within the framework of national plans and priorities for employment, education, health, nutrition, housing facilities, crime prevention, the well-being of children, equal opportunities for the disabled and the aging, full participation of youth in the development process and full integration and participation of women in development;

8. *Calls upon* the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to mobilize the necessary resources to undertake measures aimed at improving social conditions world wide;

9. *Endorses* the request made by the Economic and Social Council in paragraph 2 of its resolution 1989/72 that the Secretary-General should submit an expanded version of the *1989 Report on the World Social Situation* to the Council at its first regular session of 1990, as well as the other requests made of him in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the same resolution;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue monitoring the world social situation in depth on a regular basis and to submit the next full report on the world social situation, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly in 1993, for consideration at its forty-eighth session, and also requests the Secretary-General to submit an interim report to the Assembly in 1991, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the wider dissemination of the reports on the world social situation;

12. *Invites* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the preparation of future reports by making available all relevant information pertaining to their respective areas of competence;

13. *Decides* to include the item entitled "World social situation" in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session for the purpose of considering the expanded version of the *1989 Report on the World Social Situation*, in that of its forty-sixth session for the purpose of considering the interim report, and in that of its forty-eighth session for the purpose of considering the next full report in 1993.

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

44/57. Twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, by which it solemnly proclaimed the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, and resolutions 2543 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 32/117 of 16 December 1977, 34/59 of 29 November 1979 and 41/142 of 4 December 1986 on the implementation of the Declaration,

Reaffirming, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of its proclamation, the importance of the Declaration as a source of inspiration for national and international efforts for the promotion of social progress and development,

Recalling its resolutions 40/98 of 13 December 1985 on the improvement of the role of the United Nations in the field of social development, 42/49 of 30 November 1987 on the achievement of social justice, and 43/113 of 8 December 1988 on the indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights,

Recalling also that in its resolution 42/48 of 30 November 1987 it decided to observe in 1989 the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration,

Desirous of achieving effective application of the provisions of the Declaration,

Noting the continuing validity and importance of the principles and objectives proclaimed in the Declaration,

1. *Invites* all Governments to take into consideration the provisions of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development in their developmental policies, plans and programmes, as well as in their bilateral and multilateral co-operation;

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[31] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 7* (E/1989/25), chap. II.

[32] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/44/3/Rev.1), chap. V, sect. C.

2. *Recommends* that the Declaration be taken into account in the formulation of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade and in the implementation of programmes of international action to be carried out during the decade;

3. *Recommends also* that the international organizations concerned with development continue to use the provisions of the Declaration, which is an important United Nations document, in formulating strategies, programmes and international instruments aimed at social progress and development;

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General to carry out the activities indicated in the annex to its resolution 42/48 in order to ensure the successful observance of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration;

5. *Reiterates its invitation* to all States that have not yet done so to transmit to the Secretary-General their views and comments pursuant to paragraphs 4 and 5 of its resolution 42/48;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in the next report on the world social situation a special section dealing with the activities carried out in pursuance of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development".

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

44/58. National experience in promoting the co-operative movement

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2459 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 3273 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974, 31/37 of 30 November 1976, 33/47 of 14 December 1978 and 36/18 of 9 November 1981, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1983/15 of 26 May 1983, 1985/22 of 29 May 1985 and 1987/47 of 28 May 1987,

Aware of the ongoing work to elaborate the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade,

Bearing in mind that co-operatives in their different forms are becoming an indispensable factor of economic and social development in all countries, especially the developing countries,

Noting that co-operatives are called upon to help to ensure the fullest possible participation in the development process of all population groups, including women, youth, disabled persons and the aging, and to contribute to the implementation of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,[29]

Having in mind the recent widespread reassessment by Governments of the status of co-operatives and their role in enhancing economic and social development,

Convinced that the sharing among countries of national experience relating to the active involvement of co-operatives in the development process is acquiring increasing importance in the light of new trends in the approach to co-operatives,

1. *Commends* the report of the Secretary-General on national experience in promoting the co-operative movement;[33]

2. *Invites* all States, the regional commissions and the specialized agencies concerned to make further efforts with a view to promoting the co-operative movement as an important instrument of economic and social development, thus contributing to the implementation of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely national experience in promoting co-operatives and to encourage all forms of international co-operation, in collaboration with interested Governments, governmental and non-governmental organizations, as an important part of the social development strategy;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States and relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the status and role of co-operatives in the light of new economic and social trends and to submit it, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

5. *Decides* to consider a question entitled "Co-operatives and new trends in socio-economic development" at its forty-seventh session as a sub-item of the item entitled "National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress".

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

44/59. Policies and programmes involving youth

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/94 of 8 December 1988,

Recalling also its resolution 40/14 entitled "International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace", adopted on 18 November 1985 by the General Assembly acting as the United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year, by which the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth[34] were endorsed, and its other relevant resolutions,

Recalling further its resolutions 32/135 of 16 December 1977 and 36/17 of 9 November 1981, by which it adopted guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, and its other relevant resolutions,

Recalling its resolution 40/16 of 18 November 1985 entitled "Opportunities for youth" and its other relevant resolutions,

Recalling also its resolution 36/29 of 13 November 1981 and its subsequent resolutions in which it, *inter alia*, recognized the need to adopt appropriate measures for securing the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General[35] submitted in accordance with resolution 43/94,

Recognizing that the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth provide a constructive framework for a long-term strategy in the field of youth,

Expressing its serious interest in systematically consolidating and building further on the results of the International Youth Year in order to contribute to the increasingly active participation of young people in the political and socio-economic life of their countries,

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[33] A/44/79-E/1989/8.

[34] See A/40/256, annex.

[35] A/44/387.

Convinced of the importance of making the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations more effective and efficient as a means of providing adequate information on young people and of encouraging their active participation in the United Nations system at the national, regional and international levels,

Recognizing that in many countries the majority of young people, under prevailing critical social and economic conditions, are facing serious problems in the exercise of their right to education and to work and that insufficient education and unemployment of young people limit their ability to participate effectively in the development process and impede their full integration into society,

Emphasizing that the suitable education of young people, which equips them with proper and up-to-date skills and qualifications, prepares them for entering the labour market at a level commensurate with their skills,

Noting that the year 1990 will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the proclamation by the General Assembly, in its resolution 2037 (XX) of 7 December 1965, of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples,

1. *Calls upon* all States, all United Nations bodies, in particular the Economic and Social Council through the Commission for Social Development, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in particular youth organizations, to continue to exert all possible efforts for the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth;

2. *Appeals* to all States to adopt effective measures, in accordance with their legislations, particularly in the fields of teaching and education, culture and information, in order to strengthen and promote among nations and, primarily, among youth understanding, mutual respect and friendship, for further progress towards an international climate free of mistrust and discord;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote and monitor intensively, by using the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat as a focal point, the inclusion of youth-related projects and activities in the programmes of United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies, specifically on such themes as communication, health, housing, culture, youth employment and education, drug abuse and the environment;

4. *Calls upon* Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other governmental and intergovernmental organizations to implement fully the guidelines relating to the channels of communication adopted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 32/135 and 36/17;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to organize a meeting, from extrabudgetary resources if necessary, between United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies concerned and non-governmental youth organizations to discuss the problems of existing channels of communication between the United Nations system and youth organizations with a view to improving those channels and establishing effective structures of communication and co-operation between youth and the United Nations;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to develop methods that indicate specifically how the channels of communication could efficiently be attuned to youth-related projects and activities of the United Nations organs and of the specialized agencies, and to include in a report on the implementation of the present resolution, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, concrete suggestions for co-operation between the United Nations system and the non-governmental youth organizations;

7. *Calls upon* youth mechanisms that have been set up by youth and youth organizations at the national, regional and international levels to continue to act as channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations by putting forward their proposals for co-operation with the United Nations system and, where such mechanisms do not exist, recommends that national co-ordinating committees of the International Youth Year should continue to act as channels of communication;

8. *Calls upon* all States, all governmental and non-governmental organizations, interested United Nations bodies, in particular the Economic and Social Council through the Commission for Social Development, and specialized agencies to continue to give priority to the formulation and implementation of effective measures for securing the exercise by youth of the right to education and to work, with a view to resolving the problem of unemployment among youth;

9. *Calls upon* Member States to enable young people to obtain a proper and up-to-date education and to pay increased attention to the promotion of the employment of youth in all sectors of the economy, thereby facilitating their integration into social and professional life;

10. *Stresses* the importance for youth and youth organizations of freedom of association, in accordance with relevant national legislation, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[4] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[5] and other relevant international human rights instruments, that would make possible their active and direct participation at all stages of implementation of the policies, projects and activities organized at the local, national, regional and international levels in the field of youth;

11. *Emphasizes* that providing education and employment to each young person is a worthy goal for all States and should serve the full development of the human being, which can best be ensured by countries that respect the fundamental rights and freedoms of everyone;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to explore the possibilities for a linkage between the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the Institute of HOPE '87, referred to in his report,[36] taking into account the importance of that Institute for promoting, technically and financially, income-generating youth employment projects;

13. *Again invites* Governments to include youth representatives in their national delegations to the General Assembly and other relevant United Nations meetings and international conferences dealing with youth-related issues, thus enhancing and strengthening the channels of communication through the discussion of such issues, with a view to finding solutions to the problems confronting youth in the contemporary world;

14. *Invites* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously to the United Nations Youth Fund, in order to enable it to

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[36] *Ibid.*, sect. X.

continue its mandated role and to contribute effectively to the needs of developing countries in the field of youth;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to include the United Nations Youth Fund among the programmes for which funds are pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth and to include therein a draft programme of action to mark the tenth anniversary of the International Youth Year and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council;

17. *Decides* to consider the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth" at its forty-fifth session on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution.

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

44/60. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/65 of 30 November 1987 and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/43 of 24 May 1989,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its activities,[37]

Recognizing that research, training and information activities relating to women and development, the three main components of the programme of work of the Institute, have been further strengthened, thus reflecting the current trends with regard to mainstream developmental changes benefiting women and society,

Convinced that networking, the mode of operation of the Institute, has been consolidated by co-operative arrangements with organizations within and outside the United Nations system and that this could strengthen interaction between regions and countries with a view to integrating the participation and needs of women into mainstream development,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the significance and scope of the activities of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and at the special importance attached to research, training, information, documentation and communication activities relating to women and development in order to contribute to the design of mainstream developmental policy;

2. *Notes with appreciation* that the Institute, in consultation with bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, has launched a new research programme for the elaboration of special methodologies for the monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects for women, as requested in resolution 42/65;

3. *Requests* the Institute to continue its research on the contribution of women to development, including the work of women in the informal sector of the economy, and the elaboration of special methodologies for the monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects for women, and to intensify its efforts to apply innovative training strategies with a view to strengthening national training capabilities, particularly in developing countries;

4. *Commends* the Institute for the priority that it has assigned to co-operation with the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, and welcomes the ongoing consultations between the regional commissions and the Institute with a view to launching parallel activities relating to women and development;

5. *Notes* that in 1990 the Institute will observe the tenth anniversary of its establishment;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Governments and organizations that have contributed to or supported the activities of the Institute, thus expanding the scope of its research, training and information programmes relating to women and development;

7. *Renews its invitation* to States as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, so as to ensure that the Institute has the necessary resources to continue its research, training and information programmes, which are still of vital importance for the elaboration of improved methodological criteria relating to women and development;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the activities of the Institute;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women".

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

44/61. Development of public information activities in the field of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that activities to improve public knowledge in the field of human rights are essential to the fulfilment of the purposes of the United Nations set out in Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations and that carefully designed programmes of teaching, education and information are essential to the achievement of lasting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling the resolutions adopted on this subject, in particular its resolution 43/128 of 8 December 1988, and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/53 of 7 March 1989,[2]

Recognizing the catalytic effect of initiatives of the United Nations on national and regional public information activities in the field of human rights,

Recognizing also the valuable role that non-governmental organizations can play in those endeavours,

Believing that the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights is a valuable complement to the activities of the United Nations further to promote and to protect human rights world-wide,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights;[38]

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[37] A/44/416, annex.

[38] A/44/660 and Add.1.

2. *Reaffirms* the need for information materials on human rights to be carefully designed in clear and accessible form, to be tailored to regional and national requirements and circumstances with specific target audiences in mind and to be effectively disseminated in national and local languages and in sufficient volume to have the desired impact, and for effective use also to be made of the mass media, in particular radio and television and audio-visual technologies, in order to reach wider audiences, with priority being given to children, other young people and the disadvantaged, including those in isolated areas;

3. *Appreciates* the measures taken by the Secretariat to update, increase stocks and extend the language versions of human rights information materials, especially those on the basic United Nations human rights instruments and institutions, and urges the Secretariat to take measures to ensure the further production and effective dissemination of such documents in national and local languages, in co-operation with regional, national and local organizations as well as with Governments, making full and effective use of the United Nations information centres;

4. *Encourages* all Member States to make special efforts to provide, facilitate and encourage publicity for the activities of the United Nations in the field of human rights and to accord priority to the dissemination, in their respective national and local languages, of the texts of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[4] the International Covenants on Human Rights[5] and other international conventions, as well as to information and education on the practical ways in which the rights and freedoms enjoyed under those instruments can be exercised;

5. *Urges* all Member States to include in their educational curricula materials relevant to a comprehensive understanding of human rights issues, and encourages all those responsible for training in law and its enforcement, the armed forces, medicine, diplomacy and other relevant fields to include appropriate human rights components in their programmes;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to draw the attention of Member States to the teaching booklet on human rights, which could serve as a broad and flexible framework adaptable to national circumstances for the structuring and development of the teaching of human rights;

7. *Notes* the special value, under the advisory services and technical assistance programme, of regional and national training courses and workshops, in co-operation with Governments, regional and national organizations and non-governmental organizations, in promoting practical education and awareness in the field of human rights, and welcomes the priority given to the organization of such activities by the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the fullest effective deployment of the skills and resources of all concerned units of the Secretariat and to make available, within existing resources, and in particular from the budget of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, adequate funding for developing practical and effective human rights information activities, including those within the programme of the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights;

9. *Calls upon* the Centre for Human Rights, which has primary responsibility within the United Nations system in the field of human rights, to co-ordinate the substantive activities of the World Campaign pursuant to the direction of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, and to serve as liaison with Governments, regional and national institutions, non-governmental organizations and concerned individuals in the development and implementation of the activities of the World Campaign;

10. *Calls upon* the Department of Public Information, which has primary responsibility for public information activities, to co-ordinate the public information activities of the World Campaign and, in its responsibility as secretariat to the Joint United Nations Information Committee, to promote co-ordinated system-wide information activities in the field of human rights;

11. *Stresses* the need for close co-operation between the Centre for Human Rights and the Department of Public Information, *inter alia*, in the implementation of the aims established for the World Campaign and the need for the United Nations to harmonize its activities in the field of human rights with those of other organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, with regard to the dissemination of information on international humanitarian law, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, with regard to education for human rights;

12. *Requests* the Secretariat, in the implementation of the World Campaign, to take advantage, as much as possible, of the collaboration of non-governmental organizations for, *inter alia*, the dissemination of human rights materials, with a view to increasing universal awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

13. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-sixth session, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General, to give priority consideration to this question with a view to providing appropriate guidance on the aims and activities of the World Campaign;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution for consideration under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

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44/62. Right to development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the proclamation by the General Assembly at its forty-first session of the Declaration on the Right to Development,[39]

Recalling also its resolutions and those of the Commission on Human Rights relating to the right to development, and taking note of Commission resolution 1989/45 of 6 March 1989,[2] endorsed by the Economic and Social Council by its decision 1989/141,

Reiterating the importance of the right to development for all countries, in particular the developing countries,

Having considered the report of the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development[40] and all other relevant documents submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session,

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[39] Resolution 41/128, annex.

[40] E/CN.4/1989/10.

Aware of the interest shown by several Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in the work of the Working Group,

1. *Expresses the hope* that the replies of Governments, United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, and governmental and non-governmental organizations, including those active in development and human rights, to the request made by the Secretary-General, pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/45, will contain additional, updated and more specific views and proposals on the subject of the implementation and further enhancement of the Declaration on the Right to Development;

2. *Takes note* of the invitation of the Commission to the Secretary-General to organize, within existing resources, a global consultation on the realization of the right to development, which would involve experts with relevant experience gained at the national level and representatives of the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and interested non-governmental organizations, including those active in development and human rights, and which would focus on the fundamental problems posed by the implementation of the Declaration, the criteria that might be used to identify progress and mechanisms for evaluating and stimulating such progress;

3. *Expresses the hope* that the results of that global consultation, the report on which is to be presented to the Commission at its forty-sixth session, will substantially contribute to the future work of the Commission on the implementation and further enhancement of the Declaration;

4. *Endorses* the view of the Commission that there is a need for a continuing evaluation mechanism to ensure the promotion, encouragement and reinforcement of the principles set forth in the Declaration;

5. *Urges* all relevant bodies of the United Nations system, particularly the specialized agencies, when planning their programmes of activities, to take due account of the Declaration and to make efforts to contribute to its application;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Commission at its forty-sixth session and the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session of the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system for the implementation of the Declaration;

7. *Calls upon* the Commission to decide at its forty-sixth session on the future course of action on the question, in particular on practical measures for the implementation and enhancement of the Declaration;

8. *Invites* the Commission to report on the question to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

9. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-fifth session under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

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44/63. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Charter of the United Nations the peoples of the United Nations declared their determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the Charter to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Emphasizing the significance and validity of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[4] and of the International Covenants on Human Rights[5] in promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, in which it decided that the approach to future work within the United Nations system with respect to human rights questions should take into account the concepts set forth in that resolution,

Recalling also its resolutions 34/46 of 23 November 1979, 35/174 of 15 December 1980, 36/133 of 14 December 1981, 38/124 of 16 December 1983, 39/145 of 14 December 1984, 40/124 of 13 December 1985, 41/131 and 41/133 of 4 December 1986, 42/119 of 7 December 1987 and 43/125 of 8 December 1988,

Taking into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 1985/43 of 14 March 1985,[41]

Reiterating that the right to development is an inalienable human right and that equality of development opportunities is a prerogative both of nations and of individuals within nations,

Recognizing that the human being is the main subject of development and that everyone has the right to participate in, as well as to benefit from, the development process,

Bearing in mind that the grave economic situation facing the developing countries noticeably affects the effective promotion and full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Reiterating once again that the establishment of the new international economic order is an essential element for the effective promotion and full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Reiterating also its profound conviction that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent and that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights,

Emphasizing the need for the creation, at the national and international levels, of conditions for the promotion and full protection of the human rights of individuals and peoples,

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[41] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1985, Supplement No. 2* (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

Recognizing that international peace and security are essential elements for the full realization of human rights, including the right to development,

Convinced that the resources that would be released by disarmament could contribute significantly to the development of all States, in particular the developing countries,

Reiterating that co-operation among all nations on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of every people to choose freely its own socio-economic and political system, is essential for the promotion of peace and development,

Convinced that the primary aim of such international co-operation must be the achievement by all human beings of a life of freedom and dignity and freedom from want,

Concerned, however, about the occurrence of violations of human rights in the world,

Reaffirming that nothing in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or in the International Covenants on Human Rights may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person the right to engage in any activity or perform any act aimed at destroying any of the rights and freedoms proclaimed therein,

Affirming that the ultimate aim of development is the steady improvement of the well-being of the entire population, on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom,

Considering that the efforts of the developing countries for their own development should be supported by an increased flow of resources and by the adoption of appropriate and substantive measures for creating an external environment conducive to such development,

Taking into account the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[42]

Bearing in mind the stipulations of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989,[43] particularly paragraphs 10 to 13 of the Economic Declaration,

Emphasizing the special importance of the purposes and principles proclaimed in the Declaration on the Right to Development,[39]

Taking into account Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1989/15 of 2 March 1989 and 1989/45 of 6 March 1989,[2]

Reaffirming the importance of furthering the activities of the organs of the United Nations in the field of human rights in conformity with the principles of the Charter,

Emphasizing that Governments have the duty to ensure respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

1. *Reiterates its request* that the Commission on Human Rights should continue its current work on overall analysis with a view to further promoting and strengthening human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the programme and working methods of the Commission, and on the overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in accordance with the provisions and concepts of General Assembly resolution 32/130 and other relevant texts;

2. *Affirms* that a primary aim of international co-operation in the field of human rights is a life of freedom, dignity and peace for all peoples and for every human being, that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from promoting and protecting the others;

3. *Reaffirms* that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights;

4. *Reaffirms also* that it is of paramount importance for the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms that Member States should assume specific obligations by acceding to or ratifying international instruments in this field and, consequently, that the work within the United Nations system of setting standards in the field of human rights and universal acceptance and implementation of the relevant international instruments should be encouraged;

5. *Reiterates once again* that the international community should accord, or continue to accord, priority to the search for solutions to mass and flagrant violations of human rights of peoples and individuals affected by situations such as those mentioned in paragraph 1 (*e*) of General Assembly resolution 32/130, paying due attention also to other situations of violations of human rights;

6. *Reaffirms* its responsibility for achieving international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and expresses its concern at serious violations of human rights, in particular mass and flagrant violations of those rights, wherever they occur;

7. *Expresses concern* at the present situation as regards the achievement of the objectives and goals for the establishment of the new international economic order, and at its adverse effects on the full realization of human rights, in particular the right to development;

8. *Reaffirms* that the right to development is an inalienable human right;

9. *Reaffirms also* that international peace and security are essential elements for achieving full realization of the right to development;

10. *Recognizes* that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent;

11. *Considers it necessary* for all Member States to promote international co-operation on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of every people to choose freely its own socio-economic and political system, with a view to solving international economic, social and humanitarian problems;

12. *Expresses concern* at the disparity existing between established norms and principles and the actual situation of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the world;

13. *Urges* all States to co-operate with the Commission on Human Rights in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

14. *Reiterates* the need to create, at the national and international levels, conditions for the full promotion and protection of the human rights of individuals and peoples;

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[42] A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

[43] See A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2, annex.

15. *Reaffirms once again* that, in order to facilitate the full enjoyment of all human rights without diminishing personal dignity, it is necessary to promote the rights to education, work, health and proper nourishment through the adoption of measures at the national level, including those that provide for the right of workers to participate in management, as well as the adoption of measures at the international level, including the establishment of the new international economic order;

16. *Decides* that the approach to future work within the United Nations system on human rights matters should also take into account the content of the Declaration on the Right to Development and the need for the implementation thereof;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

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44/64. National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant resolutions concerning national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights, notably its resolution 41/129 of 4 December 1986 and Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1987/40 of 10 March 1987,[44] and 1988/72 of 10 March 1988,[45] and taking note of Commission resolution 1989/52 of 7 March 1989,[2]

Emphasizing the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[4] the International Covenants on Human Rights[5] and other international instruments for promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Affirming that priority should be accorded to the development of appropriate arrangements at the national level to ensure the effective implementation of international human rights standards,

Conscious of the significant role that institutions at the national level can play in protecting and promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in developing and enhancing public awareness of those rights and freedoms,

Recognizing that the United Nations can play a catalytic role in assisting the development of national institutions by acting as a clearing-house for the exchange of information and experience,

Mindful in this regard of the guidelines on the structure and functioning of national and local institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/46 of 14 December 1978,

Noting the diverse approaches adopted throughout the world for the protection and promotion of human rights at the national level, and recognizing the value of such approaches,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General;[46]

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of developing, in accordance with national legislation, effective national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights and of maintaining their independence and integrity;

3. *Encourages* Member States to establish or, where they already exist, to strengthen national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights and to incorporate those elements in national development plans;

4. *Welcomes* the increase in the number of national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights in various countries around the world;

5. *Encourages* initiatives on the part of Governments and regional, international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations intended to strengthen existing national institutions and to establish such institutions where they do not exist;

6. *Notes with appreciation* the action taken by the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat to co-operate with regional and national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights;

7. *Encourages* all Member States to take appropriate steps to promote the exchange of information and experience concerning the establishment and operation of such national institutions;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of experts, if necessary, and incorporating materials submitted by Governments, a report containing conceptual models of national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights, to be submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to respond favourably to requests from Member States for assistance in the establishment and strengthening of national institutions as part of the programme of advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights;

10. *Invites* the Secretary-General to include in an updated report all the information provided by Governments and any additional information that Governments may wish to provide, giving particular emphasis to the functioning of various models of national institutions in the implementation of international standards on human rights, as well as a list of existing national institutions with contact points and a bibliography of relevant materials;

11. *Affirms* the role of national institutions as agencies for the dissemination of human rights materials and other public information activities under the auspices of the United Nations;

12. *Recognizes* the constructive role that non-governmental organizations can play in relation to national institutions;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[44] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 5* and corrigenda (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

[45] *Ibid., 1988, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[46] A/44/525. For the updated report, see E/CN.4/1989/47 and Add.1.

44/65. Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future and follow-up action to the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, contained in the annex to its resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development proclaimed by the Assembly in its resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, as well as other relevant international instruments,

Reaffirming the importance and value of strategies and plans of action concerning the situation of women, aging, youth, the disabled, crime prevention and drug abuse,

Recalling its resolution 42/125 of 7 December 1987, in which, *inter alia*, it endorsed the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future[29] and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to ensure follow-up action to the Guiding Principles,

Stressing the importance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/48 of 28 May 1987, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to redeploy resources to ensure appropriate follow-up action to the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes,

Mindful of the critical importance of practical social welfare questions and the need to provide adequate resources to deal with them,

Concerned about the lack of follow-up action in the regions of Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and Western Asia,

1. *Reaffirms* the validity of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future as an appropriate framework for future action in the field of social welfare and development;

2. *Calls upon* Governments to make use of the Guiding Principles, to apply the recommendations contained therein, as appropriate, in accordance with their national structures, needs and objectives, to inform the Secretary-General of problems of implementation at the national level, and to accelerate the follow-up action to the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes;

3. *Requests* the executive secretaries of the regional commissions to give particular attention to the recommendations for action at the regional level contained in the Guiding Principles;

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General and all organizations of the United Nations system concerned to include the implementation of the Guiding Principles in their respective programmes of work and to assist Governments, particularly those of the developing countries, in formulating appropriate social welfare policies and in setting up effective programmes according to their needs;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the follow-up action to the Interregional Consultation, focusing, *inter alia*, on integrated, family-oriented and community-oriented cost-effective innovations in the design of social welfare policies and programmes;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen co-operation and technical support for Governments, especially those of developing countries, focusing on the policy, planning, administration and training aspects of developmental social welfare;

7. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to redeploy resources for taking measures to follow up the Interregional Consultation;

8. *Recommends* the organization of additional regional expert group meetings devoted to issues raised in the Guiding Principles, such as the first regional follow-up international expert meeting, held at Bonn in January 1989;

9. *Also recommends* that the efforts to reinforce the functioning of United Nations intergovernmental machinery in the social field should continue in line with the view expressed in paragraph 95 of the report of the Interregional Consultation;[47]

10. *Decides* that social issues as conceived in the Guiding Principles should become a major part of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade;

11. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the results of and follow-up action to the Interregional Consultation;[48]

12. *Notes* the progress made so far in strengthening the United Nations Office at Vienna as the nucleus for all issues and reports relating to social policy and development;

13. *Invites* funding agencies within the United Nations system to consider a readjustment and an appropriate increase of their input of resources in the field of social development in order to reflect fully the changing world situation and actual requirements;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To enhance the monitoring functions of and within the United Nations Office at Vienna and to maintain effective co-ordination between its individual units;

(*b*) To prepare, maintain and publicize an overview of social components and internationally accepted norms of the many international plans, covenants, declarations and strategies in the social field;

(*c*) To ensure that all bodies of the United Nations system concerned with developmental programmes and projects consult the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat on the social components of those programmes and projects;

(*d*) To reflect appropriately the recommendations of the Guiding Principles in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 and in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991;

(*e*) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the progress achieved in implementing and following up the Guiding Principles and the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Implementation of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future".

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[47] E/CONF.80/10.

[48] E/CN.5/1989/3.

44/66. Monitoring of information on effective measures and alternative methods of implementing the plans, strategies and programmes of action in the social field at the national level

The General Assembly,

Having considered the *1989 Report on the World Social Situation,*[30]

Recalling its resolutions 37/51 of 3 December 1982, in which it endorsed the International Plan of Action on Aging,[49] 37/52 of 3 December 1982, in which it adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,[50] 40/14 of 18 November 1985, in which it endorsed the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth,[34] 40/32 of 29 November 1985, in which it approved the Milan Plan of Action,[51] and 40/108 of 13 December 1985, in which it endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[52]

Recalling also its resolution 42/125 of 7 December 1987, in which it endorsed the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,[29]

Aware that much remains to be done at the national level to achieve the full realization of the principles and objectives contained in those major documents adopted at the international level,

Convinced of the need to study effective measures and alternative methods of implementing the above-mentioned plans, strategies and programmes of action,

Recognizing that, in addition to material and technical assistance, both committed leadership and self-reliance of people for effective popular participation are required for mobilization to action in the social field,

Considering that sustained co-operation and regular dialogue are necessary between leaders and people and among citizens themselves in order to foster social change,

1. *Recognizes* the need for Member States to select their own specific social priorities;

2. *Emphasizes* that national leaders need commitment and political will in order to realize in concrete terms, at the national, local and grass-roots levels, the provisions of the plans, strategies and programmes of action approved by the General Assembly in its resolutions 37/51, 37/52, 40/14, 40/32 and 40/108;

3. *Reaffirms* that non-governmental organizations and individual citizens require the qualities of self-reliance and initiative in order to undertake their own programmes and projects;

4. *Recognizes* the need for Governments, non-governmental organizations and citizens to co-operate effectively with each other in undertaking social development programmes, notably with regard to social welfare policies, youth, the elderly, the advancement of women and disabled persons, as well as crime prevention and criminal justice;

5. *Stresses* the need to formulate at the national level innovative, effective and viable measures for social development in the face of limited budgetary allocations for social issues and diminishing natural resources;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, in particular, to include on a regular basis in their reports on social issues more information on ways and means of fully implementing the above-mentioned plans, strategies and programmes of action at the national, local and grass-roots levels, stressing, *inter alia*, the attitudes and values that leaders and citizens need to adopt in order to achieve social goals despite limited resources, effective methods that can be used on a larger scale at the national level and adopted in other countries, and methods of co-operation and networking at the international level aimed at assistance in the implementation of plans of action at the national level.

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44/67. Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging and related activities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/93 of 8 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the second review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging conducted by the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-first session,[53]

Taking note with interest of the priorities identified and recommendations made in the second review and appraisal of the implementation of the Plan of Action,

Noting with appreciation the renewed momentum of the United Nations programme on aging but deeply regretting the proposed cut in the resources under section 8, subprogramme 7 (Aging), of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991,[54]

Aware of the need of the developing countries for technical assistance and expert advice in the field of aging,

Reiterating the appeal made to the Secretary-General in its resolution 43/93 to maintain and strengthen the existing programmes on aging and to strengthen the United Nations system-wide co-ordination of policies and programmes on aging, with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat continuing in its role as focal point in the United Nations system for activities relating to aging,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of aging;[55]

2. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/50 of 24 May 1989;

3. *Also endorses* the draft programme of United Nations activities relating to the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Aging, in 1992, as contained in annex II to Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/50;

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[49] See *Report of the World Assembly on Aging, Vienna, 26 July-6 August 1982* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.16), chap. VI, sect. A.

[50] A/37/351/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation 1 (IV).

[51] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. A.

[52] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[53] E/1989/13.

[54] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

[55] A/44/420 and Add.1.

4. *Notes with interest* that aging is being considered as a priority theme of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade and the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997;

5. *Calls upon* Member States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to assist the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat in elaborating for the consideration of the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a detailed global programme of activities for 1992 on the basis of the draft programme endorsed by the Economic and Social Council, which would simultaneously serve as a guide for parallel national and regional programmes;

6. *Also calls upon* Member States that have special expertise or an interest in aging to consider giving direct staff or extrabudgetary support to the Centre in its preparatory activities for 1992;

7. *Decides* that the priorities identified and recommendations made in the second review and appraisal of the implementation of the Plan of Action should be included as an annex in future publications of the Plan of Action;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider the feasibility of preparing a system-wide medium-term plan on aging in order to ensure that all concerned organizations of the United Nations system address the question of aging in a coherent and effective manner, bearing in mind that the Centre is the duly mandated focal point in all matters related to aging;

9. *Invites* the Statistical Office of the Secretariat to increase the availability and use of national statistics on aging for the formulation and implementation of national policies and programmes and to consider the possibility of dedicating the 1992 *Demographic Yearbook* to the question of aging;

10. *Invites* the major international non-governmental organizations and donor countries to join the United Nations system in establishing a technical co-operation network that would design and support the implementation of a series of straightforward self-help projects by the elderly in order to bridge the gap between major funding entities and local self-help initiatives, as well as the gap between globally espoused standards and the real living conditions of the elderly;

11. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to pay particular attention to the specific problems faced by elderly women and to the discrimination suffered by these women because of their gender and age;

12. *Urges* all the relevant agencies of the United Nations system dealing with refugees to pay special attention to the plight of all elderly refugees;

13. *Urges* the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to co-operate with the Centre in the preparation of a report on the status and highlights of the global aging of populations for distribution to the media and the general public in 1992;

14. *Calls upon* the United Nations Population Fund to consider seconding a demographer to the Centre to assist in producing demographic profiles of the global, regional and selected national aging populations;

15. *Calls upon* the United Nations Postal Administration to produce in 1992 commemorative United Nations stamps to mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Plan of Action;

16. *Recommends* that in view of the rapid expansion of activities and infrastructure for aging, the participants in the United Nations programme on aging give careful attention to its mandate with a view to avoiding duplication of the activities of other programmes and continuing in the 1990s the unified approach to implementing the Plan of Action that has been a distinguishing mark of the programme to date;

17. *Takes note with appreciation* of the progress report submitted by the Secretary-General on the training programmes and activities of the International Institute on Aging[56] in Malta, welcomes the unique contribution of the Institute to the implementation of the Plan of Action and requests the Secretary-General, in reporting on the question of aging to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, to inform the Assembly of the activities, plans and programmes of the Institute;

18. *Notes with appreciation* the establishment, with the assistance of the United Nations Office at Vienna, of an African Society of Gerontology at Dakar;

19. *Notes with satisfaction* the offer of the Governments of Yugoslavia and Argentina to establish institutes on aging at Belgrade and Buenos Aires, respectively;

20. *Also notes with satisfaction* the convening of the meeting of eminent persons to develop an international fund-raising strategy for policies and programmes on population aging, at United Nations Headquarters on 18 and 19 September 1989,[57] takes note of the adoption at that meeting of a declaration on the desirability and urgency of establishing an independent international foundation on aging under the patronage of the United Nations that would encourage the public and private sectors as well as non-governmental organizations to support the work of the United Nations system in the field of aging, and in this regard invites Member States, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to support this initiative;

21. *Further notes with satisfaction* the success achieved at the XIVth International Congress of Gerontology, held at Acapulco, Mexico, from 18 to 23 June 1989;[58]

22. *Strongly appeals* to Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for Aging, bearing in mind that the Fund is particularly well placed to act as a catalyst for resource mobilization;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Question of aging".

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

44/68. Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and resolution 43/95 of 8 December 1988 on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[11] as well as its other relevant resolutions on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,[59]

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[56] A/44/420, chap. V, sect. D.

[57] See A/44/420/Add.1.

[58] See A/44/420, chap. V, sect. B.

[59] Resolution 38/14.

Reiterating the importance of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which is the most widely accepted human rights instrument adopted under the auspices of the United Nations,

Aware of the importance of the contributions of the Committee to the efforts of the United Nations to combat racism and all other forms of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin,

Welcoming the report of the Committee on the work of its thirty-seventh session,[60]

Reiterating once again the need to intensify the struggle for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination throughout the world, especially the elimination of the system of *apartheid* in South Africa and Namibia,

Emphasizing the obligation of all States parties to the Convention to take legislative, judicial and other measures in order to secure full implementation of the provisions of the Convention,

Recalling the urgent appeals made by the Secretary-General, the General Assembly, the eleventh and twelfth meetings of States parties to the Convention and the Committee itself to the States parties to honour their financial obligations under the Convention,

Gravely concerned that, despite those appeals and other efforts, the meeting schedule of the Committee has been interrupted and the proper functioning of the Committee continues to deteriorate,

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the members of the Committee to explore ways and means to overcome the Committee's current financial crisis,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the question of financing the expenses of the members of the Committee,[61]

1. *Expresses its profound concern* at the fact that a number of States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination have still not fulfilled their financial obligations, which led to the cancellation of the February/March 1989 session of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

2. *Expresses once again its concern* that such a situation led to a further delay in the discharge of the substantive obligations of the Committee under the Convention;

3. *Commends* the Committee for its work with regard to the implementation of the Convention and the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on the work of its thirty-seventh session;

5. *Calls upon* States parties to fulfil their obligations under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention and to submit in due time their periodic reports on measures taken to implement the Convention;

6. *Endorses* the decision of the Committee[62] to hold one of its regular sessions in New York, if resources are available, in commemoration of its twentieth year of activities under the Convention, to coincide with the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, 21 March 1990;

7. *Strongly appeals* to all States parties, especially those in arrears, to fulfil their financial obligations under article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention and to pay their outstanding contributions and, if possible, their contributions for 1990 before 1 February 1990, so as to enable the Committee to meet regularly;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General to do everything possible to ensure that funds are available to meet all the costs of the meetings of the Committee in 1990, including the expenses of its members;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite those States parties which are in arrears to pay the amounts in arrears, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

10. *Invites* the Secretary-General to report to the States parties at their thirteenth meeting on all legal and administrative measures that the States parties and the General Assembly could take to guarantee the regular functioning of the Committee;

11. *Invites* States parties at their thirteenth meeting to decide on administrative and legal measures to improve the financial situation of the Committee;

12. *Decides* to consider at its forty-fifth session, under the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination", the next report of the Committee, as well as the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee.

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

44/69. Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/103 of 4 December 1986, 42/56 of 30 November 1987 and 43/97 of 8 December 1988,

Mindful that the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*[12] constitutes an important international treaty in the field of human rights and serves to implement the ideals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[4]

Reaffirming its conviction that *apartheid* is a crime against humanity and constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and a gross violation of human rights, seriously threatening international peace and security,

Strongly condemning the abhorrent policy and system of *apartheid* and the brutal repression it engenders, which continue to aggravate the situation in South Africa,

Emphasizing that the root cause of the conflict in southern Africa is *apartheid* and the racist régime's policy of aggression, State terrorism and destabilization against the front-line and other neighbouring States,

Condemning the continued collaboration of certain States and transnational corporations with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, military and other fields as an encouragement to the intensification of its odious policy of *apartheid,*

Firmly convinced that the legitimate struggle of the oppressed peoples in southern Africa against *apartheid*, racism and colonialism and for the effective implementation of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence demands more than ever all necessary support by the international community and, in particular, further action by the Security Council in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter,

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[60] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 18* (A/44/18).

[61] A/44/593.

[62] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 18* (A/44/18), para. 468.

Underlining that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and the implementation of its provisions without any delay are necessary for its effectiveness and will therefore contribute to the eradication of the crime of *apartheid*,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;[63]

2. *Commends* those States parties to the Convention that have submitted their reports under article VII thereof;

3. *Appeals once again* to those States that have not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention without further delay, in particular those States that have jurisdiction over transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia and without whose co-operation such operations could not be halted;

4. *Underlines* the importance of the universal ratification of the Convention, which would be an effective contribution to the fulfilment of the ideals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other human rights instruments;

5. *Recalls with satisfaction* the report of the Group of Three of the Commission on Human Rights,[64] which was set up under the Convention, and, in particular, the conclusions and recommendations contained in that report;

6. *Once again draws the attention* of all States to the opinion expressed by the Group of Three in its report that transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia must be considered accomplices in the crime of *apartheid*, in accordance with article III (*b*) of the Convention;[65]

7. *Calls upon* all States whose transnational corporations continue to do business with South Africa to take appropriate steps to terminate their dealings with South Africa;

8. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to intensify, in co-operation with the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, its efforts to compile periodically the progressive list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States deemed responsible for crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention, as well as those against whom or which legal proceedings have been undertaken;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate that list among all States parties to the Convention and all Member States and to bring such facts to the attention of the public by all means of mass communication;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to invite the States parties to the Convention, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide the Commission on Human Rights with relevant information concerning the forms of the crime of *apartheid*, as described in article II of the Convention, committed by transnational corporations operating in South Africa;

11. *Notes* the importance of measures to be taken by States parties in the field of teaching and education for fuller implementation of the Convention;

12. *Appeals* to all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and international and national non-governmental organizations to step up their activities to enhance public awareness by denouncing the crimes committed by the racist régime of South Africa;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts, through appropriate channels, to disseminate information on the Convention and its implementation with a view to promoting further ratification of or accession to the Convention;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report under General Assembly resolution 3380 (XXX) of 10 November 1975 a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention.

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

44/70. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, including resolution 37/52 of 3 December 1982, by which it adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,[50] and resolution 37/53 of 3 December 1982, in which, *inter alia*, it proclaimed the period 1983-1992 the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

Recalling also its resolution 43/98 of 8 December 1988, and reaffirming all of the relevant provisions contained therein, in particular the list of priorities for global activities and programmes during the second half of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons set forth in the annex to the resolution,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/52 of 24 May 1989, in which the Council, *inter alia*, urged Member States, bodies and organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide all possible support to the awareness and fund-raising campaigns to give added momentum to the Decade,

Noting the important work currently being undertaken by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on human rights and disability, which could serve as a useful basis for the continued efforts to ensure for disabled persons the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Taking into account the concrete measures already carried out by the Governments of Member States, the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to implement the objectives of the World Programme of Action within the framework of the Decade, and recognizing that much more should be done at all levels to improve the living conditions of persons with disabilities,

Mindful that Member States bear the ultimate responsibility for the implementation of the World Programme of Action and that national disability committees or similar co-ordinating bodies play a crucial role in this regard,

Recognizing the pivotal role of the United Nations in promoting the exchange of information, experience and expertise and closer regional and interregional co-operation towards more effective strategies and policies to advance the status and welfare of persons with disabilities,

Stressing that the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat is the focal point within the United Nations for the implementation and monitoring of the World Programme of Action,

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[63] A/44/442.

[64] E/CN.4/1988/32.

[65] *Ibid.*, para. 34.

Noting with satisfaction the strengthening of the Disabled Persons Unit of the Centre through the generous financial support of some Governments,

Concerned that the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons continues to suffer from a lack of sufficient contributions and that, unless this declining trend is reversed and the resource capacities of the Fund are strengthened, many priority requests may not be met and the implementation of the World Programme of Action will be seriously affected,

Mindful that, since developing countries are experiencing difficulties in mobilizing resources, international co-operation should be encouraged to assist in national efforts to implement the World Programme of Action and the objectives of the Decade,

Noting that the International Meeting on Human Resources in the Field of Disability was held at Tallinn, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, from 14 to 22 August 1989 and that it adopted a nine-point strategy to promote the participation, training and employment of disabled persons, especially in developing countries,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[66]

1. *Reaffirms* the validity of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons;

2. *Reiterates* that for the second half of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons special emphasis should be placed on the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons;

3. *Urges* Member States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations concerned to translate into action at all levels, as appropriate, the priorities for global activities and programmes during the second half of the Decade, such as those set forth in the annex to General Assembly resolution 43/98;

4. *Renews its invitation* to all States to give high priority to projects concerning the prevention of disabilities, rehabilitation and the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons within the framework of bilateral assistance, as well as financial support to strengthen organizations of disabled persons;

5. *Invites* Governments to participate actively in the international co-operation with a view to improving the living conditions of disabled persons by encouraging professional experts, in particular disabled persons, in various aspects of rehabilitation and the equalization of opportunity, including the expertise of retired persons;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assist Member States in establishing and strengthening national committees on disability issues and similar co-ordinating bodies and to promote and support the establishment of strong national organizations of disabled persons;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to encourage all organs and bodies of the United Nations, including regional commissions, international organizations and specialized agencies, to take into account in their programmes and operational activities the specific needs of disabled persons;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in connection with the feasibility study on the substantive, financial and administrative implications of alternative ways to mark the end of the Decade in 1992, called for by the General Assembly in its resolution 43/93, to request Member States, in consultation with organizations of disabled persons, to submit their comments to him by 28 February 1990 for inclusion in the background document to be discussed at the meeting of experts to be held at Helsinki in May 1990;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the regional commissions to enable them to promote technical co-operation activities and the sharing of national resources for personnel training, the exchange of information, policy and programme development and research and the participation of disabled persons;

10. *Invites* the Secretary-General and Member States to involve disabled persons to a greater extent in United Nations programmes and activities, including the provision of employment opportunities, and to give particular attention to improving the situation of special groups as outlined in the World Programme of Action, emphasizing the need for social justice and the participation of these groups in each sector of the society;

11. *Invites* the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to expand its close collaboration with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations active in the field of disability, in particular organizations of disabled persons, and to consult with them on a regular and systematic basis on matters relating to the implementation of the World Programme of Action, with a view to ensuring that the results of the Decade become meaningful and lasting;

12. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress made by the office of the Special Representative for the Promotion of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons;[67]

13. *Calls upon* Member States, national committees, the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, especially organizations of disabled persons, to assist in a global information and fund-raising campaign to publicize the Decade through all appropriate means;

14. *Recognizes* the important role of non-governmental organizations, especially those representing persons with disabilities, in the effective implementation of the World Programme of Action, in raising international awareness of the concerns of persons with disabilities and in monitoring and evaluating progress achieved during the Decade;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that contributions, in cash or in kind, related to the Decade are channelled into the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, while giving donors the option of earmarking contributions for special purposes;

16. *Reaffirms* that the resources of the Voluntary Fund should be used to support catalytic and innovative activities in order to implement further the objectives of the World Programme of Action within the framework of the Decade, with priority given, as appropriate, to programmes and projects of the least developed countries;

17. *Invites* Governments and non-governmental organizations to continue their contributions to the Voluntary Fund, and calls upon Governments and non-governmental organizations that have not yet done so to consider contributing to the Voluntary Fund so as to enable it to respond effectively to the growing demand for assistance;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the Tallinn Guidelines for Action on Human Resources Development in the Field of Disability, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution, to the attention of Member States, national co-ordinating mechanisms in the

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[66] A/44/406/Rev.1.

[67] *Ibid.*, paras. 50 and 51.

field of disability, organizations of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations concerned with disabilities;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

20. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons".

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

ANNEX

Tallinn Guidelines for Action on Human Resources Development in the Field of Disability

INTRODUCTION

1. The International Meeting on Human Resources in the Field of Disability, convened at Tallinn, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, from 14 to 22 August 1989, having considered the situation of human resources development in the field of disability, particularly in developing countries, firmly believes that it is necessary to reinforce existing activities, as well as to undertake new and innovative ones, in order to promote the further development and continued progress of disabled persons.

2. Following the adoption of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons by the General Assembly, in its resolution 37/52 of 3 December 1982, there has been a growing need for higher priority to be given to the development of the human resources of disabled persons, with specific reference to education and training, employment, and science and technology. In this connection, the General Assembly, in its resolution 37/53 of 3 December 1982, proclaimed the period 1983-1992 the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, encouraging Member States to utilize that period as one of the means to implement the World Programme of Action.

3. The main objectives of the World Programme of Action are to promote effective measures for the prevention of disability, for rehabilitation and for the realization of the goals of full participation and equality for persons with disabilities. To accomplish these goals, due regard must be paid to education, training and work opportunities.

4. While it is acknowledged that the living conditions of the general population in developing countries urgently need to be improved, the objectives of the World Programme of Action call for the situation of disabled persons to be given special attention during the remainder of the Decade and beyond. Effective implementation of the World Programme of Action will make an important contribution to the process of development of societies through the mobilization of more human resources.

5. While it is also acknowledged that a number of countries have already initiated or carried out activities within the framework of the World Programme of Action, further concerted efforts should be made to integrate the human resources development of disabled persons into intersectoral planning at the national level.

GUIDING PHILOSOPHY

6. Human resources development is a process centred on the human person that seeks to realize the full potential and capabilities of human beings. This process is fundamental to the concept of equalization of opportunities, in keeping with the goals of the World Programme of Action.

7. Through human resources development, disabled persons are able effectively to exercise their rights of full citizenship. As full citizens, they have the same rights and responsibilities as other members of society, including the right to life, as declared in international human rights instruments. They also have the same choices as other citizens in the social, cultural, economic and political life of their communities.

8. Because persons with disabilities are agents of their own destiny rather than objects of care, Governments and organizations need to reflect this perception in their policies and programmes. This means that disabled persons, as individuals and as members of organizations, should be involved in the decision-making process as equal partners.

9. The abilities of disabled persons and their families should be strengthened through community-based supplementary services provided by Governments and non-governmental organizations. These services should promote self-determination and enable disabled persons to participate in the development of society. Governments should recognize and support the role of organizations of disabled persons in enabling those persons to take charge of their own lives.

STRATEGIES

A. Participation of persons with disabilities

10. A statutory basis is required to enable disabled persons to participate as full citizens in decision-making at all levels of the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes.

11. To facilitate the full participation of disabled persons and to enable them to exercise their rights as citizens, access to information is essential. To this end, all information has to be adapted to appropriate formats. These information formats may include Braille script, large print, audio-visual media and sign-language interpretation. Information channels should include television, radio, newspapers and postal services. Governments should work with organizations of disabled persons to identify appropriate information formats and channels to reach disabled citizens.

12. Governments should adopt, enforce and fund legally binding standards and regulations to improve access for persons with disabilities, ensuring that buildings, streets, and road, sea and air transport are barrier-free, architecturally and in all other ways. Communication systems and security and safety measures should be developed and adapted to meet the needs of disabled citizens.

13. To facilitate the recruitment of disabled persons and to assist private-sector industries in hiring them, organizations at the national, regional and international levels, including the United Nations, should identify and maintain listings of qualified disabled candidates.

B. Strengthening of grass-roots initiatives

14. Local community initiatives should be especially promoted. Disabled persons and their families should be encouraged to form grass-roots organizations, with governmental recognition of their importance and governmental support in the form of financing and training.

15. Governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with disability issues should allow disabled persons to participate as equal partners.

16. The efficient functioning of governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with disability calls for training in organizational and management skills.

C. Promotion of an integrated approach

17. Overall national policy frameworks with supporting legislation should be developed.

18. The essence of an integrated approach is the inclusion of disability issues in all government ministries and at every level of governmental policy and planning. National co-ordination bodies, with linkages at the local, regional and interregional levels, should be established or strengthened. The membership of those bodies should include all government ministries, legislative committees and non-governmental organizations, particularly organizations of disabled persons. Those bodies should review existing policies, plans and programmes, identify existing and projected resources and monitor and evaluate the implementation of national policies.

19. National development programmes should include disability components.

20. Disabled women should be included in the existing national and regional programmes aimed at women.

21. At the level of service delivery, an integrated approach entails co-operation and referral among professionals working in organizational settings that provide educational, vocational, health and social services.

D. Promotion of education and training

22. The early years are critical in the overall development of a disabled child and for the fostering of positive attitudes towards the child. Specific programmes and training materials should be developed to address these needs during the formative infant and pre-school years.

23. Education at the primary, secondary and higher levels should be available to disabled persons within the regular educational system and

in regular school settings, as well as in vocational training programmes. When such education is provided to deaf students, teachers and/or interpreters who are proficient in the indigenous sign language must be provided.

24. Special education programmes and schools that promote the indigenous sign language and the indigenous deaf culture must be available to deaf people. Deaf people should be employed in such programmes and schools.

25. Cost-effective alternatives to segregated school facilities should be developed and implemented by Governments at the national and local levels. These alternatives include special education teachers as consultants to regular education teachers, resource rooms with specialized personnel and materials, special classrooms in regular schools and interpreters for deaf students.

26. The education of disabled children should involve the co-operation and concerted efforts of health and social services, as well as of teachers and parents. It should provide support measures, such as technical aids, especially adapted pedagogical approaches, and incentives for teachers.

27. The content and quality of education and training should ensure the acquisition of skills that are economically viable and that provide opportunities for work. Career education and vocational training programmes should be available to ensure the transition of disabled students into the economic mainstream.

28. In addition to being offered formal skills training and education, disabled persons should be offered training in social and self-help skills to prepare them for independent living. Special efforts should be made to promote education and skills training for disabled girls and women, in both urban and rural areas.

29. General teacher-training curricula should include a course of study in skills for teaching disabled children and young persons in regular schools.

30. Each Government should have a national plan for training and employing an adequate number of health, education and vocational professionals in rehabilitation. Persons with disabilities should be recruited for such training and employment.

31. In fields such as education, labour, health and social services, law, architecture and technical development, which are often involved in the different aspects of rehabilitation, professional training should include training on the rights and needs of disabled people. Professionals in these fields should also be made aware of the resources available for disabled persons so that appropriate referrals can be made or services provided.

32. Appropriate technology should be considered essential for the utilization of available resources. This may include simple, universally available equipment, as well as computer technology.

E. Promotion of employment

33. Disabled persons have the right to be trained for and to work on equal terms in the regular labour force. Community-based rehabilitation programmes should be encouraged to provide better job opportunities in developing countries. Use should be made of the vocational services, guidance and training, placement, employment and related services that already exist for workers in general. On-the-job training may be more effective than conventional training.

34. General development programmes that provide loans, training and equipment for income-generating activities should include disabled persons.

35. Employment opportunities can be promoted, primarily, by measures relating to employment and salary standards that apply to all workers and, secondarily, by measures offering special support and incentives. In addition to formal employment, opportunities should be broadened to include self-employment, co-operatives and other group income-generating schemes. Where special national employment drives have been launched for youth and unemployed persons, disabled persons should be included. Disabled persons should be actively recruited, and when a disabled candidate and a non-disabled candidate are equally qualified, the disabled candidate should be chosen.

36. Organizations of employers and of workers should adopt, in co-operation with organizations of disabled persons, policies that promote the training and employment of disabled persons, including women, and non-disabled persons on an equal basis.

37. Policies for affirmative action should be formulated and implemented to increase the employment of disabled women. Governments and non-governmental organizations should support the creation of income-generating projects involving disabled women.

F. Provisions for funding

38. In general, funding should be allocated through regular sectoral budgeting systems. A national rehabilitation fund may be established to facilitate the employment or self-employment of disabled persons. This fund could be used to cover the costs of training, equipment and initial capital outlay.

39. Similarly, funds should be established for loans to small-scale pilot projects at the grass-roots level; such funds could be administered locally with the use of simple procedures.

G. Promotion of community awareness

40. To increase community understanding of the rights, needs and potentials of disabled persons, collaborative efforts with disabled persons and their organizations are required to develop and promote a flow of information using mass media, especially film, television, radio and print media. In particular, information for disabled persons and their families on all aspects of living with a disability should be as clear and uncomplicated as possible.

41. Community awareness programmes should include specific strategies for the prevention of disability. Government efforts aimed at early identification, intervention and prevention should be strengthened through community awareness and community involvement in programmes on disability.

42. Persons with mental disabilities (mental retardation or mental illness) or multiple disabilities are among the most stigmatized groups of citizens. They have the right to make choices, take risks, control their own lives and live in the community. Their adult status, abilities and aspirations must be respected and reinforced by their inclusion in decision-making, although many may need individual advocacy to be clearly understood.

43. It should be acknowledged that people with mental and multiple disabilities benefit from education, skills training and work opportunities. For many of these people, opportunities need to be individualized. Support is required to help them and their families to establish and maintain a positive life-style.

44. The World Programme of Action should be translated into all national languages, through governmental action. Braille, large print and simplified versions should also be made available by the appropriate media to ensure as wide a distribution as possible to all citizens, including disabled persons, their families and non-governmental and governmental organizations.

H. Improving the methodology for human resources development

45. Policies and programmes for human resources development concerning disabled persons should be based on an assessment of their needs and resources as well as on the potential of existing development programmes and services to meet those needs. The implementation of such policies and programmes should be periodically monitored, with adjustments made to ensure effective implementation.

46. Evaluation should be built into programmes at the planning stage so that their overall efficacy in fulfilling policy objectives can be assessed. Persons with disabilities should play an active role in developing the criteria for monitoring and evaluation.

47. Increased attention should be given to services for people with hearing, speech, mental, intellectual or multiple disabilities.

48. The requirements of particular groups, such as disabled children, disabled women, the disabled elderly, disabled migrants and refugees, should also be recognized and met.

49. Governmental and non-governmental organizations should utilize recent developments in education through communications media, also known as distance education, which has been found to be an appropriate methodology in human resources development in the field of disability.

50. The local use of appropriate technologies for producing such items as wheelchairs, prosthetic devices and mobility aids, as well as aids for hearing and seeing, should take into account the technical, socio-economic and cultural conditions in the particular society. Each country should have a national system for the delivery of rehabilitation aids.

I. Regional and international co-operation

51. Training programmes in human resources development in the field of disability should be strengthened by collaborative efforts at the regional and/or subregional levels. Such programmes should be co-ordinated through existing intergovernmental and regional organizations, including those of disabled persons.

52. International development aid projects should include a component specifically aimed at supporting organizations of disabled persons and training their members. In addition, employment opportunities should be made available to disabled individuals within these projects.

53. All international development assistance programmes directed at macro-level planning and development, such as those in agriculture or education, should include a specific component ensuring the participation of disabled persons in such programmes.

54. At both the national and interregional levels, Governments should strongly support collaboration with non-governmental agencies in specific areas of disability, to ensure co-ordination and to prevent duplication of services.

55. Linkages between organizations of disabled persons in developed and developing countries should be strengthened. This can be done through the exchange of information, training and meetings to provide forums for disabled persons to share experiences on strategic approaches. Workshops and field studies should be organized to train trainers and the management personnel of organizations of disabled persons.

56. Implementation of these Guidelines relies on effective action at the national level. This action should be supplemented by concerted efforts at the international level, particularly on the part of the United Nations and its focal point for the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, as well as relevant United Nations organizations and specialized agencies. National and international non-governmental organizations, in particular organizations of disabled persons, should be fully involved.

44/71. International co-operation in combating organized crime

The General Assembly,

Recalling the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Concerned that organized crime has increased in many parts of the world and has become more transnational in character, leading, in particular, to the spread of such negative phenomena as violence, terrorism, corruption and illegal trade in narcotic drugs and, in general, undermining the development process, impairing the quality of life and threatening human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Taking into account the decisions of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders relating to organized crime,[68] as well as the views expressed on the matter by members of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/70 of 24 May 1989,

Convinced of the need to strengthen international co-operation in combating organized crime,

Convinced also that the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders will, *inter alia*, explore the possibilities and ways of strengthening further international co-operation in combating organized crime,

Recognizing the pivotal role of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in providing guidance and the co-ordinating role to be played by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, especially by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, in strengthening international co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice,

1. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to request the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, at its eleventh session, to give special attention in its work to promoting international co-operation in combating organized crime;

2. *Calls upon* Governments, international organizations and interested non-governmental organizations to co-operate to that end with the Committee and to submit to the Committee, through the Secretary-General, their proposals on strengthening international co-operation in combating organized crime;

3. *Requests* the Committee to consider ways of strengthening international co-operation in combating organized crime, taking due account of the opinions of Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations, as well as opinions expressed at and decisions taken by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and to submit its views, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

44/72. Crime prevention and criminal justice

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the responsibilities assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice under Economic and Social Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950, as well as its pivotal role in the promotion of international co-operation in this field, in accordance with Assembly resolutions 3021 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 32/59 and 32/60 of 8 December 1977 and 35/171 of 15 December 1980,

Emphasizing the importance of its resolution 40/32 of 29 November 1985, in which it approved the Milan Plan of Action,[51] adopted by consensus by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, as a useful and effective means of strengthening international co-operation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling its resolution 41/107 of 4 December 1986, in which it invited Member States and the Secretary-General to ensure timely preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, its resolution 42/59 of 30 November 1987, in which, *inter alia*, it welcomed the results of the comprehensive review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice conducted by the Secretary-General[69] and approved the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1986/11 of 21 May 1986 and 1987/53 of 28 May 1987, and its resolution 43/99 of 8 December 1988, in which it stressed the necessity for Member States to continue to make concerted and systematic efforts to strengthen international co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice,

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[68] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. E.

[69] E/1987/43.

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/49 of 28 May 1987, in which the Council approved the provisional agenda for the Eighth Congress, and taking note of Council resolutions 1989/68 of 24 May 1989 on the review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice and 1989/69 of 24 May 1989 on the continuation of preparations for the Eighth Congress,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/56 of 24 May 1989, the annex to which contains the statute of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, 1989/59 of 24 May 1989 concerning the establishment of the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, 1989/62 of 24 May 1989 on concerted international action against the forms of crime identified in the Milan Plan of Action and 1989/67 of 24 May 1989 on domestic violence,

Taking note also of Economic and Social Council decision 1989/134 of 24 May 1989 by which the Council accepted the invitation of the Government of Cuba to hold the Eighth Congress at Havana from 27 August to 7 September 1990,

Conscious that the convening of such a global meeting demonstrates the continuing interest and capacity of Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, scholars and experts to react to the challenge posed by the new forms and dimensions of criminality, both nationally and internationally,

Acknowledging that the United Nations congresses, as major intergovernmental forums, have influenced national policies and practices by facilitating the exchange of views and experiences, mobilizing public opinion and recommending policy options at the national, regional and international levels, thus making a significant contribution to progress and the promotion of international co-operation in this field,

Appreciative of the success of all the preparatory activities for the Eighth Congress, which have been carried out in a spirit of mutual understanding, productive consensus and professional competence,

Mindful of the main objectives of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, which include the promotion of a more effective administration of justice, the strengthening of international co-operation in the fight against transnational crime, the observance of human rights and the pursuance of the highest standards of fairness, efficiency, humanity and professional conduct,

Aware that transnational criminality, particularly in its violent and organized forms, constitutes a serious threat to the development and security of nations,

Concerned about the increase in the incidence and seriousness of crime, both conventional and non-conventional, as well as juvenile delinquency, in many parts of the world, and its negative effects on the quality of life and the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Also concerned about the level of the human and financial resources available to the United Nations in this field, taking into account the increased responsibilities and expanded mandates of the Organization,

Recognizing that constraints of an economic and technical nature impede many countries in their fight against crime, and that technological advances may not only entail dangers to the human environment but may also be utilized in the perpetration of sophisticated forms of crime, against which criminal law can serve a useful function, including the penal protection of the environment,

Convinced of the urgent need to strengthen international co-operation and co-ordination at all levels in order to meet the challenge posed by contemporary crime,

Determined to improve joint action to achieve further progress in combating crime, particularly in its new forms and transnational dimensions, and in ensuring respect for the rule of law, as well as to increase the usefulness and impact of the Eighth Congress through the discussion and adoption of new important international instruments and heightened public awareness of the results of the Congress,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[70] on the implementation of its resolution 43/99, in which, *inter alia*, the recommendations of the regional preparatory meetings for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders are summarized;[71]

2. *Reaffirms* the continued validity of the Milan Plan of Action and the importance of its goals, which include the strengthening of international co-operation and the enhancement of the United Nations role in this field;

3. *Urges* the international community to implement the recommendations contained in the Milan Plan of Action, together with the resolutions adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and invites those Governments that have not yet done so to provide relevant information to the Secretary-General on the progress made in this regard;

4. *Expresses the hope* that the Eighth Congress will make a major contribution to the solution of problems related to crime prevention and criminal justice;

5. *Approves* the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/68 and 1989/69, and requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to translate them into action;

6. *Acknowledges* the crucial functions of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, which the Economic and Social Council has entrusted with developing practical crime prevention and criminal justice policies and monitoring the implementation of United Nations standards and norms in this field and which is also the preparatory body for the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders;

7. *Welcomes* the establishment by the Committee of a sub-committee charged with the task of providing an overview of the problem of crime and assessing the most efficient means of stimulating practical international action in support of Member States, as well as the establishment of a pre-sessional working group to oversee the process of implementing existing standards;

8. *Also welcomes* the adoption of the statute of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the formal establishment, at Kampala, of the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

9. *Invites* the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, at its eleventh session, to give priority attention to the conclusions and recommendations of its sub-committee and to consider appropriate follow-up thereto by the Eighth Congress;

10. *Stresses* the importance of the programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice and the necessity of strengthening it in order to

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[70] A/44/400.

[71] *Ibid.*, sect III.A.

make it more responsive to the needs and expectations of Member States, whose stability and social peace, as well as law enforcement and judicial structures, may be undermined by the growing level and impact of criminality;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the level of human and financial resources of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat is sufficient for it to carry out its multiple tasks mandated by United Nations policy-making bodies, including the promotion of collaborative action by Governments on problems of mutual concern, evaluation research, the collection and dissemination of information, the preparation of reports and studies, and technical co-operation activities, and to ensure that the specialized nature of the programme of work of the Branch is fully reflected in its management and staffing;

12. *Takes note* of the efforts made by the Secretariat towards the establishment of a global crime prevention and criminal justice information network,[72] urges governmental agencies concerned and criminal justice institutions to join the network, in view of its value, and requests the Secretary-General to secure adequate resources for its full development and functioning;

13. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1990, to give priority consideration to the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on the work of its eleventh session, paying attention also to the operational aspects of the programme of work in crime prevention, with a view to assisting interested countries in developing self-reliant and adequate law enforcement and judicial structures through human resources development, the reinforcement of national machinery, the promotion of human rights, the organization of joint training activities and the development of pilot and demonstration projects, and urges the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat and other funding agencies to continue to provide financial support and assistance for technical co-operation activities;

14. *Encourages* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in co-operation with the Secretariat, to play an active role in the formulation and implementation of technical co-operation projects in crime prevention and criminal justice, to allocate adequate resources and expertise for technical assistance activities and to increase their support to the interregional and regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders;

15. *Reiterates its invitation* to Governments to participate actively in the preparations for the Eighth Congress, particularly through the involvement of national correspondents in the field of crime prevention and control, the submission of national position papers on the different agenda items, the establishment, as appropriate, of national committees and focal points and the encouragement of contributions from the academic community and relevant scientific institutions;

16. *Urges* Member States to contribute to the two research workshops to be held during the Eighth Congress on the computerization of criminal justice information and alternatives to imprisonment by preparing research and technical papers and other information that would make possible a substantive and fruitful exchange of national experiences in these areas;

17. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization, and other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to participate actively in the Eighth Congress and to give the necessary attention and priority to national, regional and international measures aimed at preventing crime and improving the quality of the administration of justice;

18. *Requests* the Eighth Congress, under item 3 of its provisional agenda, to give urgent attention to strengthening international co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice, in pursuance of the recommendations of the preparatory meetings and of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, which also emphasized, *inter alia*, the role of criminal law in environmental protection;

19. *Also requests* the Eighth Congress, under item 5 of its provisional agenda, to pay particular attention to the linkages between illicit drug trafficking, organized crime and terrorist criminal activities, and to propose viable control measures;

20. *Encourages* Member States to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence in order to enable the Fund to undertake activities of assistance to countries requesting it;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure, with a strengthened information programme, that the substantive and organizational work of the Eighth Congress is fully adequate for the successful outcome of the Congress, and to provide the required resources;

22. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Eighth Congress and to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Seventh Congress, to be prepared in pursuance of resolution 22 of the Seventh Congress and of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/49, with a view to assessing the progress achieved and ensuring continuity between the congresses;

23. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session his views and recommendations on the implementation of the conclusions of the Eighth Congress;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice".

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

44/73. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as stated in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter, is to promote universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind, including distinction as to sex,

Affirming that women and men should participate equally in social, economic and political development, should contribute equally to such development and should share equally in improved conditions of life,

Recalling its resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, by which it adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

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[72] *Ibid.*, sect. IV.C.

Recalling also its previous resolutions on the Convention, in particular resolution 43/100 of 8 December 1988, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/44 of 24 May 1989,

Recalling further the decisions taken on 7 and 8 March 1988 at the Fourth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention,[73]

Aware of the important contribution that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[52] can make to eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and to achieving legal and *de facto* equality between women and men,

Noting the emphasis placed by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace on ratification of and accession to the Convention,

Bearing in mind that 18 December 1989 marks the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its eighth session,[74]

Noting that the Committee agreed, in examining reports, to take due account of the different cultural and socio-economic systems of States parties to the Convention,

1. *Welcomes* the ratification of or accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by an increasing number of Member States;

2. *Urges* all States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so as soon as possible;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[75] and requests him to submit annually to the General Assembly a report on the status of the Convention;

5. *Takes note also* of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its eighth session;

6. *Endorses* general recommendation No. 10 of the Committee, made at its eighth session, on activities to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention,[76] including the request that its report on the achievements of States parties and obstacles encountered by them in implementing the Convention be regularly updated, and requests that sufficient resources be provided for that purpose;

7. *Urges* States parties to the Convention to make all possible efforts to submit their initial as well as second and subsequent reports on the implementation of the Convention, in accordance with article 18 thereof and with the guidelines of the Committee, and to co-operate fully with the Committee in the presentation of the reports;

8. *Recognizes* the special relevance of the periodic reports of States parties to the Convention to the efforts of the Commission on the Status of Women to review and appraise the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women in those countries;

9. *Strongly supports* the view of the Committee that the Secretary-General should accord higher priority to strengthening support for the Committee;

10. *Endorses* the proposal made by the Committee that a working group be convened to meet for three to five days prior to the ninth session of the Committee to prepare issues and questions relating to the second and subsequent periodic reports of the States parties to be considered at the ninth session of the Committee,[77] and invites the Secretary-General to take the necessary action towards that end;

11. *Strongly encourages* the Committee to enhance its efforts to rationalize its procedures and expedite the consideration of periodic reports and to develop procedures and guidelines for the consideration of second reports;

12. *Takes note* of the proposals of the Secretary-General for full funding of the Committee and requests that the programme budget for 1990-1991 provide for attendance at all the Committee's meetings by relevant professional staff from the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, legal staff expert in human rights treaty implementation and adequate secretarial staff, and for the necessary facilities for the effective functioning of the Committee in order to enable it to carry out its mandate as efficiently as other human rights treaty bodies;

13. *Welcomes* the steps already taken by the Secretary-General and requests him, in view of the observance of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on 18 December 1989, to facilitate and encourage, within existing resources, the dissemination of information relating to the Convention and the Committee, taking into account all the relevant general recommendations made by the Committee at its eighth session, in particular general recommendation No. 10;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Committee to the Commission on the Status of Women for information;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, and to transmit the report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fifth session.

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

44/74. United Nations Development Fund for Women

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the decisions contained in its resolution 39/125 of 14 December 1984,

Emphasizing the catalytic role of the United Nations Development Fund for Women in the United Nations system as well as with governmental and non-governmental organizations and financial institutions and its support for innovative and experimental activities directly benefiting women in line with national and regional priorities,

Reaffirming those dual priorities of the Fund, which would better position women for more effective participation in the development of their countries,

Recognizing the mainstream initiatives of the Fund to assist national machineries on women, ministries concerned with planning and other relevant ministries and intergovernmental organizations to integrate the concerns of women and to ensure their involvement in development programmes at all levels,

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[73] See CEDAW/SP/14.

[74] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/44/38).

[75] A/44/457.

[76] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/44/38), sect. V.

[77] *Ibid.*, sect. II.B.

Noting the focused and proactive interventions of the Fund within its regional priority frameworks and its overall strategic objectives through investments in tested and documented models and approaches for women and development,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General[78] transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women;

2. *Notes* the Fund's continued co-operation with units concerned with issues relating to women and development throughout the United Nations system and with planning and sectoral ministries and national machineries on women in the development of developing countries;

3. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening the technical and financial capacities of the Fund to enable it to preserve and augment its flexibility and to facilitate its own implementation of the governmental and non-governmental projects and programmes that it supports at the national, regional and global levels;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals that have pledged and contributed to the Fund;[79]

5. *Commends* national committees for the Fund and non-governmental organizations for their initiatives in the development of education and public awareness programmes and resource mobilization on behalf of the Fund;

6. *Notes with concern* that the Fund's resources are still insufficient to enable it to implement fully its programmes and to preserve and augment its flexible approaches to supporting activities at the national, regional and global levels;

7. *Invites* Governments, non-governmental organizations and others to make substantial contributions to the Fund;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the Fund to be submitted pursuant to Assembly resolution 39/125.

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

44/75. Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant paragraphs of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[52] in which importance is attached to the appointment of women at senior decision-making and managerial levels,

Noting the deployment of a senior-level officer in a position designated as the focal point for women in the office of the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Resources Management, to be responsible for all aspects of the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat,[80]

Recalling its resolutions 43/101 of 8 December 1988 on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, 43/103 of 8 December 1988 and 43/224 C of 21 December 1988 on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, and 43/226 of 21 December 1988 on the United Nations common system, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/29 of 24 May 1989 on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, as well as other related resolutions and decisions,

Recalling also the recommendations for action contained in the fourth report of the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat of 30 June 1988,[81]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 16 October 1989 on the composition of the Secretariat,[82] in which it is stated that of the twenty-four Under-Secretary-General positions, twenty-two are held by men and only two are held by women (8.3 per cent), that seventeen Assistant Secretary-General positions are held by men and none by women, that of the eighty-five D-2 positions, seventy-eight are held by men and seven by women (8.2 per cent), and that of the two hundred and thirty-five D-1 positions, two hundred and twenty are held by men and fifteen by women (6.4 per cent),

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in full conformity with Articles 8, 97 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, to intensify his efforts to increase the number of women employed throughout the United Nations system, particularly in senior policy-level and decision-making posts, in order to achieve an overall rate of participation by women of 30 per cent by 1990, in accordance with paragraph 3 of its resolution 40/258 B of 18 December 1985;

2. *Requests* that renewed efforts be made to ensure more equitable representation of women from developing countries in posts subject to geographical distribution, subject to Article 101 of the Charter;

3. *Urges* the Secretary-General to take note of the view of the Commission on the Status of Women and the Economic and Social Council that, within budgetary constraints, the achievement of the goal of rectifying the underrepresentation of women in the Secretariat, in particular at the policy-making levels, as well as the career development of women already in the Secretariat, in accordance with the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, should not be impeded;

4. *Reiterates its request* to Member States to continue to support efforts of the United Nations and its specialized agencies to increase the proportions of women in the Professional categories and above by, *inter alia*, nominating more women candidates and encouraging women to apply for vacant posts;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session through the appropriate bodies, including the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session, an outline of a programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat for the period 1991-1995, based on specific goals and appropriate monitoring to ensure a substantially higher rate of participation by women from all geographic regions, especially in senior-level posts, by 1995;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that his annual report on progress achieved and future strate-

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[78] A/44/389.

[79] *Ibid.*, annex, appendices I-III.

[80] A/C.5/40/30, sect. III.B.

[81] See A/C.5/43/14, annex I.

[82] A/44/604.

gies to implement action programmes on the status of women in the Secretariat and the relevant mandates adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council is submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women and to the General Assembly for consideration by the Third Committee, under the item on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

44/76. Elderly women

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/38 of 24 May 1989, in which the Council requested the Commission on the Status of Women to devote particular attention to the current and future situation of elderly women in the world,

Recalling its resolution 40/30 of 29 November 1985, in which it was emphasized that the elderly must be considered an important and necessary element in the development process at all levels within a given society,

Aware that age segregation, in addition to sex stereotyping, makes the social and economic problems of elderly women even more acute, and that they are often viewed only as beneficiaries and not as contributors to development,

Also aware that statistics are an essential ingredient of planning and policy evaluation and that few statistics are available on the situation of elderly women,

1. *Recommends* that the United Nations and the specialized agencies take the lead in recognizing the important contributions made by older women and their potential to participate in and shape the future of their societies;

2. *Reaffirms* Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/38, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to organize a seminar, within available budgetary resources, to study questions arising from an in-depth analysis of the situation of women as they age, and to transmit the results of the study to the Commission on the Status of Women, under the priority theme of development, at its session in 1992, at which the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Aging[49] will also be observed;

3. *Invites* the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the Statistical Office of the Secretariat, in co-operation with the regional commissions, to pay specific attention to older women in their efforts to improve methodology for data-gathering on women;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the valuable contributions that non-governmental organizations have made in calling attention to the specific needs of elderly women and encourages them to continue to co-operate with the international community on behalf of these women;

5. *Appeals* to the United Nations system to pay due attention in relevant activities to the importance of the role of elderly women, in all its interrelated aspects, as participants in political, economic, social and cultural development;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

44/77. Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 40/108 of 13 December 1985, 42/62 of 30 November 1987 and 43/101 of 8 December 1988, in which, *inter alia*, it endorsed and reaffirmed the importance of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[52] for the period up to the year 2000 and set out measures for their immediate implementation and for the overall achievement of the interrelated goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Taking into consideration the resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council on issues relating to women since its resolution 1987/18 of 26 May 1987,

Reaffirming its resolution 40/30 of 29 November 1985, in which it emphasized that the elderly must be considered an important and necessary element in the development process at all levels within a given society, and that, consequently, elderly women should be considered contributors to as well as beneficiaries of development,

Reaffirming also its determination to encourage the full participation of women in economic, social, cultural, civil and political affairs and to promote development, co-operation and international peace,

Conscious of the important and constructive contribution to the improvement of the status of women made by the Commission on the Status of Women, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned,

Emphasizing once again the priority of the implementation, monitoring, review and appraisal of the Forward-looking Strategies,

Recognizing the advancement of women as one of the priorities of the Organization for the biennium 1990-1991,

Recalling that the Commission will hold in 1990 a session of extended duration to review and appraise progress in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[83]

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of resolutions 1, 2 and 4 adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its special session in 1987,[84] in particular its recommendation that the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies and the status of women in general should be incorporated as one of the priorities in the introduction to the medium-term plan of the Organization for the period 1992-1997;

3. *Reaffirms* the urgent need for the Forward-looking Strategies to be translated immediately into concrete action by Governments, within the framework of overall national priorities, as well as by the organizations and bodies

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[83] A/44/511.

[84] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 2* (E/1987/15), chap. I, sect. C.

of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to give priority to policies and programmes relating to the subtheme "Employment, Health and Education", in particular to literacy, for the empowerment of women, especially those in the rural areas, to meet their own needs through self-reliance and the mobilization of indigenous resources, as well as to issues relating to the role of women in economic and political decision-making, population, the environment and information;

5. *Reaffirms* the central role of the Commission in matters related to the advancement of women, and calls upon it to promote the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies to the year 2000 based on the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and the subtheme "Employment, Health and Education", and urges all organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate effectively with the Commission in this task;

6. *Notes* the preparations for the session of the Commission in 1990 to review and appraise progress in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies;

7. *Requests* the Commission during its session in 1990 to consider the role of women in and their contribution to development so as to ensure adequate attention to issues concerning women in the process of preparing for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries, and the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade;

8. *Also requests* the Commission to consider at its session in 1990 the question of holding in 1995 a world conference on women, at the lowest possible cost, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

9. *Requests* the relevant United Nations bodies to continue to provide action-oriented input when reporting to the Commission on the priority themes;

10. *Emphasizes*, in the framework of the Forward-looking Strategies, the importance of the total integration of women in the development process, bearing in mind the specific and urgent needs of the developing countries, and calls upon Member States to establish specific targets at each level in order to increase the participation of women in professional, management and decision-making positions in their countries;

11. *Also emphasizes* the need to give urgent attention to redressing socio-economic inequities at the national and international levels as a necessary step towards the full realization of the goals and objectives of the Forward-looking Strategies;

12. *Urges* that particular attention be given by the United Nations and Governments to the situation of disabled women and that Governments take steps to ensure the equalization of opportunities for these women in the economic, social and political fields;

13. *Endorses* the convening in 1991 of a high-level interregional consultation on women in public life, to be financed within existing resources and from voluntary and other contributions;

14. *Takes note with interest* of the conclusions and recommendations of the International Seminar on Women and Rural Development: Programmes and Projects, held at Vienna from 22 to 26 May 1989;[85]

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in formulating the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for the period 1996-2001, and in integrating the Forward-looking Strategies into activities mandated by the General Assembly, to pay particular attention to the strengthening of national machineries for the advancement of women and to specific sectoral themes that cut across the three objectives, equality, development and peace, and include, in particular, literacy, education, health, population, the environment and the full participation of women in decision-making;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue updating the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*,[86] bearing in mind its importance, placing particular emphasis on the adverse impact of the difficult economic situation affecting the majority of developing countries, in particular on the condition of women, and giving special attention to worsening conditions for the incorporation of women into the labour force as well as to the impact of reduced expenditures for social services on women's opportunities for education, health and child care, and to submit a preliminary version of the updated *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, in 1993 and a final version in 1994;

17. *Requests* Governments, when presenting candidatures for vacancies in the Secretariat, in particular at the decision-making level, to give priority to women's candidatures when the required qualifications exist, and requests the Secretary-General in reviewing these candidatures to give special consideration to candidates from underrepresented and unrepresented countries;

18. *Once again calls upon* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to establish five-year targets at each level for the percentage of women in Professional and decision-making positions, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution, in order that a definite upward trend in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/206 D of 11 December 1986 may be registered with regard to the number of Professional and decision-making positions held by women by 1990, and to set additional targets every five years;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to report periodically to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, on activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Forward-looking Strategies;

20. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide for the existing weekly radio programmes on women in the regular budget of the United Nations, making adequate provisions for broadcasts in different languages, and to develop the focal point for issues relating to women in the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, which, in concert with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, should provide a more effective public information programme relating to the advancement of women;

21. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report on the implementation of the Forward-

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[85] See A/44/516, annex.

[86] E/CN.6/1988/7.

looking Strategies, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, an assessment of recent developments that are relevant to the priority themes to be considered at the subsequent session of the Commission and to transmit to the Commission a summary of relevant views expressed by delegations during the debate in the Assembly;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on measures taken to implement the present resolution;

23. *Decides* to consider these questions further at its forty-fifth session under the item entitled "Forward-looking Strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000".

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

44/78. Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/14 of 9 November 1979, in which it endorsed the Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action as adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development,[87] and other relevant resolutions,

Recalling also the importance given to the problems of rural women in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[52]

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/29 of 26 May 1988, in which the Council urged Governments and development agencies of the United Nations system to pay particular attention to the role of women in rural development,

Taking note with satisfaction of the results of the International Seminar on Women and Rural Development: Programmes and Projects, held at Vienna from 22 to 26 May 1989,[85]

Recognizing that the economic and financial crises in many developing countries have severely affected the socio-economic status of women, especially in rural areas,

Recognizing also the urgent need to take appropriate measures aimed at improving further the situation of women in rural areas,

1. *Commends* the report of the Secretary-General on national experience relating to the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas;[88]

2. *Calls upon* Member States to make use of the report and the main conclusions and recommendations of the International Seminar on Women and Rural Development: Programmes and Projects, contained in the annex to the report, and to endeavour to reflect them, as appropriate, in national development strategies, paying special attention, *inter alia*, to:

(*a*) Setting up or strengthening national machineries for the advancement of women in order to ensure effective execution, monitoring and evaluation of national strategies in the field of rural development and, in particular, to strengthen liaison with agricultural and rural development institutions;

(*b*) Identifying and formulating more comprehensive priority development projects aimed at improving the situation of rural women and integrating them into national development plans at all levels;

(*c*) Taking measures designed to give rural women broader access to material and financial resources, that is, the provision of land, credit and loans, to promote the establishment and strengthening of rural women's associations and to encourage the development of women's co-operatives and other small enterprises;

3. *Requests* the organizations and funds of the United Nations system, donor organizations and countries to promote the realization of programmes and projects aimed at the improvement of the situation of rural women, and to provide, on request, training opportunities for national machineries in order to increase their effectiveness;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States, a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council.

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

44/79. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming also the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming further the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) and all relevant resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolutions on the question of Namibia, in particular resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, as well as the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, 629 (1989) of 16 January 1989, 632 (1989) of 16 February 1989 and 640 (1989) of 29 August 1989,

Recalling further the final communiqué adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its ministerial meeting held at United Nations Headquarters on 2 October 1987,[89]

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[87] See *Report of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, Rome, 12-20 July 1979* (WCARRD/REP); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note by the Secretary-General (A/34/485).

[88] A/44/516.

[89] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 24* (A/43/24), para. 86.

Expressing its support for, and solidarity with, the people of Namibia in their demand for the removal of the racist South African military personnel from Namibia and for the total removal of former Koevoet elements from the South West Africa Police,

Bearing in mind the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa,[90]

Welcoming the adoption at Harare on 21 August 1989 of the Declaration of the Organization of African Unity *Ad Hoc* Committee on Southern Africa on the question of South Africa[91] and its subsequent endorsement by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[92]

Bearing in mind the outcome of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel, held at Vienna from 11 to 13 July 1983,[93]

Taking note of resolutions CM/Res.1206 (L) on Namibia and CM/Res.1207 (L) on South Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989,[94]

Reaffirming that the system of *apartheid* imposed on the South African people constitutes a violation of the fundamental rights of that people, a crime against humanity and a constant threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming also its resolution 39/2 of 28 September 1984, and recalling Security Council resolution 554 (1984) of 17 August 1984, in which the Council rejected the so-called "new constitution" as null and void, Council resolution 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985 and the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 13 June 1986 on the nation-wide state of emergency in South Africa,[95]

Alarmed by the increasing number of assassinations and abductions of members and leaders of the national liberation movements in Africa and elsewhere by hit squads deployed and paid by the racist régime,

Deeply concerned that the restrictions imposed by the Pretoria régime in 1988 on thirty-four democratic and non-violent organizations have not been lifted and that since the beginning of 1989 severe restrictions have been imposed on over six hundred political activists committed to peaceful means of struggle against *apartheid*,

Indignant at the latest ploy of the Pretoria régime aimed at legitimizing its undemocratic structures, namely, the staging on 6 September 1989 of so-called "general elections" for its tri-cameral parliamentary system, which has been overwhelmingly rejected,

Outraged by the massacre of twenty-nine peaceful demonstrators by the racist police during a non-violent protest against the so-called "general elections",

Deeply concerned about the racist régime's increased attacks on the religious community and its individual leaders, including the recent poisoning of the Secretary-General of the South African Council of Churches, as well as the spraying of poisonous substances in the church premises serving as the venue for a conference of religious leaders,

Gravely concerned about the *apartheid* régime's continued use of the death penalty against South African patriots with contemptuous disregard for appeals for clemency from the international community, including the General Assembly,

Considering the concerted campaign by the new President of the *apartheid* régime to project himself as a reformer in order to ward off the further imposition of sanctions by the international community,

Deeply concerned about the continued terrorist acts of aggression committed by the Pretoria régime against independent African States in the region, in particular the unprovoked attacks against Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe,

Deeply indignant at the persistent policy of hostility by the racist régime of South Africa against Angola, which constitutes an act of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the first Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,[96]

Recalling also the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,[97]

Considering that the denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, independence and return to Palestine and the brutal suppression by the Israeli forces of the heroic uprising, the *intifadah*, of the Palestinian population in the occupied territories, as well as the repeated Israeli aggression against the population of the region, constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988 and 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988 and General Assembly resolutions 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/177 of 15 December 1988 and 44/2 of 6 October 1989, on the deterioration of the situation of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories,

Deeply concerned and alarmed at the deplorable consequences of Israel's continuing acts of aggression against Lebanon and recalling all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982 and 521 (1982) of 19 September 1982,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully all the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, *apartheid* and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle;

3. *Reaffirms also* the inalienable right of the Namibian people, the Palestinian people and all peoples under for-

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[90] *Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

[91] A/44/697, annex.

[92] See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

[93] See A/38/311-S/15883, annex.

[94] See A/44/603, annex.

[95] See *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1986*, p. 17.

[96] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1977*, document S/12298.

[97] *Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I.

eign occupation and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without foreign interference;

4. *Strongly condemns* those Governments that do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial domination, alien subjugation and foreign occupation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

5. *Calls upon* Israel to refrain from deporting any Palestinian civilians from the occupied Palestinian territories and to release immediately all Palestinian detainees;

6. *Strongly condemns* the constant and deliberate violations of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people, as well as the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East, which constitute an obstacle to the achievement of self-determination and independence by the Palestinian people and a threat to peace and stability in the region;

7. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international organizations, to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to regain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

8. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Security Council of resolutions 629 (1989) and 632 (1989), by which the Council commenced the process of implementing the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, contained in its resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978);

9. *Reaffirms* that Namibia remains under the direct and legal responsibility of the United Nations until independence, and expresses full support for the inalienable rights of the Namibian people to self-determination and genuine national independence, in a united Namibia, with its territorial integrity untruncated;

10. *Expresses concern* that South Africa has persistently violated the letter and spirit of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which remains the only internationally acceptable basis for the peaceful settlement of the Namibian conflict and must be implemented in its original and definitive form;

11. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibians still imprisoned and detained by the Pretoria régime;

12. *Demands also* that the racist régime of Pretoria put an immediate end to the persistent denial of equal access to the State-controlled media in Namibia by all political organizations participating in the electoral process in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

13. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international organizations, to extend their support to the Namibian people in their struggle for self-determination and national independence in accordance with the Charter;

14. *Condemns* the policy of "bantustanization" and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in its just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime of Pretoria;

15. *Reaffirms* its rejection of the so-called "new constitution" and the so-called "general elections" based on that constitution as null and void, and reiterates that peace in South Africa can be guaranteed only by the establishment of majority rule through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and undivided South Africa;

16. *Commends* the mass democratic movement in South Africa for the tremendous advances scored during the recent campaign of defiance to unjust *apartheid* laws in the ongoing struggle against *apartheid*;

17. *Strongly condemns* the holding of so-called "general elections" on 6 September 1989, which will further entrench white supremacy, and demands the calling of free and fair elections based on universal adult suffrage in a united and democratic South Africa;

18. *Also strongly condemns* the wanton killing of peaceful and defenceless demonstrators and workers on strike, as well as the arbitrary arrests of leaders and activists of the mass democratic movement, including women and young children, and demands their immediate and unconditional release, in particular that of Nelson Mandela;

19. *Further strongly condemns* South Africa for the imposition, renewal and extension of the state of emergency under its repugnant Internal Security Act and calls for the immediate lifting of the state of emergency, as well as the repeal of the Internal Security Act and all other legislation designed to circumscribe political activity;

20. *Welcomes* the unconditional release of Walter Sisulu and six other political prisoners and demands that the *apartheid* régime lift the restrictions imposed on all of the released political prisoners;

21. *Strongly urges* the *apartheid* régime to respond positively to the provisions of the Declaration of the Organization of African Unity *Ad Hoc* Committee on Southern Africa on the question of South Africa, adopted at Harare on 21 August 1989,[91] by releasing unconditionally all political prisoners and detainees, including Nelson Mandela, by lifting all bans and restrictions on all proscribed and restricted organizations and persons, and by halting all political trials and political executions as a means of creating an environment conducive to the peaceful resolution of the South African situation;

22. *Strongly condemns* the increased attacks on the religious community and its leaders and demands that the racist Pretoria régime bring to justice those responsible for the bombing of the offices of religious bodies and for the poisoning of the Secretary-General of the South African Council of Churches and the attempts to poison other religious leaders;

23. *Also strongly condemns* the establishment and use of armed terrorist groups by South Africa with a view to pitting them against the national liberation movements and destabilizing the legitimate Governments of southern Africa;

24. *Calls once again* for the full implementation of the provisions of the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa;[90]

25. *Again demands* the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by all countries and more particularly by those countries which maintain military and nuclear cooperation with the racist Pretoria régime and continue to supply it with related *matériel*;

26. *Strongly condemns* the policy of those Western States, Israel and other States whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sports relations with the racist minority régime of South Africa encourage that régime to persist in its suppression of the aspirations of the people to self-determination and independence;

27. *Denounces* the collusion between Israel and South Africa and expresses support for the Declaration of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel;[93]

28. *Strongly condemns* the persistent policy of hostility and aggression pursued by racist South Africa against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola, which constitutes a violation of the New York accord of 22 December 1988;[98]

29. *Demands* that the Pretoria régime respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of that State, and demands the immediate payment of compensation to Angola for damages caused, in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the Security Council;

30. *Commends* the Government of Angola for its political will, diplomatic flexibility and constructive spirit in the search for a negotiated solution to the problems of southern Africa;

31. *Strongly reaffirms* its solidarity with the independent African countries and national liberation movements that are victims of murderous acts of aggression and destabilization by the racist régime of Pretoria, and calls upon the international community to render increased assistance and support to these countries in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capacity, defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity and peacefully rebuild and develop;

32. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of Pretoria for its acts of destabilization against Lesotho, and strongly urges the international community to continue to extend maximum assistance to Lesotho to enable it to fulfil its international humanitarian obligations towards refugees and to use its influence on the racist régime so that it desists from such acts against Lesotho;

33. *Also strongly condemns* the unprovoked and unwarranted military attacks of 14 June 1985, 19 May 1986 and 20 June 1988 on the capital of Botswana, and demands that the racist régime pay full and adequate compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and damage to property;

34. *Further strongly condemns* the escalation of massacres of defenceless people and the continuing destruction of economic and social infrastructures perpetrated against Mozambique by armed terrorists, who are an extension of the South African army of aggression;

35. *Reaffirms* all relevant resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question of Western Sahara, including General Assembly resolution 43/33 of 22 November 1988, and calls upon the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue their efforts to find a just and lasting solution to the question;

36. *Notes* the contacts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the problem of the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question;

37. *Strongly condemns* the continued violation of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation;

38. *Calls* for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* through national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

39. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences, and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

40. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and compliance with article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[4] under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

41. *Expresses its appreciation* for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continue to receive from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a substantial increase in that assistance;

42. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

43. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle of oppressed peoples for the achievement of their self-determination and national independence and to report periodically to the General Assembly on his activities in this regard;

44. *Decides* to consider this item at its forty-fifth session on the basis of the reports on the strengthening of assistance to colonial territories and peoples that Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit.

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

44/80. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,[5] as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to

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[98] A/43/989-S/20346, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1988*, document S/20346.

Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth,[99] thirty-seventh,[100] thirty-eighth,[101] thirty-ninth,[102] fortieth,[103] forty-first,[41] forty-second,[104] forty-third,[44] forty-fourth[45] and forty-fifth sessions,[2]

Reiterating its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984, 40/24 of 29 November 1985, 41/100 of 4 December 1986, 42/94 of 7 December 1987 and 43/105 of 8 December 1988,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[105]

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

44/81. Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations concerning the strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples, as well as a scrupulous respect for the principle of the non-use or threat of use of force in international relations, as developed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[106]

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples and their liberation movements for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, *apartheid* and foreign intervention and occupation, and that their legitimate struggle can in no way be considered as or equated to mercenary activity,

Recognizing that the use of mercenaries is a threat to international peace and security,

Deeply concerned about the menace that the activities of mercenaries represent for all States, particularly African, Central American and other developing States,

Alarmed at the emergence of new international criminal activities carried out by mercenaries in collusion with drug traffickers,

Recognizing that the activities of mercenaries are contrary to the fundamental principles of international law, such as non-interference in the internal affairs of States, territorial integrity and independence, and impede the process of the self-determination of peoples struggling against colonialism, racism and *apartheid* and all forms of foreign domination,

Recalling all of its relevant resolutions, in which, *inter alia*, it condemned any State that permitted or tolerated the recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries, with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of States Members of the United Nations, especially those of developing countries, or of fighting against national liberation movements, and recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, as well as of the Organization of African Unity,

Deeply concerned about the loss of life, the substantial damage to property and the short-term and long-term negative effects on the economy of southern African countries resulting from mercenary aggression,

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[99] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

[100] *Ibid., 1981, Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

[101] *Ibid., 1982, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

[102] *Ibid., 1983, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

[103] *Ibid., 1984, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[104] *Ibid., 1986, Supplement No. 2* (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[105] A/44/548.

[106] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

Convinced that it is necessary to develop international co-operation among States for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of such offences,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights for his report on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination;[107]

2. *Condemns* the recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries, as well as all other forms of support to mercenaries for the purpose of destabilizing and overthrowing the Governments of States in southern Africa and Central America and of other developing States and fighting against national liberation movements of peoples struggling for the exercise of their right to self-determination;

3. *Affirms* that the use as well as the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries are offences of grave concern to all States and violate the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its use of groups of armed mercenaries against national liberation movements and for the destabilization of the Governments of southern African States;

5. *Denounces* any State that persists in the recruitment, or permits or tolerates the recruitment, of mercenaries and provides facilities to them for launching armed aggression against other States;

6. *Urges* all States to take the necessary steps and to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries and to ensure, by both administrative and legislative measures, that the territory of those States and other territories under their control, as well as their nationals, are not used for the recruitment, assembly, financing, training and transit of mercenaries, or for the planning of activities designed to destabilize or overthrow the Government of any State and to fight the national liberation movements struggling against racism, *apartheid*, colonial domination and foreign intervention or occupation;

7. *Calls upon* all States to extend humanitarian assistance to victims of situations resulting from the use of mercenaries, as well as from colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation;

8. *Considers* that the use of channels of humanitarian and other assistance to finance, train and arm mercenaries is inadmissible;

9. *Welcomes* the provisions of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/7 of 22 February 1988[45] aimed at giving the Special Rapporteur the full opportunity to carry out his mandate most effectively;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the use of mercenaries.

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

44/82. International Year of the Family

The General Assembly,

Guided by the resolve of the peoples of the United Nations to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being, which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations between nations,

Guided also by the relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[4] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[5] and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[28] according to which the widest possible protection and assistance should be accorded to the family,

Bearing in mind its resolution 42/49 of 30 November 1987 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/46 of 27 May 1988 and 1989/71 of 24 May 1989 entitled "Achievement of social justice",

Bearing in mind also the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[52] and recalling that by its resolution 42/125 of 7 December 1987 it endorsed for action the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,[29] which called for social welfare policies to give greater attention to the family,

Recognizing the efforts of Governments at the local, regional and national levels in carrying out specific programmes concerning the family, in which the United Nations may have an important role to play, and in raising awareness, increasing understanding and promoting policies that improve the position and well-being of the family,

Recalling its resolutions 42/134 of 7 December 1987 and 43/135 of 8 December 1988 on the need to enhance international co-operation in the field of the protection of and assistance to the family, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1983/23 of 26 May 1983 and 1985/29 of 29 May 1985, and taking note of Council resolution 1989/54 of 24 May 1989,

Taking into account its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 concerning guidelines for international years and anniversaries,

Taking note with interest and appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of its resolution 43/135,[108]

1. *Proclaims* 1994 as International Year of the Family;

2. *Decides* that the major activities for the observance of the Year should be concentrated at the local, regional and national levels and assisted by the United Nations and its system of organizations, with a view to creating among Governments, policy-makers and the public a greater awareness of the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society;

3. *Endorses* the main recommendations, objectives and principles for the observance of the Year, as contained in the comprehensive outline of a possible programme for the Year;[109]

4. *Invites* all Governments, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, as well as interested national organizations, to exert all possible efforts in the preparation for and observance of the Year and to co-operate with the Secretary-General in achieving the objectives of the Year;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of his report and in consultation with Member States, concerned specialized agencies and interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, a draft programme for the preparation for and observance

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[107] A/44/526, annex.

[108] A/44/407.

[109] *Ibid.*, sect. IV.

of the Year and to submit a progress report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take specific measures, through all the communication media at his disposal, to give widespread publicity to the activities of the United Nations system in the area of family issues and to increase the dissemination of information on this subject;

7. *Designates* the Commission for Social Development as the preparatory body and the Economic and Social Council as the co-ordinating body for the International Year of the Family;

8. *Decides* to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-fifth session under an item entitled "International Year of the Family".

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

44/127. International Literacy Year

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/104 of 7 December 1987, by which it proclaimed 1990 as International Literacy Year,

Recalling also that in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[4] and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[5] the inalienable right of every individual to education is recognized,

Mindful of the fact that the eradication of illiteracy is one of the paramount objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade[110] and should become one of the objectives of the strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade,

Emphasizing that widespread illiteracy, especially in many developing countries, seriously hinders the process of economic and social development and the cultural and spiritual advancement of society,

Convinced that literacy, especially functional literacy and adequate education, represents an indispensable element for development and for the harnessing of science, technology and human resources for economic and social progress,

Confident that International Literacy Year will offer a unique opportunity for mobilizing efforts at the national, regional and international levels to combat illiteracy,

Welcoming the programme for International Literacy Year prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Recognizing that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has assumed the role of lead organization for International Literacy Year,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the commendable work done by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and its Director-General to ensure adequate preparation for International Literacy Year;

2. *Commends* those Governments that have established national committees or similar structures for International Literacy Year and have launched national programmes aimed at meeting the objectives of the Year;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system for their contribution to the preparation for International Literacy Year;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* the active involvement of many non-governmental organizations in preparatory activities for International Literacy Year and, in particular, the establishment of the International Task Force on Literacy;

5. *Welcomes* the convening of the World Conference on Education for All, to be held in Thailand in March 1990 under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Bank;

6. *Invites* Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take appropriate measures with a view to achieving the objectives of International Literacy Year;

7. *Also invites* Governments that have not yet done so to establish a programme of measures for enhancing literacy and functional literacy for the period up to the year 2000 along the lines of the Plan of Action for the Eradication of Illiteracy by the Year 2000 of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;[111]

8. *Appeals* to Governments, economic and financial organizations and institutions, both national and international, to lend financial and material support to local, national and regional initiatives to promote literacy;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to give wide publicity to the activities and measures to be undertaken during International Literacy Year;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the programme for International Literacy Year;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "International Literacy Year".

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/128. Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted in its resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948,

Recalling also article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights contained in the annex to its resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966,

Mindful of its decision 35/437 of 15 December 1980, reaffirmed in its resolution 36/59 of 25 November 1981, to consider the idea of elaborating a draft of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty,

Mindful also of its resolution 37/192 of 18 December 1982, in which it requested the Commission on Human

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[110] See resolution 35/56, annex.

[111] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-fifth Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, p. 71.

Rights to consider the idea of elaborating a draft of a second optional protocol, and its resolution 39/137 of 14 December 1984, in which it requested the Commission and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to consider the idea further,

Taking note of the comparative analysis prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,[112]

Taking note also of the views expressed by Governments in favour of and against the death penalty and of their comments and observations regarding such a second optional protocol, as reproduced in the relevant reports of the Secretary-General,[113]

Referring to its decision 42/421 of 7 December 1987, and to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/25 of 6 March 1989 and Economic and Social Council decision 1989/139 of 24 May 1989, pursuant to which the comparative analysis and the draft second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, prepared by the Special Rapporteur, were transmitted to the General Assembly for suitable action,

Wishing to give States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that choose to do so the opportunity to become parties to a second optional protocol to that convention,

Having considered the draft second optional protocol,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work achieved by the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

2. *Adopts* and opens for signature, ratification and accession the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, contained in the annex to the present resolution;

3. *Calls upon* all Governments in a position to do so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Second Optional Protocol.

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

ANNEX

Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty

The States Parties to the present Protocol,

Believing that abolition of the death penalty contributes to enhancement of human dignity and progressive development of human rights,

Recalling article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[4] adopted on 10 December 1948, and article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[5] adopted on 16 December 1966,

Noting that article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights refers to abolition of the death penalty in terms that strongly suggest that abolition is desirable,

Convinced that all measures of abolition of the death penalty should be considered as progress in the enjoyment of the right to life,

Desirous to undertake hereby an international commitment to abolish the death penalty,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1. No one within the jurisdiction of a State Party to the present Protocol shall be executed.

2. Each State Party shall take all necessary measures to abolish the death penalty within its jurisdiction.

Article 2

1. No reservation is admissible to the present Protocol, except for a reservation made at the time of ratification or accession that provides for the application of the death penalty in time of war pursuant to a conviction for a most serious crime of a military nature committed during wartime.

2. The State Party making such a reservation shall at the time of ratification or accession communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the relevant provisions of its national legislation applicable during wartime.

3. The State Party having made such a reservation shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any beginning or ending of a state of war applicable to its territory.

Article 3

The States Parties to the present Protocol shall include in the reports they submit to the Human Rights Committee, in accordance with article 40 of the Covenant, information on the measures that they have adopted to give effect to the present Protocol.

Article 4

With respect to the States Parties to the Covenant that have made a declaration under article 41, the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications when a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations shall extend to the provisions of the present Protocol, unless the State Party concerned has made a statement to the contrary at the moment of ratification or accession.

Article 5

With respect to the States Parties to the first Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights adopted on 16 December 1966, the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications from individuals subject to its jurisdiction shall extend to the provisions of the present Protocol, unless the State Party concerned has made a statement to the contrary at the moment of ratification or accession.

Article 6

1. The provisions of the present Protocol shall apply as additional provisions to the Covenant.

2. Without prejudice to the possibility of a reservation under article 2 of the present Protocol, the right guaranteed in article 1, paragraph 1, of the present Protocol shall not be subject to any derogation under article 4 of the Covenant.

Article 7

1. The present Protocol is open for signature by any State that has signed the Covenant.

2. The present Protocol is subject to ratification by any State that has ratified the Covenant or acceded to it. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. The present Protocol shall be open to accession by any State that has ratified the Covenant or acceded to it.

4. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

5. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States that have signed the present Protocol or acceded to it of the deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 8

1. The present Protocol shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State ratifying the present Protocol or acceding to it after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession, the pres-

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[112] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/20.

[113] A/36/441 and Add.1 and 2, A/37/407 and Add.1 and A/44/592 and Add.1.

ent Protocol shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 9

The provisions of the present Protocol shall extend to all parts of federal States without any limitations or exceptions.

Article 10

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States referred to in article 48, paragraph 1, of the Covenant of the following particulars:

(*a*) Reservations, communications and notifications under article 2 of the present Protocol;

(*b*) Statements made under articles 4 or 5 of the present Protocol;

(*c*) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 7 of the present Protocol;

(*d*) The date of the entry into force of the present Protocol under article 8 thereof.

Article 11

1. The present Protocol, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies of the present Protocol to all States referred to in article 48 of the Covenant.

44/129. International Covenants on Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/51 of 14 December 1978, 34/45 of 23 November 1979, 35/132 of 11 December 1980, 36/58 of 25 November 1981, 37/191 of 18 December 1982, 38/116 and 38/117 of 16 December 1983, 39/136 and 39/138 of 14 December 1984, 40/115 and 40/116 of 13 December 1985, 41/32 of 3 November 1986, 41/119 and 41/121 of 4 December 1986, 42/103 and 42/105 of 7 December 1987 and 43/114 of 8 December 1988, and taking note of the general comments adopted by the Human Rights Committee at its 891st meeting, on 5 April 1989,[114] under article 40, paragraph 4, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[5]

Mindful that the International Covenants on Human Rights[5] constitute the first all-embracing and legally binding international treaties in the field of human rights and, together with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[4] form the core of the International Bill of Human Rights,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[115]

Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[5] and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and reaffirming that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the other,

Recognizing the important role of the Human Rights Committee in the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto,[5]

Also recognizing the important role of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Bearing in mind the important responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council in relation to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Welcoming the submission to the General Assembly of the annual report of the Human Rights Committee[116] and the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its third session,[117]

Considering that the effective functioning of treaty bodies established in accordance with the relevant provisions of international instruments on human rights plays a fundamental role and hence represents an important continuing concern of the United Nations,

Noting with concern the critical situation with regard to overdue reports from States parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Recalling with satisfaction the results of the meeting of persons chairing human rights treaty bodies, held at Geneva from 10 to 14 October 1988,[118]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Human Rights Committee on its thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions,[116] including the suggestions and recommendations of a general nature approved by the Committee;

2. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its third session, including its suggestions and recommendations;

3. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the serious and constructive manner in which both Committees are carrying out their functions;

4. *Urges* States parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights to pay active attention to the protection and promotion of civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that have submitted their reports to the Human Rights Committee under article 40 of the Covenant and urges States parties that have not yet done so to submit their reports as speedily as possible;

6. *Urges* those States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that have been requested by the Human Rights Committee to provide additional information to comply with that request;

7. *Commends* the States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights that have submitted their reports under article 16 of the Covenant and urges States parties that have not yet done so to submit their reports as soon as possible;

8. *Notes with satisfaction* that the majority of States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and an increasing number of States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights have been represented by experts in the presentation of their reports, thereby assisting the respective monitoring bodies in their work, and hopes that all States

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[114] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 40* (A/44/40), annex VI.

[115] A/44/441.

[116] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 40* (A/44/40).

[117] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 4* (E/1989/22).

[118] See HRI/MC/1988/CRP.1.

parties to both Covenants will arrange such representation in the future;

9. *Again urges* all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

10. *Invites* the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant;

11. *Emphasizes* the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and, where applicable, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

12. *Stresses* the importance of avoiding the erosion of human rights by derogation, and underlines the necessity of strict observance of the agreed conditions and procedures for derogation under article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, bearing in mind the need for States parties to provide the fullest possible information during states of emergency, so that the justification for and appropriateness of measures taken in these circumstances can be assessed;

13. *Appeals* to States parties to the Covenants that have exercised their sovereign right to make reservations in accordance with relevant rules of international law to consider whether any such reservation should be reviewed;

14. *Urges* States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations bodies to extend their full support and co-operation to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights informed of the relevant activities of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee against Torture and, where appropriate, other functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies, and also to transmit the annual reports of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to those bodies;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to ensure that the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are able to hold the necessary sessions and are provided with administrative support and summary records;

17. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat effectively assists the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the implementation of their respective mandates;

18. *Again urges* the Secretary-General, taking into account the suggestions of the Human Rights Committee, to take determined steps, within existing resources, to give more publicity to the work of that Committee and, similarly, to the work of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

19. *Encourages* all Governments to publish the texts of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in as many languages as possible and to distribute them and make them known as widely as possible in their territories;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, under the item entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights", a report on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/130. Indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the obligations of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[4] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[5] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[5] and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[28]

Recalling that in the preambles to the International Covenants on Human Rights,[5] it is recognized that the ideal of free human beings enjoying freedom from fear and want can be achieved only if conditions are created whereby persons may enjoy their economic, social and cultural rights as well as their civil and political rights,

Also recalling its resolutions 40/114 of 13 December 1985, 41/117 of 4 December 1986, 42/102 of 7 December 1987 and 43/113 of 8 December 1988,

Reaffirming the provisions of its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977 that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights can never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the other rights,

Convinced that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights,

Desirous of removing all obstacles to the full realization of human rights, in particular mass and flagrant violations of human rights,

Reaffirming that there is a close and multidimensional relationship between disarmament and development, that progress in disarmament would considerably promote progress in development and that resources released through disarmament measures could contribute to the economic and social development and well-being of all peoples,

Recognizing that the realization of the right to development may help to promote the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, *Recalling* Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1985/42 of 14 March 1985,[41] 1986/15 of 10 March 1986,[104]/ 1987/19 and 1987/20 of 10 March 1987,[44] and 1988/22 and 1988/23 of 7 March 1988,[45] and taking note of Commission resolutions 1989/12 and 1989/13 of 2 March 1989,[2] in which it is stated that the implementation, promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights have not received sufficient attention within the framework of the United Nations system,

1. *Notes* the essential importance of national efforts and international co-operation to achieve the full and effective realization of all human rights recognized in the International Covenants on Human Rights and other international instruments;

2. *Appeals* to all States to pursue policies directed towards the implementation, promotion and protection of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights recognized in the International Covenants on Human Rights and other international instruments;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts under the programme of advisory services to States in the implementation, promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms set forth in the International Covenants on Human Rights and other international instruments;

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General to take determined steps, within existing resources, to give publicity to the Human Rights Committee and to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to ensure that they receive full administrative support in order to enable them to discharge their functions effectively;

5. *Requests* the organs of the United Nations, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, Member States and non-governmental organizations, to pay equal attention to economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights in the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights;

6. *Decides* to consider the question of the indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights at its forty-fifth session under the item entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights".

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/131. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the need to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming its resolution 36/55 of 25 November 1981, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Recalling its resolution 43/108 of 8 December 1988, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration,

Encouraged by the efforts being made by the Commission on Human Rights and by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to study relevant developments affecting the implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/55 of 8 March 1988[45] and Economic and Social Council decision 1988/142 of 27 May 1988, by which the mandate of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate was extended for two years,

Emphasizing that non-governmental organizations and religious bodies and groups at every level have an important role to play in the promotion of tolerance and the protection of freedom of religion or belief by, *inter alia*, engaging in the examination of the most effective means to promote the implementation of the Declaration,

Conscious of the importance of education in ensuring tolerance of religion and belief,

Seriously concerned that intolerance and discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief continue to occur in many parts of the world,

Believing that further efforts are therefore required to promote and protect the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief and to eliminate all forms of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief,

1. *Reaffirms* that freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief is a right guaranteed to all without discrimination;

2. *Urges* States, therefore, in accordance with their respective constitutional systems and with such internationally accepted instruments as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[4] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[5] and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, to provide, where they have not already done so, adequate constitutional and legal guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief, including the provision of effective remedies where there is intolerance or discrimination based on religion or belief;

3. *Urges* all States to take all appropriate measures to combat intolerance and to encourage understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and, in this context, to examine where necessary the supervision and training of their civil servants, educators and other public officials to ensure that, in the course of their official duties, they respect different religions and beliefs and do not discriminate against persons professing other religions or beliefs;

4. *Invites* the United Nations University and other academic and research institutions to undertake programmes and studies on the encouragement of understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief;

5. *Considers* it desirable to enhance the promotional and public information activities of the United Nations in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and to ensure that appropriate measures are taken to this end in the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to the dissemination of the text of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, in all the official languages of the United Nations, and to take all appropriate measures to make the text available for use by United Nations information centres, as well as by other interested bodies;

7. *Welcomes* the efforts of non-governmental organizations to promote the implementation of the Declaration, including the Second International Conference on Ways to Promote the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on

Religion or Belief, held at Warsaw from 14 to 18 May 1989;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite interested non-governmental organizations to consider what further role they could envisage playing in the implementation of the Declaration and in its dissemination in national and local languages;

9. *Urges* all States to consider disseminating the text of the Declaration in their respective national languages and to facilitate its dissemination in national and local languages;

10. *Recalls with satisfaction* the decision of the Economic and Social Council, based on the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session, to renew for two years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate;

11. *Notes* that the Commission on Human Rights, on the basis of a report to be submitted by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, intends to consider at its forty-sixth session the question of drafting a binding international instrument on freedom of religion or belief, and emphasizes, in this connection, the relevance of General Assembly resolution 41/120 of 4 December 1986, entitled "Setting international standards in the field of human rights";

12. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance" and to consider the report of the Commission on Human Rights under that item.

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/132. Guidelines for the regulation of computerized personal data files

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/43 of 6 March 1989[2] and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/78 of 24 May 1989, entitled "Guidelines on the use of computerized personal data files",

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Mr. Louis Joinet, for his report on the draft guidelines for the regulation of computerized personal data files;[119]

2. *Conveys its thanks* to the Governments that have communicated to the Secretary-General their comments and suggestions on the draft guidelines;[120]

3. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session a revised version of the draft guidelines, taking into account, *inter alia*, those comments and suggestions;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to examine the revised draft guidelines and, once it has examined and, if necessary, modified them, to transmit them, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session for final adoption.

82nd plenary meeting
5 December 1989

44/133. Human rights and scientific and technological developments

The General Assembly,

Noting that scientific and technological progress is one of the decisive factors in the development of human society,

Recalling the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3384 (XXX) of 10 November 1975,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[4] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[5] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[5] and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[28]

Conscious that it is only the creative genius of man that makes progress and the development of civilization possible in a peaceful environment and that human life must be recognized as supreme,

Recalling the fundamental importance of the right to life,

Convinced that in the era of modern scientific and technological progress, the resources of mankind and the activities of scientists should be used to promote the peaceful economic, social and cultural development of countries and to improve the living standards of all people,

Bearing in mind that the exchange and transfer of scientific and technological knowledge is one of the important ways to accelerate the social and economic development of the developing countries,

Recalling its relevant resolutions,

1. *Reaffirms* the value of the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind in the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Calls upon* all States to make every effort to use the achievements of science and technology in order to promote peaceful social, economic and cultural development and progress;

3. *Recalls* the historic responsibility of the Governments of all countries of the world to preserve civilization and to ensure that everyone enjoys his or her inherent right to life, and calls upon them to do their utmost to assist in protecting the right to life through the adoption of appropriate measures at both the national and international levels;

4. *Calls upon* all States, appropriate United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to take the necessary measures to ensure that the results of scientific and technological progress and the material and intellectual potential of mankind are used for the benefit of mankind and for promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give attention, in its consideration of the item enti-

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[119] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/22.

[120] See A/44/606 and Add.1.

tled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments", to the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration;

6. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to assist the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in preparing the study requested by the Commission in its resolutions 1982/4 of 19 February 1982,[101] 1984/29 of 12 March 1984,[103] 1986/11 of 10 March 1986[104] and 1988/61 of 9 March 1988;[45]

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments".

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/134. Human rights and scientific and technological developments

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/53 of 14 December 1978, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to urge the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake, as a matter of priority, a study of the question of the protection of those persons detained on the grounds of mental ill-health, with a view to formulating guidelines,

Bearing in mind the obligation of all States to promote and respect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of everyone, including disadvantaged people, such as those suffering from mental illness,

Mindful of the Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the role of health personnel, particularly physicians, in the protection of prisoners and detainees against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,[121]

Recalling also its resolution 43/109 of 8 December 1988, in which it welcomed the progress made by the Working Group of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and invited the Commission on Human Rights to consider the subject at its forty-fifth session, in the light of the Sub-Commission's recommendations,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/40 of 6 March 1989[2] and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/76 of 24 May 1989, by which the Council authorized an open-ended working group of the Commission to examine, revise and simplify as necessary the draft body of principles and guarantees for the protection of mentally ill persons and for the improvement of mental health care submitted by the Sub-Commission,[122] with a view to submitting it to the Commission at its forty-sixth session,

Expressing its belief that all mentally ill persons should be treated with humanity and the respect due the inherent dignity of the human person,

Reaffirming its conviction that the misuse of psychiatry to detain persons in mental institutions on account of their political views or on other non-medical grounds, as reflected in the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission,[123] is a violation of their human rights,

1. *Reiterates* the urgent need for principles and guarantees to protect persons suffering from mental disorder or detained on the grounds of mental ill-health;

2. *Welcomes* the establishment of the open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights, and urges that group to examine expeditiously the draft body of principles and guarantees for the protection of mentally ill persons and for the improvement of mental health care;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to consider the subject at its forty-sixth session, in the light of the deliberations and recommendations of the open-ended working group, with a view to submitting the draft body of principles and guarantees to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council.

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/135. Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/115 of 8 December 1988, as well as its other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1989/46 and 1989/47 of 6 March 1989,[2]

Reaffirming that the effective implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights is of major importance to the efforts made by the Organization, pursuant to the Charter of the United Nations and to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[4] to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that the effective functioning of treaty bodies established pursuant to United Nations instruments on human rights is indispensable for the effective implementation of such instruments,

Reaffirming its responsibility to ensure the proper functioning of the treaty bodies established pursuant to instruments adopted by the General Assembly and, in this connection, further reaffirming the importance of:

(*a*) Ensuring the effective functioning of systems of periodic reporting by States parties to these instruments;

(*b*) Addressing the problem of securing sufficient financial resources, which continues to hamper the proper functioning of human rights treaty bodies, and of providing sufficient resources to ensure their effective functioning;

(*c*) Addressing the question of reporting obligations and that of financial implications whenever considering the possibility of establishing any further instruments on human rights,

Recognizing that the effective implementation of instruments on human rights, involving periodic reporting by States parties to the relevant treaty bodies and the efficient functioning of the treaty bodies themselves, not only enhances international accountability in relation to the promotion and protection of human rights, but also provides States parties with a valuable opportunity to review policies and programmes affecting the promotion and protection of human rights and to make any appropriate adjustments,

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[121] Resolution 37/194, annex.

[122] See E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/23, sect. IV.

[123] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1983/17.

Expressing concern about the continuing and increasing backlog of reports on implementation by States parties of United Nations instruments on human rights and about delays in consideration of reports by the treaty bodies,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General[124] on progress achieved in enhancing the effective functioning of the treaty bodies, pursuant, *inter alia*, to the conclusions and recommendations of the meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies, held at Geneva from 10 to 14 October 1988,[125]

Taking note with appreciation of the study[126] on possible long-term approaches to enhancing the effective operation of existing and prospective bodies established under United Nations instruments on human rights, prepared by an independent expert pursuant to the above-mentioned resolutions,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations of the meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies aimed at streamlining, rationalizing and otherwise improving reporting procedures, and supports the continuing efforts in this connection by the treaty bodies and the Secretary-General within their respective spheres of competence;

2. *Welcomes* the appointment by the Secretary-General of a task force to prepare a study on computerizing, as far as possible, the work of the treaty-monitoring bodies, with a view to increasing efficiency and facilitating compliance by States parties with their reporting obligations and the examination of reports by the treaty bodies;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[127] to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights showing the extent of overlapping of issues dealt with in international instruments on human rights, which will assist efforts to reduce, as appropriate, duplication in the supervisory bodies of issues raised with respect to any given State party;

4. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to proceed with the planned finalization of the draft detailed reporting manual to assist States parties in the fulfilment of their reporting obligations, as well as with its circulation to the various treaty bodies by the end of 1989;

5. *Again urges* States parties to make every effort to meet their reporting obligations and to assist, individually and through meetings of States parties, in identifying and implementing ways of further streamlining and improving reporting procedures as well as enhancing co-ordination and information flow between the treaty bodies and with relevant United Nations bodies, including specialized agencies;

6. *Welcomes* the emphasis placed by the meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies and by the Commission on Human Rights on the importance of technical assistance and advisory services and, therefore:

(*a*) Endorses the request of the Commission that the Secretary-General report regularly to it on possible technical assistance projects identified by the treaty bodies;

(*b*) Invites the treaty bodies to give priority attention to identifying such possibilities in the regular course of their work of reviewing the periodic reports of States parties;

7. *Endorses* the recommendations of the meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies on the need to ensure financing and adequate staffing resources for the operations of the treaty bodies and, with this in mind:

(*a*) Reiterates its request that the Secretary-General review the need for adequate staffing resources in regard to the various treaty bodies;

(*b*) Requests that he report on this question to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

8. *Calls upon* all States parties to meet fully and without delay their financial obligations under the relevant instruments on human rights, and requests the Secretary-General to consider ways and means of strengthening collection procedures and making them more effective;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as a matter of priority, to consider administrative and budgetary measures to alleviate the current financial difficulties of the treaty bodies and thus guarantee their regular functioning, and to report on these measures to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session;

10. *Emphasizes* that the adoption of such administrative and budgetary measures shall not prejudice the duty of States parties under United Nations human rights instruments to meet all their financial obligations pursuant to such instruments;

11. *Invites* the persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies to maintain communication and dialogue with each other on common issues and problems and, to this end, requests the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to convene a meeting of the persons chairing the treaty bodies in 1990;

12. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the study by the independent expert on possible long-term approaches to enhancing the effective operation of existing and prospective bodies established under United Nations instruments on human rights, which contains several recommendations on reporting and monitoring procedures, servicing and financing of supervisory bodies and long-term approaches to human rights standard-setting and implementation mechanisms, and which will be presented to the Commission on Human Rights for detailed consideration at its forty-sixth session;

13. *Decides* to give priority consideration at its forty-fifth session to the conclusions and recommendations of the independent expert, in the light of the deliberations of the Commission on Human Rights and those of the meeting of persons chairing the treaty bodies, under an item entitled "Effective implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights and effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to such instruments".

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/136. International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/116 of 8 December 1988 on the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa,

Gravely concerned about the constant deterioration of the situation in southern Africa arising from the domination and oppression of the people of South Africa by the minority racist régime of South Africa,

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[124] A/44/539.

[125] See A/44/98, annex.

[126] See A/44/668.

[127] E/C.12/1989/3.

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General[128] on the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa, held at Oslo from 22 to 24 August 1988,

Conscious of its responsibility to provide economic, material and humanitarian assistance to independent States in southern Africa in order to assist them in coping with the situation resulting from the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa,

Taking note with appreciation of the consultations undertaken by the Secretary-General to establish within the United Nations system a mechanism to ensure the implementation and overall co-ordination of relief programmes for internally displaced persons,

Noting with indignation that South Africa's policy of *apartheid* and its direct and indirect acts of aggression, intimidation and destabilization through armed terrorists continue to be the main causes of refugee flows and increasing displacement of persons in southern Africa,

Convinced that there is an urgent need for the international community to extend maximum and concerted assistance to southern African countries sheltering refugees, returnees and displaced persons and also to highlight the plight of these persons,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa;

2. *Reaffirms* the need to continue the implementation of the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa adopted by the Conference;[129]

3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the countries and organizations that have given assistance to the countries in southern Africa to enable them to cope with the situation of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in their countries;

4. *Calls upon* the international community to provide increased assistance to the countries of southern Africa to enable them to strengthen their capacity to provide the necessary facilities and services for the care and well-being of the refugees, returnees and displaced persons in their countries;

5. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts, on behalf of the international community, to organize and mobilize special programmes of economic assistance for the front-line and other neighbouring States to help them withstand the effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa;

6. *Takes note with appreciation* of the efforts made by the Secretary-General, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to implement those specific tasks and responsibilities assigned to them in the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action, and encourages them to continue their efforts;

7. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Secretary-General aimed at assigning to the United Nations resident co-ordinators the function of co-ordinating assistance for internally displaced persons, in close co-operation with Governments, local representatives of donor countries and United Nations agencies in the field;

8. *Once again urges* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and governmental and non-governmental organizations to undertake the measures as required of them under the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action;

9. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-fifth session on the basis of a report to be submitted by the Secretary-General.

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/137. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the activities of his Office,[130] as well as the report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner on the work of its fortieth session,[131] and having heard the statements made by the Officer-in-Charge of the Office of the High Commissioner on 15 and 17 November 1989,[132]

Recalling its resolution 43/117 of 8 December 1988,

Reaffirming the purely humanitarian and non-political character of the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner, as well as the fundamental importance of the High Commissioner's protection function and the need for States to co-operate with the High Commissioner in the exercise of this primary and essential function,

Noting with satisfaction that, following recent accessions, one hundred and six States are now parties to the 1951 Convention[133] and the 1967 Protocol[134] relating to the Status of Refugees,

Noting with concern that, despite developments that offer hope for solutions to refugee problems, refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner continue to face, in certain situations, distressingly serious problems, including problems of protection as a result of expulsion and *refoulement* of refugees, their unjustified detention and measures that do not recognize their special situation,

Particularly concerned that in various regions the safety and welfare of refugees and asylum-seekers are seriously undermined on account of military or armed attacks, forced recruitment of refugees into armed forces and other forms of violence, and noting that further efforts should be made to ensure rescue and disembarkation of asylum-seekers in distress at sea and, in this context, noting also the problems relating to stowaway asylum-seekers,

Noting the efforts of the Office of the High Commissioner to continue to address the special problems and needs of refugee and displaced women and children, who in many cases are exposed to a variety of difficult situations affecting their physical and legal protection as well as their psychological and material well-being,

Emphasizing the need for States to assist, on as wide a basis as possible, the efforts of the Office of the High Commissioner in its search for durable and timely solutions to the problems of refugees based on new approaches that meet current realities and at the same time respect the basic principles and concerns of protection,

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[128] A/44/520.

[129] See A/43/717 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

[130] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 12* (A/44/12).

[131] *Ibid., Supplement No. 12A* (A/44/12/Add.1).

[132] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Third Committee*, 44th and 47th meetings, and corrigendum.

[133] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545.

[134] *Ibid.*, vol. 606, No. 8791.

Realizing in this context that voluntary repatriation or return remains the most desirable solution to the problems facing refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner, and welcoming the fact that it has been possible for significant numbers of them to return voluntarily to their country of origin,

Recognizing that the promotion of fundamental human rights is essential to the achievement of self-sufficiency and family security for refugees, as well as to the process of re-establishing the dignity of the human person and realizing durable solutions to refugee problems,

Deeply concerned about the unprecedented financial crisis that the Office of the High Commissioner is currently facing,

Aware that the application of the principle of international solidarity and the search for durable solutions imply a better sharing of responsibilities and arrangements among all the agencies of the United Nations system and other concerned organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, for the implementation and the financing of related activities,

Recognizing that durable solutions for refugees in developing countries can, in many cases, be achieved through a development-oriented approach and that the heavy burden placed on a host country as a result of growing influxes of refugees requires sufficient resources to redress the negative impact and the strain on its socio-economic infrastructure in rural and urban areas, and emphasizing the need to ensure the compatibility of refugee aid and national development plans of developing countries of asylum,

Welcoming the conclusions and decisions on refugee aid and development adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its fortieth session,[135] in particular the request to the Office of the High Commissioner to continue its catalytic role in the area of refugee aid and development,

Commending those States which, despite severe economic and development problems of their own, continue to admit large numbers of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner into their territories, and emphasizing the need to share the burden of these States to the maximum extent possible through international assistance,

Emphasizing the need for close co-operation between the Office of the High Commissioner and relevant agencies of the United Nations system and other international organizations, both intergovernmental and non-governmental, in devising and implementing specific elements of development assistance for solving problems of refugees and returnees and of areas hosting them,

Stressing the need for the international community to continue to provide adequate resettlement opportunities for those refugees for whom no other durable solution may be in sight, with particular attention being paid to those refugees who have spent an inordinately long period of time in camps and to individuals facing urgent or emergency protection situations,

Welcoming the valuable support extended by Governments to the Office of the High Commissioner in the performance of its humanitarian tasks, and recognizing the need for continuing and increasing co-operation between the Office of the High Commissioner and other bodies of the United Nations system and with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Noting the efforts of the Office of the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner, including the establishment of a Working Group, to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Office, and the need to further strengthen field activities and responsibilities,

Commending the Office of the High Commissioner and its staff for the dedicated manner in which they discharge their responsibilities, and paying tribute to those staff members who have endangered their lives in the course of their duties,

1. *Strongly reaffirms* the fundamental nature of the function of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to provide international protection and the need for States to co-operate fully with his Office in the fulfilment of this function, in particular by acceding to and fully and effectively implementing the relevant international and regional refugee instruments;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions on the implementation of the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its fortieth session;[136]

3. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from measures that jeopardize the institution of asylum, in particular the return or expulsion of refugees and asylum-seekers contrary to fundamental prohibitions against these practices, and urges States to continue to admit and receive refugees pending identification of their status and appropriate solutions to their plight;

4. *Urges* all States to establish quick and effective procedures for determining refugee status and granting asylum in accordance with internationally accepted criteria and appropriate legal guarantees, in order to deal expeditiously with manifestly unfounded claims and to protect refugees and asylum-seekers from unjustified or unduly prolonged detention or stay in camps;

5. *Notes with deep concern*, in this context, that large numbers of refugees and asylum-seekers in different areas of the world are currently subject to detention or similar restrictive measures by reason of their illegal entry or presence in search of asylum, pending resolution of their situation, and reiterates the conclusions on detention adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-seventh session, which set out the grounds for detention of such persons;[137]

6. *Condemns* violations of the rights and safety of refugees and asylum-seekers, in particular those perpetrated by military or armed attacks against refugee camps and settlements, forced recruitment into armed forces and other forms of violence;

7. *Notes* the accomplishments of the Office of the High Commissioner in the promotion and dissemination of refugee law, including, in particular, the organization of training courses on protection directed towards government and other concerned officials, and urges the Office to pursue its activities in this regard, making every effort to ensure that such protection training courses continue on a significant scale;

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[135] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 12A* (A/44/12/Add.1), para. 32.

[136] *Ibid.*, para. 24.

[137] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 12A* (A/41/12/Add.1), para. 128.

8. *Endorses* the conclusions on refugee children adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its fortieth session,[138] in particular on the development and dissemination of the "Guidelines on Refugee Children" and the implementation of a work plan concerning refugee children that requires the active co-operation and collaboration of Governments, United Nations bodies, among them the United Nations Children's Fund, and non-governmental organizations with the Office of the High Commissioner;

9. *Endorses* the conclusions on refugee women adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its fortieth session,[139] in which, in particular, the Executive Committee recognized the need to facilitate the participatory role of refugee women and the need for a policy framework and organizational work plan for the implementation of the next stages of bringing issues concerning refugee women into the mainstream of the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner;

10. *Endorses* the conclusions on durable solutions and refugee protection adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its fortieth session,[140] in which the Executive Committee recognized the need for the active promotion of solutions by the international community and by countries of origin, asylum and resettlement, in accordance with their respective obligations and responsibilities and the desirability of prevention through, *inter alia*, the observance of human rights, as the best solution;

11. *Recognizes* the importance of attaining durable solutions to refugee problems and, in particular, the need to address in this process the root causes of refugee movements in order to avert new flows of refugees and to facilitate the solution of existing problems;

12. *Approves* the decision entitled, "Sharing of responsibilities for operational activities relating to refugees", adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its fortieth session[141] and invites the agencies of the United Nations system as well as all other relevant international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to establish as soon as possible specific mechanisms of co-operation to assure an agreed division of responsibilities and arrangements for the financing of these activities, while preserving the specific mandate of the High Commissioner to provide protection;

13. *Urges* the member States of relevant bodies to ensure that their delegates to such bodies as the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the World Bank and regional development banks, and multilateral agencies such as the United Nations Development Programme and the International Fund for Agricultural Development are made aware of the refugee-related conclusions of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its fortieth session and urges them to use their good offices to ensure the adoption of policies and the establishment of mechanisms, both institutional and financial, that will provide for co-ordinated and expeditious implementation of development initiatives related to refugees and returnees;

14. *Notes with appreciation* the ongoing work being done by the Office of the High Commissioner to put into practice the concept of development-oriented assistance to refugees and returnees, as initiated at the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa[142] and reaffirmed in the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action adopted by the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa,[129] as well as in the Declaration and Concerted Plan of Action in favour of Central American Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons adopted by the International Conference on Central American Refugees, held at Guatemala City from 29 to 31 May 1989,[143] urges the Office to continue that process wherever appropriate, in full co-operation with appropriate international agencies, and urges Governments to support these efforts, being fully aware of the catalytic role of the Office of the High Commissioner;

15. *Recognizes* the importance of the International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees, held at Geneva on 13 and 14 June 1989, and the Comprehensive Plan of Action adopted at that Conference,[144] as well as the International Conference on Central American Refugees and the Concerted Plan of Action in favour of Central American Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons;

16. *Urges* all States to support the Office of the High Commissioner in its search for durable solutions to the problem of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office, primarily through voluntary repatriation or return, with assistance to returnees as appropriate, and, wherever appropriate, through integration into countries of asylum or through resettlement in third countries;

17. *Expresses its deep appreciation* for the valuable material and humanitarian response of receiving countries, in particular those developing countries which, despite limited resources, continue to admit, on a permanent or temporary basis, large numbers of refugees and asylum-seekers;

18. *Urges* the international community, in accordance with the principle of international solidarity and in the spirit of burden-sharing, to assist the countries referred to in paragraph 17 of the present resolution in order to enable them to cope with the additional burden that the care for refugees and asylum-seekers represents;

19. *Endorses* the conclusions and decisions on assistance activities adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its fortieth session,[145] which reflect the gravity of the financial crisis that the Office of the High Commissioner is facing at present;

20. *Calls upon* all Governments to contribute to the High Commissioner's programmes and, taking into account the need to achieve greater burden-sharing among donors, to assist the High Commissioner in securing additional income from traditional governmental sources, other Governments and the private sector in order to ensure that the needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner are met.

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[138] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 12A* (A/44/12/Add.1), para. 26.

[139] *Ibid.*, para. 27.

[140] *Ibid.*, para. 23.

[141] *Ibid.*, para. 33.

[142] See A/41/572, annex.

[143] A/44/527 and Corr.1 and 2, annex.

[144] A/44/523, annex.

[145] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 12A* (A/44/12/Add.1), paras. 30 and 31.

44/138. International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/119 of 8 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees, held at Geneva on 13 and 14 June 1989,[146] and the Declaration and Comprehensive Plan of Action adopted by the Conference,[144]

Noting with satisfaction the active participation of Member States, specialized agencies and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the Conference,

Taking note of the decision on the Conference adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at its fortieth session,[147]

1. *Welcomes* the successful conclusion of the International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees, which was convened by the Secretary-General, under the presidency of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malaysia;

2. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General on the Conference;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for convening the Conference and to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for his valuable assistance and contribution in organizing the Conference;

4. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Conference of the Declaration and Comprehensive Plan of Action and affirms its belief that the Plan of Action is an important and sound basis for a balanced, humanitarian and durable solution to the problems addressed by the Conference;

5. *Stresses* that the measures stipulated in the Comprehensive Plan of Action are interrelated and mutually reinforcing and should be implemented in their totality by all States concerned, within the context of national laws and regulations and of international standards;

6. *Notes* the progress on the implementation of the Comprehensive Plan of Action at the various bilateral and multilateral meetings among the parties concerned, especially those held within the context of the Steering Committee established by the Conference;

7. *Calls upon* all States concerned and the relevant specialized agencies and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to undertake the various measures required of them within the framework and letter of the Comprehensive Plan of Action;

8. *Appeals* to all States and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide resources for the General and Special Programmes of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to enable it to carry out the tasks prescribed in the Comprehensive Plan of Action;

9. *Stresses* that the solution of the problem of those seeking refuge in the South-East Asian region could contribute positively towards a climate of peace, harmony and good-neighbourliness among States in the region;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor closely the progress towards implementation of the Comprehensive Plan of Action and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

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44/139. International Conference on Central American Refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/1 of 7 October 1987, 42/110 of 7 December 1987, 42/204 of 11 December 1987, 42/231 of 12 May 1988 and 43/118 of 8 December 1988,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[148]

Also taking note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,[130]

Welcoming the Declaration and Concerted Plan of Action in favour of Central American Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons[143] adopted by the International Conference on Central American Refugees, held at Guatemala City from 29 to 31 May 1989,

Bearing in mind that a concerted effort in favour of lasting solutions to the problems of refugees, returnees and displaced persons requires the support, co-operation and co-ordination of the affected and interested Governments and of the various international organizations involved, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme,

Noting the establishment of the machinery for follow-up and co-ordination at the national level in pursuance of the Concerted Plan of Action and the establishment of priority and design of projects within the framework of the strategies defined by each Government,

Noting with interest that meetings for co-ordination, management and execution have begun with the co-operating countries and the non-governmental organizations interested in participating in the programmes and projects to assist the returnees, displaced persons and refugees in Central America,

Aware of the need to deal with the serious problem of the refugees in Central America who have found asylum in a number of Central American countries, including Belize, and Mexico, and wishing to contribute to the search for lasting solutions that would benefit the countries and communities of asylum and origin,

Recognizing the need to incorporate in the plans of assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons measures to restore the ecological balance and the rational utilization of the natural resources in the areas of the countries affected,

Bearing in mind that, as stated in point 8 of the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America", concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting,[149] the Central American countries have undertaken, as a matter of urgency, to address the problem of refugees, including their repatriation and relocation through bilateral and multilateral processes,

Reiterating its determination to continue its efforts and contributions in the context of the peace agreements, and welcoming the agreements adopted at Tela, Honduras, on 7 August 1989,[150] which include aspects of voluntary repatriation and relocation,

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[146] A/44/523.

[147] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 12A* (A/44/12/Add.1), sect. III.H.

[148] A/44/527 and Corr.1 and 2.

[149] A/42/521-S/19085, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19085.

Emphasizing that, among the possible solutions, voluntary repatriation is the most appropriate means of solving the problems caused by the massive presence of refugees in the countries and communities of asylum,

Once again reiterating the paramount importance of humanitarian and apolitical considerations, both in dealing with and in solving the problems of refugees, returnees and displaced persons, and the need to ensure that this approach is strictly observed by the countries of origin and of asylum and other interested parties,

Recognizing the work carried out by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and by the United Nations Development Programme with the Governments of the affected countries in the preparation and convening of the Conference and in the meetings of the Follow-Up Committee of the International Conference on Central American Refugees,

Aware of the reductions in the budget of the Office of the High Commissioner in the region, which seriously affect the beneficiary populations and the policies for a solution put forward in the context of the agreement concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting and at the International Conference on Central American Refugees,

Taking into consideration the priority assigned to that section of the emergency programme of the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America[151] that is intended to promote activities for solving the problem of refugees, displaced persons and returnees,

Recognizing that the search for solutions goes beyond emergency activities and is linked to aspects of the development of the region and assistance for the displaced populations in the countries of origin and asylum that are directly affected by the massive presence of refugees,

Recognizing also that the tripartite commissions, composed of representatives of the countries of asylum, the country of origin and the Office of the High Commissioner, constitute an ongoing mechanism for solving the problem of refugees and that they require support in order to continue the current voluntary repatriation programmes in conditions of personal and material security,

Recognizing further that solutions to the problems of refugees, returnees and displaced persons form an integral part of the efforts for peace, democratization and development being made in the region by each Government,

1. *Expresses its profound satisfaction* with the success of the International Conference on Central American Refugees, as well as with the adoption by acclamation of the Declaration and Concerted Plan of Action in favour of Central American Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons;[143]

2. *Welcomes* the guidelines, goals and objectives of the Concerted Plan of Action as a promising initial basis for future activities, and therefore reaffirms its commitment to contribute to the achievement of a firm and lasting peace in Central America;

3. *Welcomes* the establishment of the machinery for follow-up and co-ordination at the national level, in pursuance of the Concerted Plan of Action, and the establishment of priority and design of projects within the framework of the strategies defined by each Government;

4. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to support, in close collaboration with the Governments of the affected countries and the Follow-Up Committee of the International Conference on Central American Refugees, together with the United Nations Development Programme and the organs, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, the holding of meetings for follow-up to the Concerted Plan of Action, so that they may be held at the earliest possible time;

5. *Notes with interest* that the Follow-Up Committee will hold its first meeting during the first week of March 1990, and urges the co-operating countries to respond positively to the assistance projects submitted by the Central American countries, including Belize, and Mexico;

6. *Urges* Member States and organs, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional and subregional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations engaged in the humanitarian task of helping Central American refugees, to continue to provide and to increase their assistance and support to the affected countries in order to implement and follow up the guidelines, goals and objectives of the Concerted Plan of Action;

7. *Calls upon* the co-operating countries and the relevant agencies of the United Nations system to assist in restoring the ecological balance of the areas in the countries of asylum affected by the massive presence of refugees, in order to provide the populations of those areas with the conditions conducive to development;

8. *Appeals* to the international community to ensure that the co-operation extended in the solution of the problem of refugees takes into account both the sacrifice borne by the countries of asylum in receiving massive flows of refugees and the effort exerted by the countries of origin to create the conditions that would facilitate the return of their nationals;

9. *Also appeals* to the international community to increase its assistance to the countries of asylum and of origin of Central American refugees in order to strengthen their capacity to provide the means and services necessary for the solution of the problem of refugees, returnees and displaced persons, in accordance with national development programmes;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme for the assistance rendered for the holding of the Conference;

11. *Expresses its concern* at the reductions in the budget of the Office of the High Commissioner in the region, which seriously affect the beneficiary populations and the policies for a solution formulated at the Conference and by each Government, and urges that the budget previously allocated be restored;

12. *Expresses its gratitude* to the people and Government of Guatemala for the hospitality extended for the holding of the Conference;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990 and to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

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[150] See A/44/451-S/20778; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1989*, document S/20778.

[151] A/42/949, annex.

44/140. Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/168 of 20 December 1978, 35/195 of 15 December 1980, 36/132 of 14 December 1981, 36/168 of 16 December 1981, 37/168 of 17 December 1982, 37/198 of 18 December 1982, 38/93 and 38/122 of 16 December 1983, 39/141 and 39/143 of 14 December 1984, 40/120, 40/121 and 40/122 of 13 December 1985, 41/125, 41/126 and 41/127 of 4 December 1986, 42/111, 42/112 and 42/113 of 7 December 1987 and 43/120 of 8 December 1988 and other relevant provisions,

Noting that these resolutions led to the adoption on 19 December 1988 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances[152] by a conference of plenipotentiaries convened by the United Nations at Vienna from 25 November to 20 December 1988,

Reaffirming the importance of the Convention for improving international co-operation in that field and further strengthening the existing international instruments for the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, namely, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[153] and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[154]

Noting with satisfaction the broad support granted to the Convention, including signature and ratification,

Encouraging the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to begin consideration of measures that could be recommended to Governments for the implementation of the Convention,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the conclusions of the conference of plenipotentiaries,[155]

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the report on the conclusions of the conference of plenipotentiaries that adopted the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances at Vienna;

2. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the States that participated in the preparation and adoption of the Convention;

3. *Urges* States that have not yet done so to proceed rapidly to sign and to ratify the Convention, so that it may enter into force as early as possible;

4. *Also urges* States to establish the necessary legislative and administrative measures so that their internal juridical regulations may be compatible with the spirit and scope of the Convention;

5. *Invites* States, to the extent that they are able to do so, to apply provisionally the measures set forth in the Convention, pending its entry into force for each of them;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to modify the section of the annual reports questionnaire regarding the implementation of international treaties so that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its regular and special sessions, may review the steps that States have taken to ratify, accept, approve or formally confirm the Convention;

7. *Invites* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the principal United Nations policy-making body on the subject, to identify suitable measures to be taken prior to the entry into force of the Convention;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assign the appropriate priority to providing the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board with the necessary financial, technical and human resources that would enable them to carry out the additional responsibilities under the Convention for the biennium 1990-1991;

9. *Urges* the Secretary-General to provide assistance to States, at their request, to enable them to establish the legislative and administrative measures necessary for the implementation of the Convention;

10. *Once again urges* all States that have not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources and drawing, in particular, on funds available to the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to provide for, facilitate and encourage public information activities relating to the Convention and also to disseminate the text of the Convention in the official languages of the United Nations;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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44/141. Global programme of action against illicit narcotic drugs

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the dramatic increase in drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking in narcotics, which is threatening the health and well-being of millions of people, in particular youth, in the majority of countries of the world,

Deeply concerned that the evolving drug problem is assuming new dimensions and is threatening the economic, social and political structures of affected countries, through acts of violence perpetrated against their democratic institutions and the extensive economic power of illicit drug organizations,

Commending the determined efforts of the Government of Colombia to stop drug trafficking and recognizing the importance of support for such efforts by the international community,

Welcoming the increasing international attention to these issues and the unflinching commitment demonstrated at the highest levels by heads of Government and State to increase their efforts and resources to achieve co-ordinated action in the international fight against production, trafficking and abuse of narcotic drugs,

Recognizing that the collective responsibility of States for the campaign against the demand for, production of and trafficking in illicit drugs requires intensified international co-operation and joint action, including the capability to provide, in appropriate forms, necessary support and assistance, if requested by affected States, in order to strengthen their capacity to deal with the problem in all its aspects,

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[152] E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.
[153] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[154] *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[155] A/44/572.

Noting with appreciation the work carried out within the United Nations in the field of drug abuse control and the valuable knowledge and experience represented there,

Recognizing the important contributions made to the international campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, held at Vienna from 17 to 26 June 1987, and, in particular, by its adoption of the Declaration[156] and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,[157] as well as by the conference of plenipotentiaries, held at Vienna from 25 November to 20 December 1988, which adopted the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances,[152]

Deeply concerned that, owing to a lack of resources, it has not been possible for the United Nations organs concerned to execute several of the important steps and measures that were mandated for the biennium 1988-1989,

Acknowledging the recommendations made by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at their twenty-fourth series of Joint Meetings,[158] at which they concluded, *inter alia,* that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should prepare a system-wide action plan leading to specific activities to be undertaken by organizations of the United Nations system, individually and collectively, and that consideration could be given to the need for the establishment of additional mechanisms to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations system in the field of drug abuse control,

Recognizing that the new dimensions taken on by the drug menace will necessitate a more comprehensive approach to international drug control and a more efficient and co-ordinated structure in this field in order to enable the United Nations to play the central and greatly increased role necessary for countering this threat,

Bearing in mind its decision, in resolution 44/16 of 1 November 1989, to hold a special session to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation, and stressing the importance of this special session and of the need for Member States to make the fullest possible contributions to its preparatory work,

1. *Resolves* that action against drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking in narcotics should, as a collective responsibility, be accorded the highest possible priority by the international community and that the United Nations should be the main focus for concerted action against illicit drugs;

2. *Agrees* to strengthen the capability of the United Nations in order to achieve more efficient and co-ordinated co-operation at the international, regional and national levels against the threats posed by illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to co-ordinate at the inter-agency level, the development of a United Nations system-wide action plan on drug abuse control aimed at the full implementation of all existing mandates and subsequent decisions of intergovernmental bodies throughout the United Nations system, using as a guide the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and the recommendations in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, and for the attainment of this purpose:

(*a*) Calls upon the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, the International Narcotics Control Board and its secretariat, as well as the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, to consult closely with and contribute their expertise to the other agencies represented on the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in developing the action plan;

(*b*) Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to include in the action plan, *inter alia*:

(i) A statement of purposes that defines the overall goal and denotes specific objectives;

(ii) An outline of concrete activities that each agency should undertake, within its mandate, ensuring that there is no duplication or overlap;

(iii) A reasonable time-frame for implementation of each portion of the action plan;

(iv) A realistic cost estimate for implementing the action plan, being mindful that resources are limited and that it would be necessary for agencies to focus priorities, review deployment of resources or obtain, if necessary, from their governing bodies the authority needed to fulfil their part of the plan;

(*c*) Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to present the action plan to all Member States no later than 31 March 1990, in order to permit discussion by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its thirtieth session and by the Economic and Social Council at its next regular session of 1990;

(*d*) Requests that the executive heads of United Nations bodies report annually to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the progress made in implementing the action plan and that the Administrative Committee include the same information in its annual report, so as to enable the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Economic and Social Council to consider it, within their respective mandates, and to make appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly;

(*e*) Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to make the necessary adjustments to the action plan annually and to ensure that each agency brings up to date and revises its related activities annually in order to meet changing circumstances;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to select a limited number of experts from developed and developing countries to advise and assist him for a maximum period of one year, in full co-operation with United Nations officials, in order to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control, taking into account the ability of the United Nations to perform its increasing tasks in the light of existing mandates and of decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its special session, and to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

5. *Requests* States, without prejudice to the basic criteria that the General Assembly shall adopt at its special session, to consider in the preparatory work for that session, *inter alia*, the following areas, with the purpose of ensuring that all aspects of the problem are adequately ad-

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[156] See *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. B.

[157] *Ibid.*, sect. A.

[158] See E/1990/4, sect. III.

dressed in the elaboration of a global programme of action against illicit narcotic drugs for adoption at the special session:

(*a*) Giving increased attention to curbing the rising demand for narcotic drugs by intensified rehabilitative, legal and preventive measures, including public information and education;

(*b*) The possibility of declaring a United Nations decade against drug abuse, with the purpose of raising public awareness through a world-wide campaign against drug abuse;

(*c*) The expansion of the scope of international co-operation in support of rural development programmes and other economic development and technical assistance programmes aimed at reducing illicit production and drug trafficking through the strengthening of economic, judicial and legal systems;

(*d*) The full involvement of international, regional and national financial institutions within their respective areas of competence in the elaboration of measures to counteract the negative economic and social consequences of the drug problem in all its aspects, paying special attention to the characteristics and magnitude of the conversion and transference of drug-related monies in the economic systems of countries;

(*e*) The development of mechanisms to prevent the use of the banking system and other financial institutions for the processing or laundering of drug-related money;

(*f*) An examination of recommendations to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control in the most appropriate way to enable the United Nations to perform its increasing tasks in the most effective and co-ordinated manner;

(*g*) The development of recommendations for generating increased financial resources to the United Nations drug effort and for ensuring sufficient regular budget resources for the United Nations drug bodies to carry out their mandates;

(*h*) The co-ordination of an expanded programme of training for national narcotics agents in investigative methods, interdiction and narcotics intelligence;

(*i*) The feasibility of establishing a reserve pool of experienced narcotics agents and experts pledged by other States, whose services States may request for specified periods of time;

(*j*) The establishment under the United Nations of a facility to gather and collate information on the financial flow from drug-related funds, to be made available to States at their request;

(*k*) The feasibility of a United Nations capability that, at the request of States, would provide training and equipment for the anti-drug operations of the States to inhibit the use, interdict the supply and eliminate the illicit trafficking of drugs;

(*l*) The elaboration of any other appropriate measures whereby the United Nations can contribute further to concerted international action against illicit narcotic drugs;

6. *Invites* States, at the special session of the General Assembly, to consider requesting the Secretary-General to appoint a limited number of experts, representing the various aspects of the drug problem with regard to both developed and developing countries, to develop further the global programme of action as adopted at the special session;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give priority to narcotics control activities in his proposals for the medium-term plan for the period beginning in 1992;

8. *Urges* States to contribute to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control;

9. *Also urges* States to consider giving financial or other support to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control and to assist and promote a truly comprehensive global programme of action;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Seventeenth Special Session of the General Assembly, which the Assembly established by its decision 44/410 of 14 November 1989.

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44/142. International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that the illicit demand for, production of, traffic in and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances has become one of the most serious dangers to the health and welfare of populations, adversely affecting the political, economic, social and cultural structure of all societies,

Recognizing that the criminal activities of drug trafficking and its marketing network destabilize economies, adversely affect the development of many countries and pose a threat to the stability, national security and sovereignty of States,

Alarmed by the growing connection between drug trafficking and terrorism,

Reaffirming the principle of collective responsibility of the international community in combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Recognizing the serious efforts being made by the Governments of some countries in their programmes for crop substitution, integrated rural development and interdiction, and that international economic and technical co-operation has so far proved inadequate to the task at hand and therefore should be substantially stepped up,

Considering that the necessary steps must be taken to preclude the illicit cultivation of plants containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, such as the opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis plant, together with the manufacture of psychotropic substances not used for industrial, scientific or traditional purposes,

Recalling that the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking adopted unanimously the Declaration[156] and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,[157] which represent the proper framework for international co-operation in drug control,

Welcoming the efforts made by those countries that produce narcotic drugs for scientific, medicinal and therapeutic uses to prevent the channelling of such substances to illicit markets and to maintain production at a level consistent with licit demand,

Reiterating that the transit routes used by drug traffickers change constantly and that an ever-growing number of countries in all regions of the world, and even entire regions, are particularly vulnerable to illicit transit traffic on account, *inter alia*, of their geographical location,

Recognizing the need for greater international co-operation which would facilitate the marketing of crop substitution products and the control of chemical substances used to process illicit drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as the impact of the social and economic consequences of drug-money transfers and conversion, which have an adverse effect on national economic systems,

Recognizing also the commendable work carried out by the United Nations in controlling narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which is being seriously impeded by a lack of human and financial resources,

Recalling its resolution 43/122 of 8 December 1988 and resolution 3 of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances,[159] held at Vienna from 25 November to 20 December 1988, which, *inter alia*, recognized the urgent need for additional resources, both human and financial, for the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board,

Recalling also its resolution 43/121 of 8 December 1988, in which, *inter alia*, it strongly condemned the criminal activities that involved children in the use, production and illicit sale of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and appealed to the competent international agencies and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to assign high priority to the study of proposals designed to tackle the problem,

Having regard to its resolution 44/16 of 1 November 1989, by which it decided to convene a special session to consider the question of closer international co-operation to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

1. *Strongly condemns* the crime of drug trafficking in all its forms and urges all States to remain steadfast in their political commitment to the concerted international struggle to put an end to it;

2. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/20 of 22 May 1989 and urges Governments and organizations to adhere to the principles set forth in the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and to apply, as appropriate, the recommendations of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control;

3. *Emphasizes* that the international struggle against drug trafficking and the abuse and sale of, and illicit traffic in, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is a collective responsibility and that the eradication of the problem requires efficient and co-ordinated international co-operation, in keeping with the principle of respect for national sovereignty and the cultural identity of States;

4. *Emphasizes* the connection between the illicit production and supply of, demand for, sale of and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and the economic, social and cultural conditions of the countries affected;

5. *Recognizes* that the international community, in seeking solutions to the problem of illicit production of, demand for and trade, transit or traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, must take into account the differences and diversity of the problem in each country;

6. *Calls upon* the international community to provide increased international economic and technical co-operation to Governments, at their request, in support of programmes for the substitution of illicit crops by means of integrated rural development programmes that respect fully the jurisdiction and sovereignty of countries and the cultural traditions of peoples;

7. *Recognizes* the importance of international co-operation in facilitating trade flows in support of integrated rural development programmes leading to economically viable alternatives to illicit cultivation, taking into account factors such as access to markets for crop substitution products;

8. *Requests* countries that produce the chemical substances necessary for the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to take the initiative in adopting measures which ensure effective control of the export of such substances;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake as soon as possible, with the assistance of a group of intergovernmental experts, a study on the economic and social consequences of illicit traffic in drugs, with a view to analysing, *inter alia*, the following elements:

(*a*) The magnitude and characteristics of economic transactions related to drug trafficking in all its stages, including production of, traffic in and distribution of illicit drugs, in order to determine the impact of drug-related money transfers and conversion on national economic systems;

(*b*) Mechanisms which would prevent the use of the banking system and the international financial system in this activity;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ask Member States for their views on the scope and context of such a study, taking into account the elements set forth in paragraph 9 of the present resolution, and to transmit such views to the group of experts;

11. *Considers* that a system should be established to identify the methods and routes used for the illicit transit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, to enhance the interdiction capability of those States along such routes;

12. *Strongly condemns* the illicit arms trade that is arming drug traffickers, causing political destabilization and loss of human lives;

13. *Calls upon* all States, particularly those with high rates of use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, to take prevention and rehabilitation measures and also increasingly stringent political and legal measures to eliminate the demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and calls upon the United Nations and other relevant international organizations to devote greater attention to this aspect of the problem;

14. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the proposal by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to convene an international conference on drug demand reduction;[160]

15. *Recognizes* that the publication and dissemination of materials which encourage or stimulate the production of and demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances do not contribute positively to the international action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of its resolution 43/121 and of Economic and Social Council decision 1989/123 of 22 May 1989;

17. *Calls upon* Member States substantially to increase their contributions to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, so that it can expand its programmes;

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[159] See E/CONF.82/14.

[160] See A/44/321, annex.

18. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/18 of 22 May 1989;

19. *Expresses its serious concern* at the considerable reduction in the budget and staff of the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board, which threatens their ability to carry out adequately any additional responsibilities deriving from the activities which the United Nations must undertake to tackle the new dimension of the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking;

20. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General take urgent steps to ensure the increase of allocations to the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board;

21. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the results of the Second Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies;[161]

22. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General[162] and requests him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution and also to prepare on a yearly basis a detailed report on international drug-control activities reflecting the work done by the United Nations system to implement the recommendations of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking".

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15 December 1989

44/143. Torture and inhuman treatment of children in detention in South Africa and Namibia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/134 of 8 December 1988 and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/4 of 23 February 1989,[2]

Recalling also the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[163] the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[164] and the Declaration on the Rights of the Child,[3]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General[165] and in particular the conclusion that torture and other forms of inhuman and degrading treatment of children and young people have continued unabated during the period under review,[166]

1. *Expresses its profound outrage* at evidence of detention, torture and inhuman treatment of children in South Africa;

2. *Vigorously condemns* the *apartheid* racist régime for the increasing detention, torture and inhuman treatment of children in South Africa;

3. *Reiterates its demand* for the immediate and unconditional release of children held in detention by the *apartheid* régime in South Africa;

4. *Demands* the immediate dismantlement of the so-called "rehabilitation camps" and "re-education centres" in South Africa, since they only serve the racist régime's strategy of physically and mentally abusing black South African children;

5. *Reiterates its request* to all relevant United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to intensify the world-wide campaign aimed at drawing attention to, monitoring and exposing these inhuman practices;

6. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to pay special attention to the question of detention, torture and other inhuman treatment of children in South Africa;

7. *Also requests* the Commission on Human Rights to pay special attention to the children of Namibia who have been victims of torture, detention and other inhuman treatment by the *apartheid* régime, with a view to rehabilitating them;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-fifth session under the item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment".

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/144. Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[4] and article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[5] both of which provide that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3452 (XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Recalling further its resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984, by which it adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority, as well as its resolutions 40/128 of 13 December 1985, 41/134 of 4 December 1986, 42/123 of 7 December 1987 and 43/132 of 8 December 1988 and Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1987/30 of 10 March 1987[44] and 1988/36 of 8 March 1988,[45] and taking note of Commission resolution 1989/29 of 6 March 1989,[2]

Mindful of the relevance, for the eradication of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials[167] and of the Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the role of health personnel, particularly physicians, in the protection of prisoners and detainees against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,[121]

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[161] See E/CN.7/1990/2.

[162] A/44/572 and A/44/601.

[163] Resolution 3452 (XXX), annex.

[164] Resolution 39/46, annex.

[165] A/44/623.

[166] *Ibid.*, para. 15.

[167] Resolution 34/169, annex.

Recalling the adoption of the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,[168]

Seriously concerned about the alarming number of reported cases of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment taking place in various parts of the world,

Determined to promote the full implementation of the prohibition, under international and national law, of the practice of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling the decision of the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1988/32 of 8 March 1988,[45] to extend for two years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur to examine questions relevant to torture,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Committee against Torture;[169]

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;[170]

3. *Stresses* the importance of strict adherence by States parties to the obligations under the Convention regarding the financing of the Committee against Torture, to enable it to carry out in an effective and efficient manner all the functions entrusted to it under the Convention, and appeals to all States parties not to take any measures that might impair the financing of all the functions of the Committee under the Convention, so as to ensure the long-term viability of the Committee as an essential mechanism for overseeing the effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention;

4. *Welcomes* the attention that the Committee against Torture has given to the development of an effective system of reporting on the implementation of the Convention by States parties, and especially its decision to revise its general guidelines for the submission of initial reports by States parties;[171]

5. *Notes with appreciation* the adoption by the Committee against Torture of its rules of procedure;[172]

6. *Welcomes* the exchange of views that has taken place between the Committee against Torture and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on questions relating to torture, and requests that this exchange be continued;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of appropriate staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee against Torture;

8. *Reiterates its request* to all States to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority;

9. *Once again invites* all States, upon ratification of or accession to the Convention, or subsequently, to consider the possibility of making the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;

11. *Decides* to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-fifth session under the item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment".

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/145. United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[4] which states that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[163]

Recalling with satisfaction the entry into force on 26 June 1987 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[164]

Recalling its resolution 36/151 of 16 December 1981, in which it noted with deep concern that acts of torture took place in various countries, recognized the need to provide assistance to the victims of torture in a purely humanitarian spirit and established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture,

Convinced that the struggle to eliminate torture includes the provision of assistance in a humanitarian spirit to the victims and members of their families,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[173]

1. *Expresses its gratitude and appreciation* to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have already contributed to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture;

2. *Calls upon* all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to respond favourably to requests for initial as well as further contributions to the Fund;

3. *Invites* Governments to make contributions to the Fund, if possible on a regular basis, in order to enable the Fund to provide continuous support to projects that depend on recurrent grants;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include the Fund on an annual basis among the programmes for which funds are pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Board of Trustees of the Fund for the work it has carried out;

6. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the support given to the Board of Trustees of the Fund;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make use of all existing possibilities, including the preparation, production and dissemination of information materials, to assist

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[168] Resolution 43/173, annex.

[169] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 46* and corrigendum (A/44/46 and Corr.1).

[170] A/44/443.

[171] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 46* and corrigendum (A/44/46 and Corr.1), sect. II, para. 32.

[172] *Ibid.*, sect. IV and annex IV.

[173] A/44/708.

the Board of Trustees of the Fund in its efforts to make the Fund and its humanitarian work better known and in its appeal for contributions.

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/146. Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections

The General Assembly,

Aware of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[4] which provides that everyone has the right to take part in the government of his or her country, directly or through freely chosen representatives, that everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his or her country, that the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government, and that this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures,

Noting that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[5] provides that every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives, to vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors, and to have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his or her country,

Condemning the system of *apartheid* and any other denial or abridgement of the right to vote on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Considering that the tricameral parliament established under the system of *apartheid* is a gross violation of the principle of universal and equal suffrage and has been overwhelmingly rejected by the international community,

Recalling that all States enjoy sovereign equality and that each State has the right freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems,

Recognizing that there is no single political system or electoral method that is equally suited to all nations and their people,

Recalling its resolution 43/157 of 8 December 1988,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/51 of 7 March 1989,[2]

1. *Underscores* the significance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which establish that the authority to govern shall be based on the will of the people, as expressed in periodic and genuine elections;

2. *Stresses* its conviction that periodic and genuine elections are a necessary and indispensable element of sustained efforts to protect the rights and interests of the governed and that, as a matter of practical experience, the right of everyone to take part in the government of his or her country is a crucial factor in the effective enjoyment by all of a wide range of other human rights and fundamental freedoms, embracing political, economic, social and cultural rights;

3. *Declares* that determining the will of the people requires an electoral process that provides an equal opportunity for all citizens to become candidates and put forward their political views, individually and in co-operation with others within the constitution and national legislation;

4. *Recognizes* that the efforts of the international community to enhance the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections should not call into question each State's sovereign right freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems, whether or not they conform to the preferences of other States;

5. *Underscores* the duty of each member of the international community to respect the decisions taken by other States in freely choosing and developing their electoral institutions;

6. *Reaffirms* that *apartheid* must be abolished, that the systematic denial or abridgement of the right to vote on the grounds of race or colour is a gross violation of human rights and an affront to the conscience and dignity of mankind, and that the right to participate in a political system based on common and equal citizenship and universal franchise is essential for the exercise of the principle of periodic and genuine elections;

7. *Rejects* the tricameral parliament established under the system of *apartheid* as an abhorrent expression of a fundamentally oppressive and flagrantly inhuman political system;

8. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-sixth session, to continue its consideration of appropriate ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections, in the context of full respect for the sovereignty of Member States, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections".

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/147. Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Also recalling its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, by which it approved the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, *Further recalling* the principle enshrined in Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter of the United Nations, which establishes that nothing contained in the Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the Charter,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the elimination of *apartheid* and for the establishment of a society in which all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed, will enjoy equal and full political and other rights and participate freely in the determination of their destiny,

Also reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of all peoples under colonial and foreign domination, particularly the Palestinian people, for the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence, which will enable them to decide freely on their own future,

Recognizing that the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of any State should be respected in the holding of elections,

Also recognizing that there is no single political system or single model for electoral processes equally suited to all nations and their peoples, and that political systems and electoral processes are subject to historical, political, cultural and religious factors,

1. *Reiterates* that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right, freely and without external interference, to determine their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect that right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter;

2. *Affirms* that it is the concern solely of peoples to determine methods and to establish institutions regarding the electoral process, as well as to determine the ways for its implementation according to their constitution and national legislation;

3. *Also affirms* that any extraneous activities that attempt, directly or indirectly, to interfere in the free development of national electoral processes, in particular in the developing countries, or that intend to sway the results of such processes, violate the spirit and letter of the principles established in the Charter and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Urges* all States to respect the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and the sovereign right of peoples to determine their political, economic and social system;

5. *Strongly appeals* to all States to abstain from financing or providing, directly or indirectly, any other form of overt or covert support for political parties or groups and from taking actions to undermine the electoral processes in any country;

6. *Condemns* any act of armed aggression or threat or use of force against peoples, their elected Governments or their legitimate leaders;

7. *Solemnly declares* that only the total eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of a non-racial, democratic society based on majority rule, through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and non-fragmented South Africa, can lead to a just and lasting solution to the explosive situation in South Africa;

8. *Reaffirms once again* the legitimacy of the struggle of all peoples under colonial and foreign domination, particularly the Palestinian people, for the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence, which will enable them to determine their political, economic and social system, without external interference;

9. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-sixth session, to give priority to the review of the fundamental factors that negatively affect the observance of the principle of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections".

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/148. Human rights based on solidarity

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[4] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[5] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[5] and other international instruments adopted by the United Nations concerning human rights,

Stressing that respect for the inherent dignity and for the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Convinced that the severe suffering of innumerable human beings throughout the world, particularly those in conditions of extreme poverty, calls for the strengthening of a common sense of human solidarity,

1. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to obtain from States, the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, as well as from other international organizations, including non-governmental organizations, their views and to study the question;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Human rights based on solidarity".

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/149. Assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/132 of 7 December 1987 and 43/148 of 8 December 1988 on assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[174]

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[174] A/44/403.

Having examined that part of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees[130] that deals with the situation of refugees and displaced persons in Malawi,

Gravely concerned about the continuing serious social and economic impact of the massive presence of refugees and displaced persons, as well as its far-reaching consequences for the country's long-term development process,

Appreciating the important measures that the Government of Malawi is taking in order to provide shelter, protection, food, education and health and other humanitarian services to thousands of refugees and displaced persons,

Recognizing the heavy burden placed on the people and Government of Malawi and the sacrifices they are making in caring for the refugees and displaced persons, given the country's limited social services and infrastructure, and the need for adequate international assistance to enable them to continue their efforts to provide assistance to the refugees and displaced persons,

Expressing its appreciation for the assistance rendered by Member States, the various organizations of the United Nations system, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in support of the refugee programme in Malawi,

Bearing in mind the findings and recommendations of the inter-agency mission to Malawi,[175] particularly on the need to strengthen the country's socio-economic infrastructure in order to enable it to provide for the immediate humanitarian relief requirements of the refugees and displaced persons, as well as the long-term national development needs of the country,

Recognizing the need to view refugee-related development projects within local and national development plans,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Commends* the measures that the Government of Malawi is taking to provide material and humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons, in spite of the serious economic situation it faces, and stresses the need for additional resources to lessen the impact of the presence of refugees and displaced persons on the country's long-term development process;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts to assist the refugees and displaced persons in Malawi;

4. *Expresses grave concern* at the serious and far-reaching consequences of the massive presence of refugees and displaced persons in the country and its implications for the long-term socio-economic development of the whole country;

5. *Appeals* to Member States, the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial institutions to continue providing the Government of Malawi with the necessary resources for the implementation of development assistance projects in regions affected by the presence of refugees and displaced persons, as well as for the development programmes now being implemented;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance for the full implementation of ongoing projects in the areas affected by the presence of refugees and displaced persons and for programmes now being implemented;

7. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue co-ordination with the appropriate specialized agencies in order to consolidate and ensure the continuation of essential services to the refugees and displaced persons in their settlements;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/150. Humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/126 of 7 December 1987 and 43/142 of 8 December 1988 on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti, as well as all its previous resolutions on this question,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti,[176]

Deeply concerned about the recent inflow of over thirty-five thousand externally displaced persons, which has added considerably to the burden already being carried by Djibouti in respect of refugees in the country,

Noting that Djibouti is considered one of the least developed countries and that the recent inflow of large numbers of externally displaced persons and the continued presence of refugees have severely strained the already inadequate social and economic infrastructure,

Noting also that the present situation has required the diversion of scarce resources from development to emergency relief and precautionary measures,

Appreciating the determined and sustained efforts made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the growing needs of refugees and externally displaced persons,

Noting with appreciation the steps taken by the Government of Djibouti, in close co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to implement appropriate and lasting solutions with respect to the refugees and externally displaced persons in Djibouti,

Noting with satisfaction that over six thousand refugees have been settled and integrated in Djibouti, despite the physical, social and economic obstacles that the country faces,

Appreciating the assistance provided by Member States, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies to the ongoing relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and externally displaced persons in Djibouti,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti and appreciates the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to keep the situation under constant review;

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[175] See A/43/536, sect. III.

[176] A/44/402.

2. *Welcomes* the steps taken by the Government of Djibouti, in close co-operation with the High Commissioner, to implement appropriate and lasting solutions with respect to the refugees and externally displaced persons in Djibouti;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to Member States, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies for their assistance to the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and externally displaced persons in Djibouti;

4. *Urges* the High Commissioner to intensify his efforts to mobilize, on an emergency basis, the resources necessary to implement lasting solutions with respect to the refugees in Djibouti and the increasing inflow of externally displaced persons;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to support the determined and sustained efforts made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the urgent needs of refugees and externally displaced persons and to implement lasting solutions as regards their situation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/151. Situation of refugees in the Sudan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/141 of 8 December 1988 and its other previous resolutions on the situation of refugees in the Sudan,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General[177] on the implementation of resolution 43/141 and the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,[130]

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts made by the Government of the Sudan for the reception of the refugees and the provision of protection, shelter, food, education and health and other humanitarian services to the ever increasing number of refugees who have been crossing the borders into the Sudan since the early 1960s,

Recognizing the heavy burden shouldered by the people and the Government of the Sudan and the sacrifices they are making to host more than one million refugees, who constitute approximately 7.5 per cent of the total population of the country,

Deeply concerned that the great majority of the refugees have settled of their own accord in various urban and rural communities throughout the country and are thus sharing with the indigenous population the already meagre resources and services,

Expressing grave concern at the devastating and far-reaching effects of the successive calamities, ranging from the drought in 1984 to the torrential rains and floods and locust infestations in 1988, that have afflicted the country, thus exacerbating the already deteriorating situation resulting from the presence of this great number of refugees,

Gravely concerned also that the Government of the Sudan, besides dealing with the difficult prevailing economic and social problems, has the additional task of taking care of more than 1.5 million persons displaced by successive calamities and civil strife in the south,

Recognizing the efforts undertaken by the Government of the Sudan to initiate a wide-ranging rehabilitation programme to redress the damages incurred by the natural disasters,

Considering those serious circumstances, which render the Government of the Sudan less prepared than ever to meet its obligations to its own people, and the more serious consequences, which affect the capacity of the Government of the Sudan to receive and grant asylum to additional numbers of refugees,

Expressing its appreciation for the assistance rendered by Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in support of the refugee programme in the Sudan,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Takes note also* of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and, in particular, of the new trends identified in the area of refugee aid and development;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts to assist the refugees in the Sudan;

4. *Expresses grave concern* at the serious and far-reaching consequences of the presence of massive numbers of refugees on the security and stability of the country and the overall negative impact on its basic infrastructure and socio-economic development;

5. *Also expresses grave concern* at the shrinking resources available for refugee programmes in the Sudan and the serious consequences of this situation on the country's ability to continue to host and assist refugees;

6. *Appeals* to Member States, the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial institutions to provide the Government of the Sudan with the necessary resources for the implementation of development assistance projects, in particular those prepared by the United Nations Development Programme, in the regions affected by the presence of refugees;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance for the full implementation of ongoing projects in the areas affected by the presence of refugees;

8. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue co-ordination with the appropriate specialized agencies in order to consolidate and ensure the continuation of essential services to the refugees in their settlements and to explore ways and means to extend assistance to refugees who have settled of their own accord elsewhere;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

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[177] A/44/426.

44/152. Assistance to refugees in Somalia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/180 of 15 December 1980, 36/153 of 16 December 1981, 37/174 of 17 December 1982, 38/88 of 16 December 1983, 39/104 of 14 November 1984, 40/132 of 13 December 1985, 41/138 of 4 December 1986, 42/127 of 7 December 1987 and 43/147 of 8 December 1988 on assistance to refugees in Somalia,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[178]

Deeply concerned about the heavy burden that has been placed on the fragile economy of Somalia by the continuing presence of large numbers of refugees,

Noting the circumstances that have made it necessary for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Programme to suspend temporarily their food and other humanitarian assistance programmes for refugees in the north-west districts of Somalia,

Gravely concerned about the resultant serious food shortages that have occurred in the refugee settlements in the north-west districts of Somalia,

Conscious of the fact that Somalia, as a least developed country, does not possess the economic or financial capacity to fill the gap created by the temporary suspension of humanitarian assistance programmes for refugees in the north-west districts of Somalia,

Aware of the fact that Somalia does not have the capacity to provide humanitarian assistance from its limited resources,

Noting with concern the deleterious effect of the presence of refugees on the environment, which has resulted in widespread deforestation, soil erosion and the threat of destruction to an already fragile ecological balance,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Commends* the measures that the Government of Somalia is taking to provide material and humanitarian assistance to refugees, in spite of its own limited resources and fragile economy;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts to assist the refugees in Somalia;

4. *Calls upon* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Programme to resume their assistance programmes for the refugees in the north-west districts of Somalia as soon as possible;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Office of the High Commissioner, the World Food Programme and the donor community, to launch an interim assistance programme that would ensure that essential food and other humanitarian supplies continue to reach the refugee settlements in the north-west districts of Somalia until such time as a more permanent arrangement can be made;

6. *Appeals* to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to give full support to the Secretary-General in the launching of the proposed interim assistance programme;

7. *Also appeals* to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to render maximum and timely material, financial and technical assistance to enable the Government of Somalia to implement the projects and activities identified in the report of the 1987 inter-agency mission annexed to the report submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its forty-second session[179] as the basis for a comprehensive programme of action relating to both the humanitarian and the developmental needs of refugees;

8. *Requests* the pertinent organizations of the United Nations system, namely the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, as well as the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Food Programme, to prepare, in consultation with the Government of Somalia, detailed project documentation for the implementation of those projects and activities identified in the report of the Secretary-General[180] as priority endeavours for a comprehensive programme of action;

9. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue and expand their activities in Somalia, in co-operation with the Government of Somalia, and to protect and rehabilitate its damaged environment;

10. *Recognizes* the important role that non-governmental organizations are playing with regard to programmes for the care, maintenance and rehabilitation of refugees, particularly in activities related to small-scale development projects, and in the fields of health and agriculture;

11. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990 of the progress made in their respective fields of responsibility with regard to those provisions of the present resolution which concern them;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the High Commissioner and the United Nations Development Programme, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/153. Assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/143 of 8 December 1988 on emergency assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad, as well as all its previous resolutions on this question,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[181]

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[178] A/44/462.

[179] A/42/645.

[180] *Ibid.*, paras. 55-66.

[181] A/44/657.

Deeply concerned about the persistence of the harmful effects of the natural calamities that are compounding the already precarious food and health situation in Chad,

Considering that the large number of voluntary returnees poses serious social and economic problems for the Government of Chad,

Considering also that the return of displaced persons in the northern region poses serious resettlement problems for the Government of Chad,

Bearing in mind the many appeals made by the Government of Chad for international assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad,

1. *Endorses* the appeals made by the Government of Chad for humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

2. *Reiterates its appeal* to all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support, by generous contributions, the efforts being made by the Government of Chad to assist and resettle the voluntary returnees and displaced persons;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the action taken by the various organizations of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies with a view to mobilizing humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

4. *Again requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to mobilize humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

5. *Calls upon*:

(*a*) The Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize special humanitarian assistance for the resettlement of displaced persons in the northern region of Chad;

(*b*) The international community to support the efforts made by the Government of Chad to implement the programmes for repatriating and resettling the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/154. Assistance to refugees and returnees in Ethiopia

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its resolutions, in particular resolution 43/144 of 8 December 1988, as well as all those of the Economic and Social Council, on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[182]

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,[130]

Recognizing the increasing number of refugees and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia,

Deeply concerned about the massive flow of refugees and voluntary returnees into the country and the enormous burden this has placed on the country's infrastructure and meagre resources,

Deeply concerned also about the grave consequences this has entailed for the country's capability to grapple with the effects of the prolonged drought,

Aware of the heavy burden placed on the Government of Ethiopia and of the need for adequate assistance to refugees, voluntary returnees and victims of natural disasters,

1. *Commends* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and intergovernmental organizations and voluntary agencies for their assistance in mitigating the plight of the large number of refugees and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia;

2. *Appeals* to Member States and to international organizations and voluntary agencies to provide adequate material, financial and technical assistance for relief and rehabilitation programmes for the large number of refugees and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia;

3. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his efforts to mobilize humanitarian assistance for the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of voluntary returnees and the large number of refugees in Ethiopia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1990, of the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/155. Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming once more the permanent validity of the principles and standards set forth in the basic instruments regarding the international protection of human rights, in particular in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[4] the International Covenants on Human Rights,[5] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination[11] and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[183]

Bearing in mind the principles and standards established within the framework of the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the importance of the task carried out in connection with migrant workers and their families in other specialized agencies and in various organs of the United Nations,

Reiterating that in spite of the existence of an already established body of principles and standards, there is a need to make further efforts to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers and their families,

Recalling its resolution 34/172 of 17 December 1979, in which it decided to establish a working group open to all Member States to elaborate an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families,

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[182] A/44/482.

[183] Resolution 34/180, annex.

Recalling also its resolutions 35/198 of 15 December 1980, 36/160 of 16 December 1981, 37/170 of 17 December 1982, 38/86 of 16 December 1983, 39/102 of 14 December 1984, 40/130 of 13 December 1985, 41/151 of 4 December 1986, 42/140 of 7 December 1987 and 43/146 of 8 December 1988, by which it renewed the mandate of the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families and requested it to continue its work,

Having examined the progress made by the Working Group at its eighth inter-sessional meeting, held from 31 May to 9 June 1989, and at the current session of the General Assembly, from 26 September to 6 October 1989, during which the Working Group continued with the second reading of the draft convention,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the two most recent reports of the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families[184] and, in particular, of the progress made by the Working Group on the drafting, in second reading, of the draft convention;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust to the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat the technical revision of the text of the articles of the draft convention that have been approved so far by the Working Group in second reading, with a view to ensuring uniformity of terminology and gender and to harmonizing the versions in the official languages of the United Nations, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 41/120 of 4 December 1986, and to transmit the results of this technical revision to Governments as soon as possible, and at least one month before the next meeting of the Working Group, to be held in 1990;

3. *Decides* that the Working Group shall hold a meeting of two weeks' duration in New York, immediately after the first regular session of 1990 of the Economic and Social Council, with a view to completing the remaining articles and considering the results of the technical revision of the draft convention;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments the two most recent reports of the Working Group so as to enable the members of the Working Group to finish the drafting, in second reading, of the draft convention during the meeting referred to in paragraph 3 of the present resolution, as well as to transmit the results obtained at that meeting to the General Assembly so that it may take a decision during its forty-fifth session;

5. *Also invites* the Secretary-General to transmit the above-mentioned documents to the competent organs of the United Nations and to the international organizations concerned, for their information, so as to enable them to continue their co-operation with the Working Group;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to do everything possible to ensure adequate secretariat services for the Working Group during the meeting to be held immediately after the first regular session of 1990 of the Economic and Social Council, for the timely fulfilment of its mandate.

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/156. World conference on human rights

The General Assembly,

Noting the progress made by the United Nations over the past twenty years towards achieving its goal of promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Noting also that there are still areas in which further progress could be made towards this goal,

Considering that, in view of the progress made and the new challenges that lie ahead, it would be appropriate to conduct a review of what has been accomplished through the human rights programme and what remains to be done,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments, specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and United Nations bodies concerned with human rights on the desirability of convening a world conference on human rights for the purpose of dealing at the highest level with the crucial questions facing the United Nations in connection with the promotion and protection of human rights;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on this question;

3. *Decides* to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-fifth session.

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/157. Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/149 of 8 December 1988, in which it, *inter alia*, requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from South Africa and Namibia who had been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[185]

Noting with appreciation that some of the projects recommended in the report continue to be successfully implemented,

Noting with concern that the discriminatory and repressive policies that continue to be applied in South Africa cause a continued and increasing influx of student refugees into Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia,

Conscious of the burden placed on the limited financial, material and administrative resources of the host countries by the increasing number of student refugees,

Appreciating the efforts of the host countries to deal with their student refugee populations, with the assistance of the international community,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia for granting

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[184] A/C.3/44/1 and A/C.3/44/4.

[185] A/44/404.

asylum and making educational and other facilities available to the student refugees, in spite of the pressure that the continuing influx of those refugees exerts on facilities in their countries;

3. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia for the co-operation that they have extended to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on matters concerning the welfare of the refugees;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the financial and material support provided for the student refugees by Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, other bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

5. *Requests* the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from South Africa and Namibia who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia;

6. *Urges* all Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue contributing generously to the assistance programme for student refugees, through financial support of the regular programmes of the High Commissioner and of the projects and programmes, including unfunded projects, which were submitted to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984;[186]

7. *Also urges* all Member States and all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist the countries of asylum materially and otherwise to enable them to continue to discharge their humanitarian obligations towards refugees;

8. *Appeals* to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme and all other competent United Nations bodies, as well as other international and non-governmental organizations, to continue providing humanitarian and development assistance so as to facilitate and expedite the settlement of student refugees from South Africa who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia;

9. *Calls upon* agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to continue co-operating with the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner in the implementation of humanitarian programmes of assistance for the student refugees in southern Africa;

10. *Requests* the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to keep the matter under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1990, of the current status of the programmes and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/158. Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/142 of 13 December 1985, 41/147 of 4 December 1986, 42/133 of 7 December 1987 and 43/138 of 8 December 1988,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1986/18 of 10 March 1986,[104] 1987/25 of 10 March 1987[44] and 1988/28 of 7 March 1988,[45] and taking note of Commission resolution 1989/16 of 2 March 1989,[2]

Recalling further its resolution 260 A (III) of 9 December 1948, by which it approved and proposed for signature, ratification or accession the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide annexed thereto,

Reaffirming once again its conviction that genocide is a crime that violates the norms of international law and runs counter to the spirit and aims of the United Nations,

Convinced that international co-operation is necessary in order to liberate mankind from such an odious crime,

Recognizing that crimes of genocide have caused great losses to mankind,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[187]

1. *Once again strongly condemns* the crime of genocide;

2. *Reaffirms* the necessity of international co-operation in order to liberate mankind from such an odious crime;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that many States have ratified the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide or have acceded thereto;

4. *Expresses its conviction* that implementation of the provisions of the Convention by all States is necessary for the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide;

5. *Urges* those States that have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto without further delay;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the status of the Convention.

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/159. Summary or arbitrary executions

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[4] in which it is stated that every human being has the right to life, liberty and security of person,

Having regard to the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[5] in which it is stated that every human being has the inherent right to life, that this right shall be protected by law and that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life,

Recalling its resolution 36/22 of 9 November 1981, in which it condemned the practice of summary or arbitrary executions, and its resolutions 37/182 of 17 December 1982, 38/96 of 16 December 1983, 39/110 of 14 December 1984, 40/143 of 13 December 1985, 41/144 of 4 December 1986, 42/141 of 7 December 1987 and 43/151 of 8 December 1988,

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[186] See A/CONF.125/1, para. 33.

[187] A/44/440.

Deeply alarmed at the continued occurrence on a large scale of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984 and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty annexed thereto, which resolution was endorsed by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in its resolution 15,[68]

Recalling also the close co-operation established between the Centre for Human Rights, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control with regard to the elaboration of the principles on the effective prevention and investigation of arbitrary and summary executions, including extra-legal executions,

Welcoming the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of its resolution 1989/65 of 24 May 1989, containing the Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions,

Welcoming also the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of its resolution 1989/64 of 24 May 1989, entitled "Implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty" and the recommendations contained therein,

Convinced of the need for appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the abhorrent practice of summary or arbitrary executions, which represents a flagrant violation of the most fundamental human right, the right to life,

1. *Once again strongly condemns* the large number of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions, that continue to take place in various parts of the world;

2. *Demands* that the practice of summary or arbitrary executions be brought to an end;

3. *Appeals urgently* to Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to take effective action to combat and eliminate summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions;

4. *Reaffirms* Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/35 of 7 May 1982, in which the Council decided to appoint a special rapporteur to consider the questions related to summary or arbitrary executions;

5. *Recalls with satisfaction* Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/38 of 7 May 1988, by which the Council decided to renew the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, Mr. S. Amos Wako, for two years, while maintaining the annual reporting cycle;

6. *Urges* all Governments, in particular those which have consistently not responded to communications transmitted to them by the Special Rapporteur, and all others concerned to co-operate with and assist the Special Rapporteur so that he may carry out his mandate effectively;

7. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his mandate, to respond effectively to information that comes before him, in particular when a summary or arbitrary execution is imminent or threatened, or when such an execution has recently occurred, and, furthermore, to promote exchanges of views between Governments and those who provide reliable information to the Special Rapporteur, where the Special Rapporteur considers that such exchanges of information might be useful;

8. *Welcomes* the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur in his reports[188] to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions with a view to eliminating summary or arbitrary executions;

9. *Encourages* Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to organize training programmes and support projects with a view to training or educating law enforcement officers in human rights issues connected with their work, and appeals to the international community to support endeavours to that end;

10. *Considers* that the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his mandate, should continue to seek and receive information from Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, as well as medical and forensic experts;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur so that he may effectively carry out his mandate;

12. *Again requests* the Secretary-General to continue to use his best endeavours in cases where the minimum standard of legal safeguards provided for in articles 6, 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights appear not to have been respected;

13. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session, on the basis of the report of the Special Rapporteur to be prepared in conformity with Economic and Social Council resolutions 1982/35, 1983/36, 1984/35, 1985/40, 1986/36, 1987/60 and 1988/38, to make recommendations concerning appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the abhorrent practice of summary or arbitrary executions.

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/160. Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 concerning disappeared persons, and its resolution 43/159 of 8 December 1988 on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances,

Deeply concerned about the persistence, in certain cases, of the practice of enforced or involuntary disappearances, and about the fact that, in certain cases, the families of disappeared persons have been the target of intimidation and ill-treatment,

Expressing its profound emotion at the anguish and sorrow of the families concerned, who are unsure of the fate of their relatives,

Convinced of the need to continue implementing the provisions of its resolution 33/173 and of the other United Nations resolutions on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances, with a view to finding solutions for cases of disappearances and helping to eliminate such practices,

Welcoming the progress made in the preparation of the draft declaration on enforced or involuntary disappearances,

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[188] E/CN.4/1988/22 and Add.1 and 2 and E/CN.4/1989/25.

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/27 of 6 March 1989,[2]

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances for its humanitarian work and to those Governments that have co-operated with it;

2. *Recalls* the decision of the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-fourth session, to extend for two years the term of the mandate of the Working Group, as defined in Commission resolution 20 (XXXVI) of 29 February 1980,[99] while maintaining the principle of annual reporting by the Working Group;

3. *Also recalls* the provisions made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1986/55 of 13 March 1986[104] to enable the Working Group to fulfil its mandate with greater efficiency;

4. *Appeals* to the Governments concerned, particularly those which have not yet replied to the communications addressed to them by the Working Group, to co-operate fully with it so as to enable it, with respect for its working methods based on discretion, to perform its strictly humanitarian role, and in particular to reply more quickly to the requests for information addressed to them;

5. *Encourages* the Governments concerned to consider the wish of the Working Group, when such a wish is expressed, to visit their countries, thus enabling it to fulfil its mandate even more effectively;

6. *Extends its warm thanks* to those Governments that have invited the Working Group and requests them to give all necessary attention to its recommendations;

7. *Appeals* to the Governments concerned to take steps to protect the families of disappeared persons against any intimidation or ill-treatment of which they may be the target;

8. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to study this question as a matter of priority and to take any step it may deem necessary to the pursuit of the task of the Working Group when it considers the report to be submitted by the Working Group to the Commission at its forty-sixth session;

9. *Renews its request* to the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Working Group with all necessary facilities.

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/161. Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[4] the International Covenants on Human Rights[5] and the humanitarian rules set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[189] and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977,[190]

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and resolved to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have freely undertaken under the various international instruments,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/37 of 24 May 1984, in which the Council requested the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a special rapporteur to examine the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, with a view to formulating proposals that could contribute to ensuring full protection of the human rights of the inhabitants of the country before, during and after the withdrawal of all foreign forces,

Recalling also its relevant resolutions as well as resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and decisions of the Economic and Social Council,

Taking note in particular of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/67 of 8 March 1989,[2] in which the Commission decided to extend the mandate of its Special Rapporteur for one year and requested him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan,

Emphasizing the relevance of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan, concluded at Geneva on 14 April 1988,[191] which constitute an important step towards a comprehensive political solution,

Welcoming the completion, on 15 February 1989, of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan in accordance with the Agreements concluded at Geneva,

Welcoming also the co-operation that the Afghan authorities have extended in particular to the Co-ordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan, and to international organizations such as the specialized agencies, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross,

Having examined the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan,[192] a situation which remains a matter of great concern even after the withdrawal of Soviet troops,

Noting with deep concern that a situation of armed conflict persists in Afghanistan, leaving large numbers of victims and causing enormous suffering to the civilian population,

Noting with grave concern that the treatment of prisoners detained in connection with the conflict does not conform to the internationally recognized principles of humanitarian law,

Noting with equal concern that more than five million refugees are living outside Afghanistan, that many Afghans are displaced within the country and that in both cases the numbers have increased,

Aware that the main reasons given by the refugees for not returning to Afghanistan pending the achievement of a comprehensive political solution are the continued fighting in some provinces, the use of very destructive arms in the conflict, and the minefields that have been laid in many parts of the country,

Noting with concern that acts of terrorism have significantly increased,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in

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[189] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[190] *Ibid.*, vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

[191] S/19835, annex I; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1988*, document S/19835.

[192] A/44/669, annex.

Afghanistan and of the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

2. *Welcomes* the co-operation of the Afghan authorities with the Special Rapporteur;

3. *Urges* all parties concerned to work for the achievement of a comprehensive political solution based on the right of self-determination and for the creation of a situation that will permit the return of refugees and the full enjoyment of human rights by all Afghans;

4. *Calls once again upon* all parties to the conflict, in order to alleviate the serious suffering of the Afghan people, strictly to respect human life and the principles and provisions of international humanitarian law and to co-operate fully and effectively with international humanitarian organizations, especially the International Committee of the Red Cross, in particular by granting it unrestricted access to all parts of the country;

5. *Notes with grave concern* the continuation of the armed conflict, which threatens the life and security of innocent men, women and children;

6. *Urges* all parties to the conflict to respect the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977, to halt the use of weapons against the civilian population, to transmit to humanitarian organizations, in particular to the International Committee of the Red Cross, the names of all political prisoners and detained Afghan soldiers, and to allow the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit all prisoners in accordance with its established criteria;

7. *Also urges* all parties to the conflict to release all prisoners of war in accordance with the internationally recognized principles of humanitarian law;

8. *Expresses its concern* at reports that the living conditions of refugees, especially those of women and children, are becoming increasingly difficult because of the decline in international humanitarian assistance;

9. *Urgently appeals* to all Member States, humanitarian organizations and all parties concerned to co-operate fully, in co-ordination with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in order to facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons in safety;

10. *Urgently appeals also* to all Member States and humanitarian organizations to promote the implementation of the projects envisaged by the Co-ordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan and the programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

11. *Urges* all parties to the conflict to treat all prisoners in their custody in accordance with the internationally recognized principles of humanitarian law and to protect them from all acts of reprisal and violence, including ill-treatment, torture and summary execution;

12. *Notes with concern* reports of the interrogation practices of the Afghan authorities, the large number of political prisoners and the conditions of prisoners awaiting trial;

13. *Calls upon* the Afghan authorities to investigate thoroughly the fate of persons who have disappeared, to apply amnesty decrees equally to foreign detainees, to reduce the period during which prisoners await trial, to treat all prisoners, especially those awaiting trial or those in custody in juvenile rehabilitation centres, in accordance with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners[193] and to allow the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit them regularly in accordance with its established criteria;

14. *Requests* the Afghan authorities strictly to apply to all convicted persons article 14, paragraphs 3 (*d*) and 5, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;[5]

15. *Notes with concern* the allegations of atrocities committed against Afghan soldiers, civil servants and captured civilians;

16. *Urges* all parties concerned to extend their full co-operation to the Commission on Human Rights and its Special Rapporteur;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur;

18. *Decides* to keep under consideration, during its forty-fifth session, the situation of human rights in Afghanistan in order to examine it anew in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/162. Human rights in the administration of justice

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the principles embodied in articles 3, 5, 9, 10 and 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[4] and the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[5] in particular article 6, which explicitly states that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life and prohibits the imposition of the death penalty for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age,

Bearing in mind also the relevant principles embodied in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[164] and in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[11]

Calling attention to the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, set forth in the annex to its resolution 43/173 of 9 December 1988,

Calling attention also to the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power[194] and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty,[195] as well as to the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary,[196] the Model Agreement on the Transfer of Foreign Prisoners and recommendations on the treatment of foreign prisoners,[197] the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials[167] and the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[193]

Reaffirming in this context the importance of the principles contained in its resolution 41/120 of 4 December 1986 on standard-setting in the field of human rights,

Recognizing the important contribution of the Commission on Human Rights in the field of human rights in the administration of justice, as reflected in its resolutions 1989/24 of 6 March 1989 on human rights in the administration of justice, 1989/32 of 6 March 1989 on the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers, 1989/38 of 6 March 1989 on administrative detention without charge or trial and 1989/64 of 8 March 1989 on summary or arbitrary executions,[2]

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[193] See *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.XIV.1).

[194] Resolution 40/34, annex.

[195] Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50, annex.

[196] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. D.2.

[197] *Ibid.*, sect. D.1.

Recognizing also the significant work accomplished in this area under the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, including the results of the interregional and regional preparatory meetings for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Convinced of the need for further co-ordinated and concerted action in promoting respect for human rights in the administration of justice,

Noting with satisfaction that the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1989/24, *inter alia*, stressed the desirability of providing States, at their request, with continued assistance in the field of the administration of justice and of including in such assistance the provision of model texts for national legislative or other measures for the effective implementation of standards in this field,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the full implementation of United Nations norms and standards on human rights in the administration of justice;

2. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/63 of 24 May 1989 on the implementation of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;

3. *Also endorses* the Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions set forth in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/65 of 24 May 1989;

4. *Further endorses* Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/57 of 24 May 1989 on the implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 1989/60 of 24 May 1989 on the Procedures for the Effective Implementation of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, 1989/61 of 24 May 1989 on the Guidelines for the Effective Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and 1989/64 of 24 May 1989 on the implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty;

5. *Invites* Member States to pay attention to these resolutions in developing strategies for the practical implementation of United Nations norms and standards on human rights in the administration of justice, as it requested in its resolution 43/153 of 8 December 1988;

6. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to invite the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to study the practical implementation of United Nations norms and standards in this field and to recommend practical measures to the Commission;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General in this regard:

(*a*) To solicit from Member States as well as from the relevant international agencies and bodies, in particular the Human Rights Committee, the Committee against Torture and the Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, comments on the implementation of these standards;

(*b*) To forward those comments to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its next session;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To identify general problems that may impinge on the effective implementation of standards and norms and to recommend viable solutions with action-oriented proposals;

(*b*) To formulate practical proposals on procedures and action at the national, regional and international levels to implement United Nations norms and standards on human rights in the administration of justice for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

(*c*) To continue to assist Member States, at their request, in implementing existing international human rights standards in the administration of justice, in particular under the programme of advisory services;

(*d*) To continue to provide all necessary support to United Nations bodies working on standard-setting in this field;

(*e*) To co-ordinate the various technical advisory services provided by the Centre for Human Rights and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat with a view to undertaking joint programmes and strengthening existing mechanisms for the protection of human rights in the administration of justice;

9. *Emphasizes* the important role of the regional commissions, specialized agencies and United Nations institutes in the area of human rights and crime prevention and criminal justice and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including national professional associations concerned with promoting United Nations standards in this field;

10. *Draws the attention* of the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, as well as the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, to the issues raised in the present resolution, so that priority is accorded to issues related to human rights in the administration of justice;

11. *Decides* to consider at its forty-fifth session the question of human rights in the administration of justice.

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/163. Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[4] and the International Covenants on Human Rights,[5]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the interim report of the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights;[198]

2. *Takes note* of the view of the Special Representative that, in order to achieve full co-operation between the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Special Representative, there is a need to proceed to another stage in the discharge of his mandate;

3. *Welcomes* the invitation by the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Special Representative for him to visit that country;[199]

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[198] A/44/620, annex.

[199] See A/C.3/44/9.

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative;

5. *Decides* to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran during its forty-fifth session in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/164. Human rights and mass exoduses

The General Assembly,

Mindful of its general humanitarian mandate under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Deeply disturbed by the continuing scale and magnitude of exoduses of refugees and displacements of population in many regions of the world and by the human suffering of millions of refugees and displaced persons,

Conscious of the fact that human rights violations are one of the multiple and complex factors causing mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, as indicated in the study of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on this subject[200] and also in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,[201]

Aware of the recommendations concerning mass exoduses made by the Commission on Human Rights to its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and to special rapporteurs to be taken into account when violations of human rights in any part of the world are studied,

Deeply preoccupied by the increasingly heavy burden being imposed, particularly upon developing countries with limited resources of their own and upon the international community as a whole, by these sudden mass exoduses and displacements of population,

Stressing the need for international co-operation aimed at averting new massive flows of refugees while providing durable solutions to actual refugee situations,

Reaffirming its resolution 41/70 of 3 December 1986, in which it endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,

Bearing in mind its resolution 43/154 of 8 December 1988 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/63 of 8 March 1989,[2] as well as all previous relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights,

Welcoming the steps taken so far by the United Nations to examine the problem of massive outflows of refugees and displaced persons in all its aspects, including its root causes,

1. *Reaffirms* its support for the recommendation of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees that the principal organs of the United Nations should make fuller use of their respective competencies under the Charter of the United Nations for the prevention of new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

2. *Again invites* all Governments and intergovernmental and humanitarian organizations concerned to intensify their co-operation with and assistance to world-wide efforts to address the serious problems resulting from mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, and also the causes of such exoduses;

3. *Requests* all Governments to ensure the effective implementation of the relevant international instruments, in particular in the field of human rights, as this would contribute to averting new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

4. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to keep the question of human rights and mass exoduses under review with a view to supporting the early - warning arrangement instituted by the Secretary-General to avert new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and mass exoduses,[202] and invites him to inform the General Assembly in future reports of the modalities of early-warning activities to avert new and massive flows of refugees;

6. *Specially encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to discharge the task described in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to develop the role of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information of the Secretariat as a focal point for the operation of an effective early-warning system and the strengthening of co-ordination of information-gathering and analysis among United Nations agencies with a view to preventing new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

8. *Urges* the Secretary-General to use available resources to consolidate and strengthen the system for undertaking early-warning activities in the humanitarian area by, *inter alia*, early computerization of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information and strengthened co-ordination among the relevant parts of the United Nations system, especially the Office for Research and the Collection of Information, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and the relevant specialized agencies;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the strengthened role that he is playing with regard to early-warning activities, especially in the humanitarian area, as well as on any further developments relating to the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees;

10. *Decides* to continue consideration of the question of human rights and mass exoduses at its forty-fifth session.

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/165. Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[4] the

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[200] E/CN.4/1503.

[201] A/41/324, annex.

[202] A/44/622.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[5] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[5] and the humanitarian rules laid down in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[189] and Additional Protocol II thereto, of 1977,[203]

Deeply alarmed that, despite the encouraging signs offered by the meetings held by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, the aggravation of the conflict and the resurgence of violence have seriously affected the civilian population,

Reaffirming that it is the duty of the Governments of all Member States to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations that they have assumed under the relevant international instruments,

Recalling that, since 1980, it has been expressing its deep concern about the situation of human rights in El Salvador, as indicated in its resolution 43/145 of 8 December 1988,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 32 (XXXVII) of 11 March 1981,[100] in which the Commission decided to appoint a special representative on the situation of human rights in El Salvador, and subsequent resolutions, and taking note of Commission resolution 1989/68 of 8 March 1989,[2] in which it decided to extend the mandate of the Special Representative for another year and requested him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session and to the Commission at its forty-sixth session,

Considering that an armed conflict of a non-international character continues in El Salvador, in which the parties involved are under an obligation to apply the minimum standards of protection of human rights and humanitarian treatment provided for in article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and in Additional Protocol II thereto, of 1977,

Deeply concerned that, as the Special Representative has indicated in his report on the situation of human rights in El Salvador,[204] the number of politically motivated serious violations of human rights continues to increase and, in particular, that there has been a resurgence of torture and an increase in arrests and that summary executions, disappearances, abductions, attacks on the economic infrastructure and violations of the humanitarian rules of war have remained at disturbing levels,

Concerned that many sources continue to attribute summary executions and other serious violations of human rights to the so-called "death squads",

Deeply disturbed by the collective assassination in cold blood, on 16 November 1989, of the Rector, five professors and two members of the service staff of the Central American University,

Expressing its concern that as a consequence of the current situation, acts of intimidation and harassment have been carried out against the church hierarchy, political and trade union leaders, members of humanitarian organizations belonging to various churches and the headquarters of political parties and trade unions, as well as against relatives of members of the armed forces and against civil servants and members of their families,

Considering that there has been no progress during 1989 in the judicial case of the assassination of Monsignor Romero, which took place in 1980, and that it is a matter of urgency that those responsible for many other recent violations of human rights, including the assassination of the Minister for the Presidency and the fatal collective attacks on a trade union federation, should be identified and punished,

Convinced that the strict fulfilment of the commitments assumed by the Government of El Salvador under the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting[149] and the joint declarations of the Central American Presidents signed in Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras, will contribute to the promotion, respect and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador,

Recognizing the importance of the fact that, in the agreements adopted at Tela, Honduras,[150] the five Central American Presidents expressed their firm belief in the necessity of an immediate and effective end to hostilities in El Salvador and therefore strongly urged the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to carry out a constructive dialogue for the purpose of achieving a just and lasting peace and, equally strongly, urged the Government of El Salvador to arrange, with full guarantees and in the spirit of the agreement concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, the integration of members of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional into peaceful and institutional life,

Considering it necessary and urgent to return to the agreements of 15 September and 18 October 1989 signed at Mexico City and at San José, respectively, by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional by which, *inter alia*, they undertook to maintain a process of ongoing dialogue not permitting unilateral withdrawal, in order that they might, in an effort to arrive at a negotiated understanding, manage to end the armed conflict by political means as soon as possible, promote the democratization of the country and reunify Salvadorian society and agreed on the need to create international verification mechanisms appropriate to the characteristics and realities of El Salvador to monitor the implementation of the agreements reached by them,

Considering that, under Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions, the war-wounded and war-injured must be respected and protected, their evacuation by the International Committee of the Red Cross so that they may receive the medical care that they need must not be impeded and no one may be punished for carrying out medical activities compatible with medical ethics, regardless of the circumstances and the beneficiaries of such activities,

Taking note of the holding of the summit at San Isidro Coronado, Costa Rica, from 10 to 12 December 1989,

Aware that a negotiated political solution of the Salvadorian conflict can be cut short if external forces do not support the resumption of the dialogue but instead seek in different ways to spur the intensification or prolongation of the war, with ensuing grave effects on the situation of human rights and the possibilities of economic recovery in El Salvador,

1. *Commends* the Special Representative for his report on the situation of human rights in El Salvador, endorses the recommendations contained therein and requests him to update the report in the light of the serious events taking place in that country;

2. *Expresses its deepest dismay* at the aggravation of the conflict, the resurgence of violence, the bombings and the indiscriminate use of high-powered heavy weapons in

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[203] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1125, No. 17513.

[204] See A/44/671.

densely populated areas, resulting in numerous civilian casualties and substantial material damage;

3. *Expresses its deep concern* about the systematic attacks on the country's economic infrastructure, which seriously undermine the present and future enjoyment by the Salvadorian people of important economic, social and cultural rights;

4. *Urgently appeals* to the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to put an immediate end to the armed conflict and to work for a resumption of the currently suspended dialogue in order to reach agreements that would lead to the definitive cessation of all hostilities within an agreed time-frame;

5. *Requests* the parties to the conflict to guarantee respect for the international standards applicable to an armed conflict of a non-international character, in particular the protection of the civilian population and the war-wounded, to make possible the immediate evacuation of the war-wounded and war-injured, whether civilians or combatants, in order that they may receive the medical care that they need and, furthermore, to co-operate with humanitarian organizations working to alleviate the suffering of the civilian population in any part of the country in which such organizations are operating, and requests that medical and health personnel shall under no circumstances be penalized for carrying out their activities;

6. *Supports fully* the expressed readiness of the Secretary-General to help bring about, as the first stage of a political solution, an immediate agreement on the cessation of the armed conflict, and his decision taken last September to accept the invitation from the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional for him or his representatives to participate in their process of dialogue and negotiation, since all this forms part of the mission of good offices that he is performing to assist the Central American Governments in their efforts to achieve the objectives set forth in the agreement concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting;

7. *Expresses its firm support* for the efforts of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States to bring about a resumption of the political dialogue in El Salvador;

8. *Urgently appeals* to the parties to the conflict to respect and guarantee the security of the staff and official premises of international agencies;

9. *Condemns* the brutal assassination of the Rector and seven other members of the Central American University and hopes that the Government of El Salvador will fulfil its pledge to carry out an immediate investigation and to punish those responsible for such an abominable crime;

10. *Expresses its deep concern* about the persistence of and increase in politically motivated serious violations of human rights, such as summary executions, enforced disappearances, torture and abductions;

11. *Also expresses its deep concern* about the persistence of and increase in the alleged activities of the so-called "death squads", which are operating with impunity in El Salvador;

12. *Renews its appeal* to all States to refrain from intervening in the internal situation of El Salvador and, instead of seeking in different ways to spur the prolongation and intensification of the armed conflict, to stimulate dialogue until a firm and lasting peace is attained;

13. *Expresses its profound concern* at the fact that the capacity of the Salvadorian judicial system continues to be extremely unsatisfactory, despite the efforts made by the Government to determine the responsibility of the instigators of some violations of human rights, and consequently urges the competent authorities to accelerate the adoption of the measures necessary for ensuring the effectiveness of the system and its compatibility with the commitments made in the field of human rights;

14. *Renews its appeal* to the competent organs and organizations of the United Nations system that, on the basis of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/68 and General Assembly resolution 43/145, they provide the advice and assistance that the Government of El Salvador may request in order to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

15. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session to consider the situation of human rights in El Salvador and the mandate of its Special Representative, taking into account the evolution of the situation of human rights in that country and the developments linked to the fulfilment of all the agreements signed by the Central American Presidents within the framework of the regional peace process and the agreements concluded by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional at Mexico City and San José;

16. *Urges*, in accordance with the recommendations of the Special Representative, the Government of El Salvador and all the country's political powers, agencies and forces, including the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, to adopt immediate measures to put an end to attacks on the life, integrity and dignity of persons outside, during and as a result of combat situations;

17. *Reiterates its call* to the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to continue co-operating with the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights;

18. *Decides* to keep under consideration, during its forty-fifth session, the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador in order to re-examine this situation in the light of the information provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/166. Situation of human rights in Chile

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and bearing in mind the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[4] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[5] and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[5]

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and determined to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Reiterating that the Government of Chile has the obligation to respect and protect human rights in accordance with the international instruments to which Chile is a party,

Bearing in mind that the concern of the international community about the situation of human rights in Chile has been expressed by the General Assembly in a number of resolutions, particularly resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978, on disappeared persons, and resolution 43/158 of 8 December 1988, *Bearing in mind* the pertinent resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights, particularly resolution 1989/62 of 8 March 1989,[2] in which the Commission decided, *inter alia*, to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year, to consider the question as a matter of high priority in view of the persistence of serious violations of human rights in Chile and to determine how the item was to be dealt with on the agenda of its forty-sixth session in the light of developments in the situation,

Regretting the decision of the Government of Chile to discontinue its co-operation with the Special Rapporteur,

Regretting also that the process of restoration of civil and political rights in Chile does not yet include the amendment of numerous laws that constitute an institutional and legal framework that makes violations of human rights possible,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Special Rapporteur[205] submitted in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/62;

2. *Congratulates* the Chilean people on their peaceful progress towards the re-establishment of a representative and pluralist democracy based on respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and for reaffirming their will to achieve peace and national reconciliation through the restoration of justice;

3. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the progress of the Chilean electoral process which it considers an important step towards the rapid return of democracy in that country;

4. *Welcomes*, as a positive development, the decision by the Government of Chile to heed the demands of democratic sectors of the country and of the international community with regard to reforming certain aspects of the institutional and legal framework harmful to civil and political rights;

5. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the decision by the Government of Chile to incorporate the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights into domestic law;

6. *Welcomes* the improvement of the situation of human rights in Chile noted by the Special Rapporteur during the six months covered by his report;

7. *Regrets*, nevertheless, the decision of the Government of Chile to discontinue its co-operation with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of his mandate, and urges it to resume such co-operation in compliance with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights;

8. *Urges* the Government of Chile to continue to make progress regarding respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all the Chilean people, including the indigenous peoples, especially by adapting the legal system to the relevant principles and provisions and refraining from making any more changes in national institutions without duly consulting the people, and to be guided by those principles and provisions in the exercise of its powers in the same way as the judiciary;

9. *Also urges* the Government of Chile for that purpose to ensure the independence of the judiciary and the effectiveness of judicial remedies, by respecting procedural guarantees, equality before the law and the right to defence in all cases;

10. *Expresses its concern* at acts of violence of any origin that continue to occur in Chile, thereby aggravating the climate of insecurity and rendering the return to democracy more difficult;

11. *Again expresses its serious concern* at the persistence of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile involving, *inter alia*, cases of death, torture and ill-treatment, and at the Colonia Dignidad case, as described by the Special Rapporteur in his report;

12. *Urges* the Government of Chile to investigate all cases of serious violations of human rights that occurred in the past, bearing in mind the reports of special rapporteurs;

13. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to evaluate at its forty-sixth session the situation of human rights in Chile, bearing in mind the reports presented by special rapporteurs, to consider the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and also how the item is to be dealt with on the agenda in the light of developments in the situation, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/167. Enlargement of the Commission on Human Rights and the further promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 845 (XXXII) of 3 August 1961, 1147 (XLI) of 4 August 1966 and 1979/36 of 10 May 1979,

Appreciating the contribution made by the Commission on Human Rights to the cause of human rights and recognizing the need to reinforce the Commission,

Reaffirming that the Commission on Human Rights shall be guided by the standards in the field of human rights laid down in the various international instruments in that field,

Emphasizing the importance of further improving the effective functioning of the Commission on Human Rights and the participation therein by Member States at a high level,

Taking note of the relevant section of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries adopted at Belgrade on 7 September 1989,[42] in which it is recognized that, in order to strengthen the role and efficiency of the United Nations and to reinforce United Nations mechanisms so as to allow for efficient co-ordination of the Organization's activities, there is an urgent need, *inter alia*, for an overall review of the current distribution of membership in the various United Nations bodies and commissions, with a view to achieving a more equitable geographical distribution,

1. *Decides* to recommend that the Economic and Social Council take the necessary steps, at its first regular session of 1990, to expand the membership of the Commission on Human Rights, on the basis of the principle of equitable geographical distribution, for the further promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Calls upon* the Economic and Social Council to conclude deliberations on this question with urgency;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to examine ways and means of making its work more effective and to submit its recommendations thereon to the Economic and Social Council.

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1989

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[205] A/44/635.

VII. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE[1]

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44/83. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations[2] and the action taken by the Special Committee in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on this item,[3]

Recalling its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which it requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 *e* of the Charter and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling also its resolution 43/28 of 22 November 1988, in which it requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),

Stressing the importance of timely transmission by the administering Powers of adequate information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, in particular in relation to the preparation by the Secretariat of the working papers on the Territories concerned,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Reaffirms* that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

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[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Fourth Committee, see sect. X.B.6.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23), chap. VIII.

[3] A/44/553.

3. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to transmit or continue to transmit to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 *e* of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned, to continue to ensure that adequate information is drawn from all available published sources;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

80th plenary meeting
11 December 1989

44/84. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item,[4]

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, and 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Reaffirming also that any economic or other activity that impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories is in direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming further that the natural resources of all Territories under colonial and racist domination are the heritage of the peoples of those Territories and that the depletive exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests constitutes a direct violation of the rights of the peoples and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests that continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Strongly condemning the investment of foreign capital in the production of uranium and the collaboration by certain Western and other countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field which, by providing that régime with nuclear equipment and technology, enable it to develop nuclear and military capabilities and to become a nuclear Power, thereby strengthening its abhorrent system of *apartheid*,

Concerned about any foreign economic, financial and other activities which continue to deprive the indigenous populations of colonial Territories, including certain Territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific Ocean regions, of their rights over the wealth of their countries, and concerned that the inhabitants of those Territories continue to suffer from a loss of land ownership as a result of the failure of the administering Powers concerned to restrict the sale of land to foreigners, despite the repeated appeals of the General Assembly,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of natural and human resources, which impedes the independence of colonial Territories and the elimination of racism, particularly in South Africa, and emphasizing the importance of action by local authorities, trade unions, religious bodies, academic institutions, mass media, solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, in applying pressure on transnational corporations to refrain from any investment or activity in South Africa, in encouraging a policy of systematic divestment of any financial or other interest in corporations doing business with South Africa and in counteracting all forms of collaboration with the *apartheid* régime,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. *Reiterates* that any administering or occupying Power that deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

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[4] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23), chap. V.

3. *Reaffirms* that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the perpetuation of colonial domination and racial discrimination in the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories constitute a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality, as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. *Condemns* those activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories that are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

5. *Strongly condemns* the collaboration of the Governments of certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and calls upon those and all other Governments concerned to refrain from supplying that régime, directly or indirectly, with installations, equipment or material that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

6. *Strongly condemns* the collaboration with the racist minority régime of South Africa of the Governments of certain Western and other countries as well as transnational corporations that continue to make new investments in South Africa and supply the régime with armaments, nuclear technology and all other materials that are likely to buttress it and thus aggravate the threat to world peace;

7. *Calls upon* all States, in particular certain Western and other States, to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, trade, military and nuclear fields and to refrain from entering into other relations with that régime in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity;

8. *Calls once again upon* all Governments that have not yet done so to take, in accordance with the relevant provisions of its resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 43/29 of 22 November 1988, legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

9. *Calls upon* those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that have not yet done so to take effective measures against the oil companies concerned so as to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa;

10. *Reiterates* that the exploitation and plundering of the marine and other natural resources of colonial Territories by foreign economic interests, including the activities of those transnational corporations that are engaged in the exploitation and export of the natural resources of the Territories, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, are illegal and are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of those Territories;

11. *Reiterates its request* to all States, pending the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to take legislative, administrative and other measures, individually or collectively, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and encourages those Governments that have recently taken certain unilateral sanction measures against the South African régime to take further measures;

12. *Invites* all Governments and organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, to ensure, in particular, that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

13. *Urges* the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources, as well as their right to establish and maintain control over the future development of those natural resources, and requests the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories;

14. *Calls upon* the administering Powers concerned to abolish all discriminatory and unjust wage systems and working conditions prevailing in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign economic interests;

16. *Appeals* to mass media, trade unions and non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, to co-ordinate and intensify their efforts to mobilize international public opinion against the policy of the *apartheid* régime of South Africa and to work for the enforcement of economic and other sanctions against that régime and for encouraging a policy of systematic and genuine divestment from corporations doing business in South Africa;

17. *Decides* to continue to monitor closely the situation in the remaining colonial Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interests of the indigenous peoples, at promoting the economic and financial viability of those Territories and at speeding their accession to independence and, in that connection, requests the administering Powers concerned to ensure that the peoples of the Territories under their administration are not exploited for political, military and other purposes detrimental to their interests;

18. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

80th plenary meeting
11 December 1989

44/85. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Having considered the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General[5] and the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[6]

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Welcoming the emplacement on 1 April 1989 of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group in Namibia and encouraged by the beginning of the independence process under the terms of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978,

Deeply conscious of the continuing critical need of the people of Namibia, particularly during the period of transition to independence and immediately after the attainment of independence, for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations,

Noting the assistance extended thus far to colonial Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and considering that such assistance should be expanded further, commensurate with the pressing needs of the peoples concerned for external assistance,

Stressing the importance of securing additional resources for funding expanding programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of the major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Noting with deep concern that South Africa's practice of *apartheid* and acts of destabilization against the front-line and neighbouring States continue to present a serious threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the extension of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories,

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance it has extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in connection with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and convinced that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of assistance programmes to the peoples concerned,

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments of the front-line States for the consistent support extended to the people of Namibia in their quest for independence and aware of the particular needs of those Governments for international assistance,

Considering that the retention of any links with the racist régime of South Africa is tantamount to support for, or endorsement of, the repressive policy and practice of *apartheid* pursued by that régime against the people of South Africa and its policy of destabilization against the neighbouring African States,

Bearing in mind the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at putting an end to the assistance which is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item;[7]

2. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their spheres of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reaffirms also* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

5. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they have exercised their right to self-determination and independence;

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[5] A/44/297 and Add.1 and 2.

[6] A/AC.109/L.1705.

[7] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23), chap. VII.

6. *Also requests* all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render concrete assistance to the people of Namibia, in particular during the period of transition to independence and immediately after the attainment of independence;

7. *Once again requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all moral and material assistance to the newly independent and emerging States so as to enable them to achieve genuine economic independence;

8. *Reiterates its recommendation* that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with the colonial peoples and the administering Powers concerned, directly or, where appropriate, through regional organizations, in order to intensify programmes of assistance and to facilitate and accelerate the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

9. *Urges* the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in co-operation with the regional and other organizations where appropriate, to submit to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, particularly specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

10. *Once again urges* the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to draw the attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution and urges them to introduce flexible procedures to prepare specific programmes for the peoples of the colonial Territories;

11. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress they have made in the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

12. *Also urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to extend substantial material assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in order to enable them to resist the acts of destabilization being perpetrated by the racist regime of South Africa;

13. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa and to refrain from taking any action that might imply support for, or endorsement of, the repressive policy and practice of *apartheid* pursued by the racist régime against the people of South Africa and its policy of destabilization against the neighbouring African States;

14. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and *Apartheid* Fund, established by the non-aligned countries, with the common objective of providing emergency assistance to the front-line States and national liberation movements in southern Africa in their struggle against the *apartheid* régime;

15. *Recommends* that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the colonial Territories;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution, since the circulation of his previous report;

17. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to continue, as appropriate, to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

18. *Requests* the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Secretary-General on their implementation of the present resolution;

19. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

80th plenary meeting
11 December 1989

44/86. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its earlier resolutions on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in particular resolution 43/31 of 22 November 1988,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General[8] containing an account of the work of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the administration of the Programme for the period from 1 September 1988 to 31 August 1989,

Taking note of the ongoing evaluation of the Programme,

Recognizing the valuable assistance rendered by the Programme to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia,

Noting with satisfaction that educational and technical assistance for southern Africa has become a growing concern of the international community,

Fully recognizing the need to provide continuing educational opportunities and counselling to a greater number of student refugees from South Africa and Namibia in a wide variety of professional, cultural and linguistic disciplines, as well as opportunities for vocational and technical training and for advanced studies at graduate and postgraduate levels in the priority fields of study,

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[8] A/44/557.

Strongly convinced that the continuation and steady expansion of the Programme is essential in order to meet the ever-increasing demand for educational and training assistance to students from South Africa and Namibia,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa for their continuing efforts further to promote generous contributions to the Programme and to enhance co-operation with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies involved in educational and technical assistance to southern Africa;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to all those that have supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions;

4. *Appeals* to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other support to the Programme in order to secure its continuation and steady expansion.

80th plenary meeting
11 December 1989

44/87. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/32 of 22 November 1988,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,[9] prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954,

Conscious of the importance of promoting the educational advancement of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Strongly convinced that the continuation and expansion of offers of scholarships is essential in order to meet the increasing need of students from Non-Self-Governing Territories for educational and training assistance, and considering that students in those Territories should be encouraged to avail themselves of such offers,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

3. *Invites* all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories that have not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students;

4. *Urges* the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution.

80th plenary meeting
11 December 1989

44/88. Question of Western Sahara

The General Assembly,

Having considered in depth the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 43/33 of 22 November 1988 on the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) on Western Sahara,[10] adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its nineteenth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 6 to 12 June 1983,

Taking note with appreciation of the final document on Western Sahara adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[11]

Recalling Security Council resolution 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988 concerning the question of Western Sahara,

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[12]

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara,[13]

Reiterating its support for the joint good offices process initiated in New York on 9 April 1986 by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to promoting a just and definitive solution of the question of Western Sahara, in accordance with resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) and General Assembly resolution 40/50 of 2 December 1985,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara;

2. *Reaffirms* that the question of Western Sahara is a question of decolonization which remains to be completed on the basis of the exercise by the people of Western

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[9] A/44/613 and Add.1.

[10] For the text, see resolution 38/40, para. 1.

[11] See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

[12] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23), chap. X.

[13] A/44/634 and Corr.1.

Sahara of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the agreement in principle given on 30 August 1988 by the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro to the joint proposals of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to the holding of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, organized and supervised by the United Nations in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity;

4. *Welcomes* the efforts of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to promote a just and definitive solution of the question of Western Sahara, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/50;

5. *Also welcomes* the progress achieved by the joint good offices process and urges the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue and intensify their efforts with a view to resolving the remaining problems, and thus to fulfil the necessary conditions for the holding of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, without any administrative or military constraints, organized and supervised by the United Nations in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity;

6. *Takes note with appreciation* of the establishment of a technical commission to assist the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations in their joint good offices with a view to resolving the question of Western Sahara;

7. *Welcomes* the talks in Marrakech between His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco and a high-level delegation from the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro, and endorses the hope of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity that there will be further meetings of this nature to improve the prospects for the success of the peace process;

8. *Expresses its conviction* that the continuation of direct dialogue between the two parties to the conflict could contribute to the completion of the joint good offices process of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to the restoration of peace in Western Sahara and to stability and security in the whole region;

9. *Appeals once again* to the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Rio de Oro to display the co-operation and the political goodwill necessary for the success of the joint good offices process of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara as a matter of priority and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations informed of the progress achieved in the implementation of the decisions of the Organization of African Unity relating to Western Sahara;

12. *Invites* the Secretary-General to follow the situation in Western Sahara closely with a view to the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

80th plenary meeting
11 December 1989

44/89. Question of New Caledonia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of New Caledonia,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia,[12]

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Noting the positive measures being pursued in New Caledonia by the French authorities, in co-operation with all sectors of the population, to promote political, economic and social development in the Territory, in order to provide a framework for its peaceful progress to self-determination,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia;

2. *Urges* all the parties involved, in the interest of all the people of New Caledonia, to maintain their dialogue and, in the spirit of harmony, to refrain from acts of violence;

3. *Invites* all the parties involved to continue promoting a framework for the peaceful progress of the Territory towards an act of self-determination in which all options are open and which would safeguard the rights of all New Caledonians;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

80th plenary meeting
11 December 1989

44/90. Question of Tokelau

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Tokelau,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[14]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Tokelau, in particular General Assembly resolution 43/35 of 22 November 1988,

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[14] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23), chaps. IV and X.

Having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand, the administering Power,[15]

Noting the continuing devolution of power to the local authority, the General *Fono* (Council), and mindful that the cultural heritage and traditions of the people of Tokelau should be taken fully into account in the evolution of Tokelau's political institutions,

Noting with satisfaction the continued progress in the preparation of a legal code to conform with the traditional laws and cultural values of Tokelau and noting the express wish that the General *Fono* share additional responsibility in the process of law-making,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting the inspection of the Tokelau Public Service and its staff at Apia undertaken by the New Zealand State Services Commission in early 1989, and expressing the hope that the completion of this inspection will contribute to the development of the Public Service of the Territory,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and noting the measures being taken by the Government of New Zealand in that regard,

Recalling the decision of the General *Fono* to include Tokelau in a fisheries treaty between countries in the region and stressing the importance of safeguarding the right of the people of Tokelau to the full enjoyment of their marine resources,

Noting the strong opposition expressed by the people of Tokelau to nuclear testing in the Pacific region and their concern that those tests constitute a grave threat to the natural resources of the Territory and its social and economic development,

Recalling with appreciation the assistance extended to Tokelau by the administering Power, other States Members of the United Nations and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular by the United Nations Development Programme, for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the islands following the natural disasters in 1987,

Welcoming the reports that new telecommunications equipment has been installed on Fakaofo and is fully operational,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976, 1981 and 1986 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Tokelau;[12]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Tokelau;

4. *Urges* the Government of New Zealand, the administering Power, to continue to respect fully the wishes of the people of Tokelau in carrying out the Territory's political and economic development, in order to preserve their social, cultural and traditional heritage;

5. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in consultation with the General *Fono* (Council) of Tokelau, to continue to expand its development assistance to Tokelau;

6. *Urges* the administering Power, other Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to extend to Tokelau the maximum assistance possible for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the islands in order to overcome the losses incurred in natural disasters in 1987;

7. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional institutions, to extend or continue to extend all possible assistance to Tokelau, in consultation with the administering Power and the people of Tokelau;

8. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

80th plenary meeting
11 December 1989

44/91. Question of the Cayman Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Cayman Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[16]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Cayman Islands, in particular General Assembly resolution 43/37 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,[17]

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence,[18]

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[15] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Fourth Committee*, 15th meeting, and corrigendum.

[16] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23), chaps. IV, V and X.

[17] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Fourth Committee*, 14th meeting, and corrigendum.

[18] A/AC.109/944 and Corr.1, para. 17.

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government to promote agricultural production with a view to reducing the Territory's dependence on imported provisions,

Expressing its concern that property and land continue to be owned and developed largely by investors from abroad,

Noting that a large proportion of the labour force of the Territory consists of expatriates,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions, to the development of the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Cayman Islands;[12]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Cayman Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Cayman Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to facilitate and promote increased participation by the local population in the decision-making process in the affairs of the Territory;

7. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and recommends that priority should continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy;

8. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional institutions, to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

80th plenary meeting
11 December 1989

44/92. Question of Bermuda

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Bermuda,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[19]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Bermuda, in particular General Assembly resolution 43/39 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,[17]

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence,[18]

Noting the active discussions in the Territory, both within and outside the territorial Government, on the future status of Bermuda,[20]

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

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[19] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23), chaps. IV to VI and X.

[20] A/AC.109/995, paras. 31 and 32.

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting with appreciation the assistance extended to the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Bermuda;[12]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Bermuda;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Bermuda to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Bermuda of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of that right;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to determine their own future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration;

6. *Reaffirms its strong conviction* that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

7. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve Bermuda in any offensive acts or interference directed against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

8. *Also urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance for the development needs of Bermuda;

11. *Reaffirms* the value of sending a visiting mission to the Territory and requests the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission at the earliest possible opportunity;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

80th plenary meeting
11 December 1989

44/93. Question of the Turks and Caicos Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[16]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 43/40 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,[17]

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence,[18]

Noting that the efforts of the administering Power to resolve the 1986 constitutional crisis in the Territory resulted in the drafting of a new Constitution by the administering Power and the subsequent holding of general elections in March 1988,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Turks and Caicos Islands and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability and develop a wider economic base for the Territory,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the continuing contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the economic and social development of the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1980 of two United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands;[12]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Turks and Caicos Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the obligation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Reaffirms* that it is the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to develop its dependent Territories economically and socially and urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands, to take the necessary measures to promote the economic and social development of the Territory;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. *Also urges* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the necessary assistance for the localization of the civil service at all levels and for the training of local personnel;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional institutions concerned, to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of the Turks and Caicos Islands;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

80th plenary meeting
11 December 1989

44/94. Question of Anguilla

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Anguilla,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[16]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Anguilla, including in particular General Assembly resolution 43/36 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,[17]

Noting that the revision of the laws of Anguilla remains a priority of the Government of the Territory,

Taking note of the results of the general elections of February 1989 and the statement of the Chief Minister that the Government of Anguilla had no intention of moving towards independence during its current term of office,

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence,[18]

Noting that the decisions of the House of Assembly on the report of the Constitutional Review Committee were released in August 1988 for public review, discussion and consent and that the report would be considered by the United Kingdom Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory, and noting the continued growth of the economy of the Territory in 1988 as a result of the expansion of tourism,

Expressing its concern at the continued illegal operation of foreign fishing vessels within the territorial waters of Anguilla and welcoming the measures taken by the territorial Government to protect and conserve marine resources and to control the activities of foreign fishermen operating illegally in the area,

Stressing the importance of an efficient and effective civil service and noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government aimed at alleviating the problem of unemployment and providing increased job opportunities,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the contribution to the development of the Territory by specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme,

Recalling that in 1987 Anguilla became a member of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank and that it continues to participate and maintain an active interest in the related activities of other regional organizations,

Recalling also the dispatch in 1984 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Anguilla;[12]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Anguilla;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in Anguilla as will enable its people to exercise freely and without interference, from a well-informed standpoint as to the available options, their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Anguilla themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue the assistance necessary to increase employment of the local population in the civil service and other sectors of the economy;

8. *Also urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. *Reiterates its request* to the administering Power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional bodies, in the development and strengthening of the economy of Anguilla;

11. *Also reiterates its request* to the administering Power to continue to make every effort to facilitate and encourage the participation of the Territory in regional and international organizations;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

80th plenary meeting
11 December 1989

44/95. Question of the British Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the British Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[14]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the British Virgin Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 43/41 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,[17]

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence,[18]

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Reaffirming that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and noting that while economic growth was recorded in tourism, other economic sectors continued to play a minor role in the Territory's economy,

Expressing its concern over the continued illegal operations of foreign fishermen and stressing that this uncontrolled exploitation could deplete current fish stocks and adversely affect future yields,

Noting the critical need for the cadre training of nationals in all fields and noting with satisfaction the measures being taken by the territorial Government in that connection,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Welcoming the contribution to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, as well as by regional organizations,

Noting the continued participation of the Territory in regional and other international organizations, *Expressing its sympathy* to the people of the British Virgin Islands for the extensive damage caused by hurricane Hugo in September 1989,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the British Virgin Islands;[12]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the British Virgin Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the British Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the British Virgin Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take measures with a view to strengthening and diversifying the Territory's economy;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take further measures in the cadre training of nationals so as to facilitate their wider participation in the decision-making process in all sectors;

9. *Also calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. *Reiterates its appeal* to the administering Power to continue to facilitate the participation of the British Virgin Islands in various international and regional organizations and in other organizations of the United Nations system;

11. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional organizations concerned, to intensify measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic development of the Territory;

12. *Urges* Member States and specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend all possible assistance with a view to rehabilitating and reconstructing the Territory devastated by hurricane Hugo;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

80th plenary meeting
11 December 1989

44/96. Question of Montserrat

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Montserrat,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[16]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Montserrat, including in particular General Assembly resolution 43/38 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,[17]

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence,[18]

Recalling the discussions held between an adviser to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom and the Executive Council of Montserrat in May 1988 and the wish expressed by the Chief Minister of Montserrat to transfer some of the reserved powers of the Governor to the elected Government,

Taking note of the statement by the Chief Minister that a referendum should precede any move towards political independence and that his Government favoured both independence and participation in the political union among the countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government to improve the efficiency of the civil service, the priority it places on cadre training and the strengthening of the educational system and its efforts to promote the integration of women in all phases of national development, and drawing attention to the need to associate the Territory in the related work of the United Nations bodies concerned in that regard,

Welcoming the contribution to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system operating in Montserrat, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund,

Noting with concern the continued dissociation of the Territory from the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization since the withdrawal by the administering Power of the associate membership of Montserrat from that organization in 1983, and aware of the active interest of the Government of Montserrat in the readmission of the Territory as an associate member of the agency,

Expressing its sympathy to the people of Montserrat for the extensive damage caused by hurricane Hugo in September 1989,

Recalling the dispatch in 1975 and 1982 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Montserrat;[12]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Montserrat;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Montserrat to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Montserrat themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and reiterates its call upon the administering Power to launch programmes, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to foster an awareness among the people of Montserrat of the possibilities available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of Montserrat and calls upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy of the Territory and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to overcome shortages in human resources by providing appropriate incentives to assist nationals in finding better opportunities at home and to attract qualified nationals from abroad;

9. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional organizations, to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the economic and social life of the Territory;

10. *Urges* Member States and specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend all possible assistance with a view to rehabilitating and reconstructing the Territory devastated by hurricane Hugo;

11. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take urgent steps to facilitate the readmission of Montserrat as an associate member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

80th plenary meeting
11 December 1989

44/97. Question of American Samoa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of American Samoa,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[14]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to American Samoa, in particular General Assembly resolution 43/43 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to promote progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration in respect of American Samoa,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power,[15]

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting that the current Chief Justice of the Territory is the first indigenous American Samoan appointed to that position,

Recalling the dispatch in 1981 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small

Territories and reaffirming the value of sending, at an appropriate time, a further visiting mission to American Samoa,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to American Samoa;[12]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to American Samoa;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to take all necessary steps, bearing in mind the rights, interests and wishes of the people of American Samoa as expressed freely in any act of self-determination, to expedite the process of decolonization of the Territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of American Samoa of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

5. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of American Samoa and calls upon the administering Power to intensify its efforts to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory;

6. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

7. *Reiterates its appeal* to the administering Power to consider favourably the expressed request of the people of the Territory to appoint the Chief Justice and other members of the Territory's judiciary themselves;

8. *Also urges* the administering Power to continue to foster close relations between the Territory and other island communities in the region and promote co-operation between the territorial Government and regional institutions, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

9. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to American Samoa at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, taking into account, in particular, the wishes of the people of the Territory, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

80th plenary meeting
11 December 1989

44/98. Question of Guam

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Guam,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[21]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Guam, in particular General Assembly resolution 43/42 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power,[15]

Recalling the approval, in referendums held in Guam in 1987, of a draft Commonwealth Act, which, upon its enactment by the United States Congress, would reaffirm the right of the people of Guam to draft their own Constitution and to govern themselves,

Noting that the draft Commonwealth Act provides that the Congress of the United States would recognize the inalienable right to self-determination of the Chamorro people, for which provisions would be made in the Guam Constitution,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that legislation had been introduced in the United States Congress to release 1,431 hectares of land no longer required by the Department of Defense and that the 100th Congress of the United States had considered the issue, and noting that a decision has yet to be taken on the matter,

Noting the potential for diversifying and developing the economy of Guam through commercial fishing and agriculture,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power concerning the growth in tourism and the desire of the Government of Guam for balanced economic growth,

Taking note also of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the cultural identity of the Chamorro people, the indigenous inhabitants of Guam, would be recognized,

Recalling the dispatch in 1979 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and reiterating that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Guam;[12]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

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[21] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23), chaps. IV, VI and X.

3. *Reaffirms its conviction* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Guam;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Guam of the possibilities open to them with regard to their right to self-determination and calls upon the United States of America, as the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the process of decolonization strictly in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people of the Territory;

5. *Reaffirms its strong conviction* that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

6. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

7. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of Guam and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to take further steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory, with a view to reducing its economic dependence on the administering Power;

8. *Reiterates* that one of the obstacles to economic growth in Guam is the holding of large tracts of land by the United States federal authorities, and calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the transfer of land to the people of the Territory and to take the necessary steps to safeguard their property rights;

9. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Guam to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, as well as to support measures by the territorial Government aimed at removing constraints to growth in commercial fishing and agriculture;

10. *Reaffirms* the importance of continued efforts by the territorial Government, with the support of the administering Power, to promote and develop Guam's unique cultural identity;

11. *Urges* the administering Power to give full recognition to the status and rights of the Chamorro people;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

80th plenary meeting
11 December 1989

44/99. Question of the United States Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the United States Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[19]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the United States Virgin Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 43/44 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power,[15]

Recalling the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the participation of the people of the Territory in the electoral process demonstrated that they exercised responsibility for local government and local political affairs and recalling also that the representative of the administering Power re-emphasized the policy of her Government to respond to the wishes of the people regarding their future political status whenever they indicated the direction in which they wished to proceed,[22]

Noting with satisfaction that the territorial Commission on Status and Federal Relations started its work in September 1988 in preparation for the referendum on the Territory's future political status that had been scheduled to be held on 14 November 1989,

Noting, however, that the devastation to the Territory caused by hurricane Hugo resulted in an indefinite postponement of the referendum,

Noting also that legislation of July 1988 would lengthen from 30 to 90 days the residency requirement for voting in general elections and that a ruling of the United States Supreme Court could render the new law inoperative before it is due to take effect at the general elections to be held in the Territory in 1990,[23]

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government with a view to strengthening the Territory's financial viability and facilitating its economic development,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the Territory that his Government shares the concern of other Caribbean countries over the rapid depletion of the region's marine resources due to massive overfishing, mostly by large extraregional vessels, and bearing in mind the measures taken by the territorial Government and the administering Power to address this problem,

Noting the stated position of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands on the disposition of Water

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[22] *Ibid., Forty-third Session, Fourth Committee*, 11th meeting, and corrigendum.

[23] See A/AC.109/986, para. 20.

Island as well as the need for the Territory to exercise control over its own resources,[24]

Noting also the continued concern expressed by a petitioner at the reclamation and development of submerged land at Long Bay in the Charlotte Amalie Harbour, and taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the issue had been settled by litigation and that those activities were subject to the regulatory powers of the Government of the Territory,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the active interest of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands in participating in the related work of the international and regional organizations concerned,

Expressing its sympathy to the people of the United States Virgin Islands for the extensive damage caused by hurricane Hugo in September 1989,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the United States Virgin Islands;[12]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the United States Virgin Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to continue to create such conditions in the United States Virgin Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with resolution 1514 (XV);

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the United States Virgin Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to facilitate programmes of political education in the Territory in order to foster an awareness among the people of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to continue to promote the economic and social development of the United States Virgin Islands, and urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take measures with a view to strengthening and diversifying the Territory's economy;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. *Expresses its concern* about the continued depletion of the Territory's marine resources and urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to take the necessary steps to reverse this trend;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. *Urges* the administering Power to facilitate the participation of the United States Virgin Islands in various international and regional organizations;

11. *Urges* Member States and specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend all possible assistance with a view to rehabilitating and reconstructing the Territory devastated by hurricane Hugo;

12. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, particularly in the light of the referendum referred to in the seventh and eighth preambular paragraphs of the present resolution, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

80th plenary meeting
11 December 1989

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[24] See A/AC.109/955, paras. 33 and 53-55.

VIII. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE[1]

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[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee, see sect. X.B.7.

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44/44. Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America[2] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[3]

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 644 (1989) of 7 November 1989, by which the Council established the United Nations Observer Group in Central America for a period of six months,

Recognizing that the costs of the Group are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Group with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolution of the Security Council,

Urging all Member States to make every effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Group in full and on time,

Recognizing that in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Group, a different procedure from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations is required,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of the Group,

Mindful of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee[4] on the requests of some Member States to change their placement in the existing groups "b", "c" and "d" of Member States, on the basis of the criteria set out in General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973,

1. *Concurs* with the observations, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[3]

2. *Decides* to appropriate an amount of 40.8 million United States dollars, inclusive of the amount of 3,450,000 dollars authorized with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 42/227 of 21 December 1987, for the operation of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America from 7 November 1989 to 6 May 1990, inclusive, and requests the Secretary-General to establish a special account for the Group;

3. *Decides also*, as an *ad hoc* arrangement, to apportion the amount of 40.8 million dollars for the above-mentioned period among the States Members of the United Nations, in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, to be adjusted by the decision to be taken by the Assembly, at its forty-fourth session, on the composition of groups "a", "b", "c" and "d" of Member States[5] and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991;[6]

4. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among the Member States, as provided for in paragraph 3 of the present resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 600,000 dollars approved for the above-mentioned period;

5. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Group at a rate not to exceed 4,524,100 dollars gross (4,389,500 dollars net) per month, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee, for the twelve-month period beginning 7 May 1990, should the Security Council decide to renew the mandate of the Group beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 644 (1989), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the present resolution;

6. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Group both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure to be established by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;[7]

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Group is administered with the maximum of efficiency and economy, bearing in mind the relevant observations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America" and in this connection requests the Secretary-General to submit appropriate documentation.

77th plenary meeting
7 December 1989

44/183. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

The General Assembly,

Having considered the financial reports and audited financial statements for the period ended 31 December 1988 of the United Nations Development Programme,[8] the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine

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[2] A/44/246/Add.1.

[3] A/44/246/Add.2.

[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fifth Committee*, 45th to 49th meetings, and corrigendum.

[5] See resolution 44/192 B.

[6] See resolution 43/223 A.

[7] See resolution 44/192 A.

[8] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 5A* (A/44/5/Add.1), sects. I and VI.

Refugees in the Near East,[9] the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,[10] the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,[11] and the United Nations Population Fund,[12] the reports and audit opinions of the Board of Auditors,[13] the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[14] the concise summary of the principal findings, conclusions and recommendations of common interest contained in the reports of the Board of Auditors,[15] the report on the presentation and format of financial statements and accounting policies of all audited organizations and programmes[16] and the reports submitted in accordance with paragraphs 6 and 7 of General Assembly resolution 43/216 of 21 December 1988,[17]

Noting with concern that the Board of Auditors, for the reasons stated in its reports, issued qualified audit opinions on the financial statements of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund, and also issued a qualified audit opinion on compliance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and with legislative authority in the transactions of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

Noting also with concern the delay in the issuance of some reports related to this item for consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session,

Noting the efforts by a number of United Nations organizations and programmes to improve the presentation and format of financial statements and the accounting policies followed,

Taking into consideration the views expressed by delegations, by the Board of Auditors and by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions during the debate in the Fifth Committee on this item,[18] and the widely expressed support for measures to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, management, financial accountability, budgetary control and standardization of the presentation of financial statements and accounting policies, and the accounting practices and procedures of the United Nations organizations and programmes concerned,

Stressing the need to standardize the presentation and format of financial statements and accounting policies among United Nations organizations and programmes,

Stressing also the importance of an effective internal audit function in those organizations and programmes on which the Board of Auditors reports,

1. *Accepts* the financial reports and audited financial statements and the audit opinions and reports of the Board of Auditors regarding the aforementioned organizations;

2. *Requests* the governing bodies of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to require the executive heads concerned to take immediate steps within their competence to correct or improve the conditions that gave rise to the qualification of audit opinions of the Board of Auditors;

3. *Urges* the administrations and governing bodies of the executing agencies and other relevant parties concerned to solve the technical problems identified by the Board of Auditors with regard to the certification of programme expenditures and programme support costs in co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme and with the United Nations Population Fund;

4. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as contained in their respective reports;

5. *Requests* the competent governing bodies to ensure that the executive heads concerned take necessary steps to implement the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as contained in their respective reports, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes concerned to take without delay appropriate measures within their competence and in the light of the comments, observations and recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, as endorsed in the present resolution, in particular those relating to accounts and financial reporting, programme expenditure, assets and liabilities, including unliquidated obligations, budgetary controls, cash management, trust funds accounts and management issues such as hiring of consultants, award of contracts and project formulation, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the governing bodies of those organizations and programmes;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes concerned to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, on specific measures taken to implement the recommendations of the Board, and to explain if any of those recommendations have not yet been implemented, and requests the Board and the Advisory Committee to evaluate the efficacy of those measures and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

8. *Recommends* that all future reports of the Board of Auditors continue to include separate sections that summarize recommendations for corrective action to be taken by the organizations and programmes concerned, with an indication of relative urgency;

9. *Also recommends* that the Board of Auditors continue to submit to the General Assembly a concise document summarizing its principal findings, conclusions and recommendations of common interest, classified by audit area and, where appropriate, identifying the audited organization;

10. *Approves* the changes in the financial procedures of the United Nations Development Programme, as recommended by the Governing Council of the Programme in its decision 89/61,[19] and the United Nations Population Fund, as recommended by the Governing Council of the Programme in its decision 89/49;[19]

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[9] *Ibid., Supplement No. 5C* (A/44/5/Add.3), sects. I and V.

[10] *Ibid., Supplement No. 5D* (A/44/5/Add.4), sects. I and V.

[11] *Ibid., Supplement No. 5E* (A/44/5/Add.5), sect. III.

[12] *Ibid., Supplement No. 5G* (A/44/5/Add.7), sects. I and VI.

[13] *Ibid., Supplement No. 5A* (A/44/5/Add.1), sects. II and IV; *ibid., Supplement No. 5C* (A/44/5/Add.3), sects. II and III; *ibid., Supplement No. 5D* (A/44/5/Add.4), sects. II and III; *ibid., Supplement No. 5E* (A/44/5/Add.5), sects. I and II; and *ibid., Supplement No. 5G* (A/44/5/Add.7), sects. II and IV.

[14] A/44/543.

[15] See A/44/356.

[16] A/44/537.

[17] A/44/541 and A/44/544.

[18] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fifth Committee*, 3rd to 7th, 12th and 13th meetings, and corrigendum.

[19] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 13* (E/1989/32), annex I.

11. *Requests* the governing bodies of those audited organizations and programmes which are on biennial budget cycles to review at their next session the question of the periodicity of audit reports, bearing in mind the desirability of annual reporting on management issues;

12. *Requests* the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to continue to cover in their reviews of the organizations and programmes, including peace-keeping operations, the areas relating to the efficiency and effectiveness of the financial procedures and controls, the accounting system and related administrative and management areas, in accordance with regulation 12.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, and to recommend measures, as appropriate, to strengthen financial and management controls;

13. *Also requests* the Board of Auditors to continue to study the desirability and feasibility of conducting its reviews as stipulated in regulation 12.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations in a more comprehensive manner and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes concerned, in consultation with the Board of Auditors, to develop further, with a view to prompt completion, the general accounting framework within which financial statements may be prepared, having regard to the relevant financial regulations and rules and also to generally accepted accounting principles, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

15. *Invites* the Board of Auditors to keep under review the stated accounting policies of each organization and programme and to draw the attention of the General Assembly to specific areas in which it considers that there are differences in accounting policies, having regard to the respective mandates of each entity and with a view to greater harmonization;

16. *Requests* all administrations and governing bodies concerned, in co-operation with the Board of Auditors, to complete the review and clarification of their accounting policies with respect to the recording of unliquidated obligations, taking into account generally accepted accounting principles and regulations 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

17. *Invites* Governments that are represented on the governing bodies of organizations and programmes for which audited financial statements have been considered by the General Assembly to ensure that full consideration is given to the reports of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the comments made thereon in the Fifth Committee;

18. *Encourages* all governing bodies of organizations and programmes to invite a representative of the Board of Auditors to be present at their meetings when considering the reports of the Board;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes concerned to ensure that their respective internal audit units carry out follow-up audit work to assess the corrective action taken by the administrations in response to the main recommendations of the Board of Auditors;

20. *Requests* the administrations concerned and the Board of Auditors to ensure that comments of the administrations on the observations of the Board are available to the Board prior to the finalization of its reports;

21. *Requests* the executive heads of the organizations and programmes concerned to apply existing controls and procedures in order to ensure that expenditures do not exceed the level of funds provided under allotments in accordance with financial rules and to enforce existing disciplinary measures with a view to enhanced accountability and budgetary discipline;

22. *Requests* the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to review the liquidity position held by all United Nations organizations and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

23. *Also requests* the Board of Auditors to carry out an audit examination of substantive matters, including management issues, for the United Nations Children's Fund in respect of the first year of each biennium and to submit a report on its findings and recommendations, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to the General Assembly and to the Executive Board of the Fund;

24. *Further requests* the Board of Auditors to review the administrative instructions issued in implementation of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, in particular rule 114.1, and to report on their adequacy and efficacy to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

83rd plenary meeting
19 December 1989

44/184. Joint Inspection Unit

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/259 of 18 December 1985, 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/218 of 21 December 1987 and 43/221 of 21 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on its activities during the period 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989,[20] the work programme of the Unit for 1989 and the nucleus of its work programme for 1990-1991,[21] and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit,[22]

Welcoming the continuing reform measures employed by the Joint Inspection Unit to enhance the quality and effectiveness of its work in all respects, as described in section VI of its report,

Reiterating the importance of a detailed and timely consideration of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit, particularly by Member States and the organizations concerned,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit[20] and of its work programme for 1989,[21] as well as of the detailed information contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit;[22]

2. *Requests* the Joint Inspection Unit, in the development of its work programme, to give even greater attention to management, budgetary and administrative issues relevant to the agendas of the governing bodies of its participating organizations and to their main and common concerns;

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[20] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 34* (A/44/34).

[21] See A/44/129.

[22] A/44/488.

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to standardize the format of his reports relating to the work and recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit in order to include therein the recommendations of the Unit and any decisions of the General Assembly and other governing bodies before making his comments;

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General, in preparing his report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit, and the Unit, in preparing its annual report, to co-ordinate their efforts in order to submit to the General Assembly the maximum possible information on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit;

5. *Invites* the Joint Inspection Unit to continue to make every possible effort to issue its reports well in advance of meetings of the governing bodies of its participating organizations, in particular the General Assembly, and of the relevant subsidiary bodies, to ensure that the comments of the Secretary-General and those of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, where pertinent, are issued in accordance with existing regulations for the timely receipt of documentation;

6. *Requests* the Joint Inspection Unit to make every effort to shorten its reports, using comparative tables and graphics whenever appropriate, and to include therein an executive summary of its recommendations in order to facilitate the consideration of its reports;

7. *Also requests* the Joint Inspection Unit to take into account the guidelines outlined in the present resolution in finalizing its work programme for 1990-1991;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the executive heads of the participating organizations of the Joint Inspection Unit.

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44/185. Personnel questions

A

COMPOSITION OF THE SECRETARIAT

The General Assembly,

Recalling Articles 100 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its resolutions 33/143 of 20 December 1978, 35/210 of 17 December 1980, 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/220 A of 21 December 1987 and 43/224 A of 21 December 1988,

Emphasizing the independent international status of the staff of the Secretariat,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat,[23]

Noting the progress among nationals of some Member States who have served primarily on fixed-term contracts in accepting long-term and permanent contracts for service with the Secretariat,

Noting with satisfaction the positive results derived from holding national competitive examinations as a recruitment tool for nationals of unrepresented and underrepresented Member States,

Noting that there continues to be some unevenness between the number of appointments made to posts subject to geographical distribution of nationals of unrepresented and underrepresented Member States and those of Member States within range or overrepresented,

Noting also the efforts made and still required to fill posts in organizational units with high vacancy rates, particularly in the regional commissions,

Bearing in mind the views on personnel questions expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee during the forty-fourth session,[24]

1. *Reiterates* its full support for the Secretary-General as chief administrative officer of the Organization and his prerogatives and responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Urges* the Secretary-General, whenever making appointments to posts subject to geographical distribution, to make every effort to recruit nationals of unrepresented and underrepresented Member States, including candidates successful in the national competitive examinations, taking also into consideration paragraph 4 of resolution 41/206 A of 11 December 1986, in order to ensure that all such countries come closer to the mid-point of their desirable ranges;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take every available measure to ensure, at the senior and policy-formulating levels of the Secretariat, the equitable representation of Member States, in particular of developing countries and other Member States with inadequate representation at those levels, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, bearing in mind that no post should be considered the exclusive preserve of any Member State or group of States and with due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts aimed at improving the composition of the Secretariat by ensuring a wide and equitable geographical distribution of staff in the Professional and higher categories in all main departments and offices, bearing in mind that paramount consideration shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to monitor closely the effects of the reduction of posts on geographical distribution, particularly at the senior levels, and to take appropriate measures to redress any imbalances;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to endeavour to complete the work on the development of a methodology for holding national competitive examinations for posts at the P-3 level in all Member States and to submit a progress report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to complete his efforts towards the development of a comprehensive career development plan for all staff that allows for fair and transparent post-bidding throughout the Secretariat by integrating the vacancy management programme, ensures adequate, equitable and transparent promotion procedures and recognizes merit through a rational performance evaluation and reporting system;

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[23] A/44/604.

[24] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fifth Committee*, 28th, 37th, 39th to 42nd, 44th, 55th and 56th meetings, and corrigendum.

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on:

(*a*) The review of rules, regulations and criteria used for the promotion of staff;

(*b*) Efforts to ensure transparency in the work of the appointment and promotion bodies;

(*c*) The inclusion of effective and expeditious appeal and recourse mechanisms in the vacancy management programme;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to develop a personnel policy to increase the mobility of staff, keeping in view the functional requirements of the Organization, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the measures proposed;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare proposals for groupings of Member States in presenting tables in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the composition of the Secretariat, taking into account the views expressed by Member States;

11. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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19 December 1989

B

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE SECRETARIAT

The General Assembly,

Noting the importance of a just and efficient internal justice system in the Secretariat,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the administration of justice in the Secretariat,[25]

Welcoming the further improvements in the internal justice system and the progress achieved during the current year, including the reduction of the backlog of pending cases, largely due to the introduction of procedural improvements, and the completion of work on the revision of disciplinary rules to be promulgated effective January 1990,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General on the administration of justice in the Secretariat;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to proceed without delay with the promulgation of the revised set of disciplinary rules effective 1 January 1990 and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the operation of the new system;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue with the reforms in the administration of justice in the Secretariat, in particular with regard to improving the informal procedures for amicable settlements of staff grievances, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

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19 December 1989

C

IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE SECRETARIAT

The General Assembly,

Recalling Articles 8, 100 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also all relevant resolutions on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, and the relevant paragraphs of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[26] in particular paragraphs 315, 356 and 358,

Noting with satisfaction that the question of the improvement of the status of women in the secretariats of the United Nations system continues to be a standing item on the agenda of the Administrative Committee on Coordination,

Reaffirming the goal of increasing by 1990 the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution to 30 per cent of the total,

Noting, however, the inadequate increase in the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution and in the appointment of women to the senior and policy-formulating levels, particularly with regard to women from developing countries, keeping in view that recruitment overall has been affected by the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations[27] during the period 1987-1989,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat,[28] and of section II.E of the report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat,[23]

1. *Reiterates* its full support for the Secretary-General as the chief administrative officer of the Organization and his prerogatives and responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Urges* the Secretary-General to strengthen his efforts to increase the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution, in particular at the senior and policy-formulating levels, with a view to achieving to the extent possible an overall participation rate of 30 per cent of the total by 1990, taking into account the principle that the paramount consideration shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity and with full respect for the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to increase the representation of women from developing countries, including at the senior and policy-formulating levels, in view of the small proportion of women from those countries;

4. *Reiterates its request* to all Member States to support the efforts of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the present resolution by nominating more women candidates and encouraging more women to apply for posts subject to geographical distribution, in particular those at the senior and policy-formulating levels;

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[25] A/C.5/44/9.

[26] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[27] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/41/49).

[28] A/C.5/44/17.

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in seeking to achieve more tangible progress for women in the Secretariat, not to lose sight of equality of opportunity for all staff in the Secretariat;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report in the future on all aspects of the status of women in the Secretariat in one single document, taking into account the importance of comprehensiveness, transparency and analysis in the presentation;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session information on, *inter alia*:

(*a*) The implementation of the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat;[29]

(*b*) The implementation of the recommendations made by the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat,[30] as well as all relevant resolutions on that subject;

(*c*) The recruitment of women from developing countries to posts subject to geographical distribution;

(*d*) The appointment of women to posts at the senior and policy-formulating levels;

(*e*) The respective roles of the focal point in the office of the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Resources Management and of the Steering Committee;

(*f*) Recommendations for further action, including his approach to the setting of new targets for the period 1991-1995;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available the information referred to in paragraph 7 of the present resolution to all relevant bodies, as set out in General Assembly resolutions and paragraph 358 of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.[26]

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D

MANDATORY AGE OF SEPARATION FOR NEW STAFF MEMBERS

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the recommendation of the International Civil Service Commission to the General Assembly and the legislative bodies of other organizations of the United Nations common system[31] that the mandatory age of separation should be 62 for new staff members entering into service on or after 1 January 1990,

Taking note also of the recommendation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board[32] to increase the normal retirement age under the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund from 60 to 62 for participants entering or re-entering the Fund on or after 1 January 1990,

Recalling the recommendations of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations,[27] particularly recommendation 52, on the application of the mandatory retirement age of 60,

Reaffirming that the personnel management of the Organization must be based upon clear, coherent and transparent rules,

1. *Approves* an amendment to regulation 9.5 of the Staff Regulations of the United Nations with effect from 1 January 1990, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution, to provide that the mandatory age of separation for staff members appointed on or after 1 January 1990 shall be 62, on the understanding that age 60 will continue to apply as the mandatory age of separation for those staff members who are currently in active service;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the possible and real impact of implementation of paragraph 1 of the present resolution on staff recruitment, mobility, career development and promotion, staffing structure, representation of Member States in the Secretariat and long-term staff cost expenditures.

83rd plenary meeting
19 December 1989

ANNEX

Amendment to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations

Regulation 9.5

Replace the first sentence by the following text:

"Staff members shall not be retained in active service beyond the age of sixty years or, if appointed on or after 1 January 1990, beyond the age of sixty-two years."

44/186. Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations

The General Assembly,

Recalling under Article 100 of the Charter of the United Nations, that each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities and that the Secretary-General and the staff shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization,

Recalling that, under Article 105 of the Charter, all officials of the Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Member States such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization,

Recalling the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,[33] the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies,[34] the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Development Programme Standard Basic Assistance Agreements,

Recalling also its resolution 76 (I) of 7 December 1946, in which it approved the granting of the privileges and immunities referred to in articles V and VII of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations to all members of the staff of the United Nations,

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[29] A/C.5/40/30, sect. III.B.

[30] See A/C.5/44/17, sect. II and annex.

[31] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 30* (A/44/30), vol. I, para. 58.

[32] *Ibid., Supplement No. 9* (A/44/9), annex XIII, draft resolution, sect. I, para. (*a*).

[33] Resolution 22 A (I).

[34] Resolution 179 (II).

Recalling further its resolution 43/173 of 9 December 1988, the annex to which contains the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, including the principle that all persons under arrest or detention shall be provided whenever necessary with medical care and treatment,

Reiterating the obligation of all officials of the Organization in the conduct of their duties to observe fully both the laws and regulations of Member States and their duties and responsibilities to the Organization,

Mindful of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General to safeguard the functional immunity of all United Nations officials,

Mindful also of the importance in this respect of the provision by Member States of adequate and timely information concerning the arrest and detention of staff members and, more particularly, their granting of access to them,

Bearing in mind the considerations of the Secretary-General to guarantee minimum standards of justice and due process to United Nations officials,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 42/219 of 21 December 1987 and 43/225 of 21 December 1988,

1. *Takes note with grave concern* of the report submitted by the Secretary-General,[35] on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and of the developments indicated therein, in particular the reported case of abduction and killing, as well as the, once again, very high number of new cases of arrest and detention and the very negative developments in respect of various previously reported cases under this category;

2. *Deplores* the increase in the number of cases in which the safety, functioning and well-being of officials have been placed in jeopardy;

3. *Also deplores* the substantially increased number of cases of arrest or detention of officials for which the organizations of the United Nations system have not been able fully to exercise their rights during the reporting period;

4. *Calls upon* all Member States scrupulously to respect the privileges and immunities of all officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations and to refrain from any acts that would impede such officials in the performance of their functions, thereby seriously affecting the proper functioning of the organizations;

5. *Urges* those Member States holding under arrest or detention officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations to enable the Secretary-General or the executive head of the organization concerned fully to exercise the right of functional protection inherent in the relevant multilateral conventions and bilateral agreements, particularly with respect to immediate access to detained staff members;

6. *Calls upon* all Member States otherwise impeding officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations in the proper discharge of their duties to review the cases mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General and to co-ordinate efforts with the Secretary-General or the executive head of the organization concerned to resolve every case with all due speed;

7. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures in order to promote knowledge of and compliance with the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, including the principle that all persons under arrest or detention shall be provided whenever necessary with medical care and treatment;

8. *Calls upon* the staff of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations fully to comply with the provisions of Article 100 of the Charter of the United Nations and with the obligations resulting from the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, in particular regulation 1.8, and from the equivalent provisions governing the staff of the other agencies;

9. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General that have led to the release of many staff members who were previously reported as being under arrest or detention;

10. *Also welcomes* the Secretary-General's determination to continue to work together with the respective executive heads and with the authorities of Governments concerned to ensure strict implementation of the international agreements concerning privileges and immunities of international organizations and their officials;

11. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to bring about an expeditious solution of the cases still pending, which were referred to in his report;

12. *Notes with concern* the restrictions on duty travel of officials as indicated in the report of the Secretary-General;

13. *Takes note with concern* of the information in the report of the Secretary-General[36] related to taxation on salaries and emoluments as well as the status, privileges and immunities of officials;

14. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, as chief administrative officer of the United Nations, to continue personally to act as the focal point in promoting and ensuring the observance of the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations by using all such means as are available to him;

15. *Urges* the Secretary-General promptly to follow up all cases of arrest, detention and any matters relating to the security and proper functioning of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to review and appraise the measures already taken to enhance the proper functioning, safety and protection of international civil servants.

83rd plenary meeting
19 December 1989

44/187. Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,[37] as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[38]

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[35] A/C.5/44/11.

[36] *Ibid.*, sects. III and IV.

[37] A/44/630.

[38] A/44/867, sect. II.

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974, by which the Council established the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 645 (1989) of 29 November 1989,

Recalling its resolution 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974 on the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 43/228 of 21 December 1988,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations is required,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

Having regard to the financial position of the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General, and referring to paragraph 5 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recalling its resolution 33/13 E of 14 December 1978 and subsequent resolutions in which it decided that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended, the latest of which was resolution 43/228,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Concerned that the Secretary-General continues to face difficulties in meeting the obligations of the Forces on a current basis, particularly those due to the Governments of troop-contributing States,

Recognizing that, in consequence of the withholding of contributions by certain Member States, the surplus balances in the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force have, in effect, been drawn upon to the full extent to supplement the income received from contributions for meeting expenses of the Forces,

Concerned that the application of the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations would aggravate the already difficult financial situation of the Forces,

Mindful of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee[4] on the requests of some Member States to change their placement in the existing groups "b", "c" and "d" of Member States, on the basis of the criteria set out in General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973,

1. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section II, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 3211 B (XXIX) the amount of 18,114,000 United States dollars gross (17,778,000 dollars net) authorized and apportioned in paragraph 6 of Assembly resolution 43/228 for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1989, inclusive;

2. *Decides also* to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of 20,208,000 dollars for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 December 1989 to 31 May 1990, inclusive;

3. *Decides further*, as an *ad hoc* arrangement, to apportion the amount of 20,208,000 dollars for the above-mentioned period among Member States, in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, to be adjusted by the decision to be taken by the Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the composition of groups "a", "b", "c" and "d" of Member States[5] and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991;[6]

4. *Decides* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 3 of the present resolution, their respective share in the estimated income of 6,500 dollars other than staff assessment income approved for the period from 1 December 1989 to 31 May 1990, inclusive;

5. *Decides also* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 3 of the present resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 503,500 dollars approved for the period from 1 December 1989 to 31 May 1990, inclusive;

6. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force at a rate not to exceed 3,368,000 dollars gross (3,283,000 dollars net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1990, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 645 (1989), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

7. *Decides* that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall be suspended in respect of the amount of 2,024,706 dollars, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered into the account referred to in the operative part of General Assembly resolution 33/13 E and held in suspense until a further decision is taken by the Assembly;

8. *Stresses* the need for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy.

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1989

44/188. Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon[39] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[40]

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, by which the Council established the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 639 (1989) of 31 July 1989,

Recalling its resolution S-8/2 of 21 April 1978 on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 43/229 of 21 December 1988,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations is required,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

Having regard to the financial position of the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General, and referring to paragraph 23 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recalling its resolution 34/9 E of 17 December 1979 and the subsequent resolutions in which it decided that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended, the latest of which was resolution 43/229,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon by certain Governments,

Concerned that the Secretary-General is continuing to face increasing difficulties in meeting the obligations of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon on a current basis, including reimbursement to current and former troop-contributing States, resulting from the withholding of contributions by certain Member States,

Concerned also that the surplus balances in the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon have, in effect, been drawn upon to the full extent to supplement the income received from contributions for meeting expenses of the Force,

Concerned further that the application of the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations would aggravate the already difficult financial situation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,

Mindful of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee[4] on the requests of some Member States to change their placement in the existing groups "b", "c" and "d" of Member States, on the basis of the criteria set out in General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973,

1. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section I, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution S-8/2 an amount of 142,842,000 United States dollars gross (140,574,000 dollars net) authorized by the Assembly and apportioned in paragraph 5 of its resolution 43/229 for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon from 1 February 1989 to 31 January 1990, inclusive;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon at a rate not to exceed 12,001,000 dollars gross (11,806,000 dollars net) per month for the twelve-month period beginning 1 February 1990, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 639 (1989);

3. *Decides*, as an *ad hoc* arrangement, to apportion the amounts referred to in paragraph 2 of the present resolution among Member States, in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, to be adjusted by the decision to be taken by the Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the composition of groups "a", "b", "c" and "d" of Member States[5] and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991;[6]

4. *Decides also* that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall be suspended in respect of the amount of 3,078,849 dollars, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered in the account referred to in the operative part of General Assembly resolution 34/9 E and held in suspense until a further decision is taken by the Assembly;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure that the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon shall be administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

6. *Renews its invitation* to Member States and other interested parties to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General and also to make voluntary contributions in cash to the Suspense Account established in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/9 D of 17 December 1979.

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1989

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[39] A/44/818.

[40] A/44/867, sect. III.

44/189. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group[41] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[42]

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 619 (1988) of 9 August 1988, by which the Council established the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Military Observer Group, the latest of which was resolution 642 (1989) of 29 September 1989,

Recalling its resolutions 42/233 of 17 August 1988 and 43/230 of 21 December 1988 on the financing of the Military Observer Group,

Recognizing that the costs of the Military Observer Group are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Military Observer Group with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Urging all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Military Observer Group in full and on time,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions in cash and in kind have been made to the Military Observer Group by certain Governments,

Mindful of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee[4] on the requests of some Member States to change their placement in the existing groups "b", "c" and "d" of Member States, on the basis of the criteria set out in General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973,

1. *Concurs* with the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[42]

2. *Decides* that the authorization provided by its resolution 43/230 for the period from 9 February 1989 to 8 February 1990, inclusive, shall be extended to include the period up to and including 31 March 1990;

3. *Decides also* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 42/233 an amount of 61,678,175 United States dollars gross (60,929,016 dollars net) authorized by the Assembly and apportioned in accordance with section I, paragraph 4, of its resolution 43/230 for the period from 9 February to 30 September 1989, inclusive;

4. *Decides further* to appropriate to the Special Account the amount of 34,153,825 dollars gross (33,738,984 dollars net) authorized by the Assembly and apportioned in accordance with section I, paragraph 4, of its resolution 43/230 for the period from 1 October 1989 to 31 March 1990, inclusive;

5. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group at a rate not to exceed 6,401,333 dollars gross (6,237,333 dollars net) per month for the six-month period from 1 April to 30 September 1990, inclusive, subject to obtaining the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee for the actual level of commitments to be entered into, should the Security Council decide to continue the Military Observer Group beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 642 (1989);

6. *Also authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the Military Observer Group at a rate not to exceed 7,068,000 dollars gross (6,904,000 dollars net) per month for the six-month period from 1 October 1990 to 31 March 1991, subject to obtaining the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee for the actual level of commitments to be entered into, should the Security Council decide to continue the Military Observer Group beyond 30 September 1990;

7. *Decides*, as an *ad hoc* arrangement, to apportion the amounts referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the present resolution among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, to be adjusted by the decision to be taken by the Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the composition of groups "a", "b", "c" and "d" of Member States[5] and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991;[6]

8. *Also decides*, on an exceptional basis, that the appropriations provided for the first two mandate periods of the Military Observer Group, that is, from 9 August 1988 to 30 September 1989, inclusive, be administered as one financial period;

9. *Further decides* that the special financial period of the Military Observer Group shall be for twelve months, beginning on 1 October of one year and ending on 30 September of the next, effective from 1 October 1989, subject to the renewal of the mandate of the Military Observer Group by the Security Council;

10. *Decides* that 10 million dollars of the unencumbered balance in respect of the period from the inception of the Military Observer Group on 9 August 1988 to 30 September 1989 shall be credited to Member States against their assessments in respect of such mandate periods as may be approved by the Security Council for the twelve months subsequent to 31 March 1990;

11. *Also decides* that the remaining 10,117,762 dollars of the unencumbered balance shall be retained in the Special Account subject to the review to be undertaken by the Advisory Committee as to the level of commitments to be authorized for the Military Observer Group for the mandate period from 1 April to 30 September 1990, taking into account the status of the receipt of assessed contributions for the period from 1 October 1989 to 31 March 1990, inclusive;

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[41] A/44/835.

[42] A/44/874 and Corr.1.

12. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Military Observer Group, acceptable to the Secretary-General, in cash, in convertible or readily usable currencies and in the form of supplies and services;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure that the Military Observer Group is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy.

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1989

44/190. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission[43] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[44]

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 626 (1988) of 20 December 1988, by which the Council established the United Nations Angola Verification Mission for a period of thirty-one months,

Recognizing that the costs of the Verification Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Verification Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolution of the Security Council,

Recognizing that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Verification Mission, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963,

Mindful of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee[4] on the requests of some Member States to change their placement in the existing groups "b", "c" and "d" of Member States, on the basis of the criteria set out in General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973,

1. *Concurs* with the observations, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[44]

2. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission in full and on time;

3. *Decides*, taking into account the outstanding assessed contributions due to the Special Account of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission, to defer any action on the estimated unencumbered balance of the appropriations as may be called for until its forty-fifth session;

4. *Decides also* to appropriate an amount of 5,826,400 United States dollars for the operations of the Verification Mission from 3 January 1990 to 2 January 1991, inclusive;

5. *Decides further*, as an *ad hoc* arrangement, to apportion the amount of 5,826,400 dollars for the above-mentioned period among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, to be adjusted by the decision to be taken by the Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the composition of groups "a", "b", "c" and "d" of Member States[5] and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991;[6]

6. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among the Member States, as provided for in paragraph 5 of the present resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 210,000 dollars approved for the above-mentioned period;

7. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Verification Mission both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure to be established by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;[7]

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Verification Mission is administered with the maximum of efficiency and economy, bearing in mind the relevant observations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission" and to request the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1989

44/191. Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989,

Reaffirming the direct and legal responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia until independence, as indicated in its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and its subsequent relevant resolutions on the question of Namibia,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, by which the Council established the United Nations Transition Assistance Group for a period of up to twelve months, as well as Council resolutions 629 (1989) of 16 January 1989 and 632 (1989) of 16 February 1989,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the Group[45] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[46]

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[43] A/44/877.
[44] A/44/881.
[45] A/44/856.
[46] A/44/875.

Taking note, in particular, of paragraphs 9 and 10 of the report of the Secretary-General and paragraphs 10, 12 and 13 of the report of the Advisory Committee,

Recognizing that the costs of the Group are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of the Group,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Group with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Concerned that, as mentioned in paragraph 7 of the report of the Secretary-General, assessments totalling approximately 94.6 million United States dollars remain uncollected,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Group,

1. *Concurs* with the observations, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[46]

2. *Urges* all Member States to pay their assessed contributions to the United Nations Transition Assistance Group in full and on time;

3. *Approves* the request of the Secretary-General that he proceed with the disposition of the property of the Group upon completion of its mandate in the manner set out in annex III, paragraph 4, to his report[45] and paragraph 10 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

4. *Decides* that the costs associated with the liquidation of the Group and the closing of the accounts, amounting to 6,469,000 dollars gross (5,625,000 dollars net), shall be met from the appropriations made available by the General Assembly in its resolution 43/232;

5. *Also decides*, taking into account the outstanding assessed contributions due to the Special Account of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group, to defer any action on the estimated unencumbered balance of the appropriations as may be called for until its forty-fifth session;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Group is administered with the maximum of efficiency and economy, bearing in mind the relevant observations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group";

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-fifth session, a detailed performance report on the budget of the Group, in accordance with the observations made by the Advisory Committee in its report, in particular those made in paragraphs 7 and 8 thereof.

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1989

44/192. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/230 of 21 December 1988 on the financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group and its decision 43/455 of 21 December 1988 on the administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations,

Recalling also its resolution 44/49 of 8 December 1989 on the comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects,

Recognizing the mutual relevance of the work of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and the work done by the Fifth Committee in connection with matters relating to peace-keeping operations,

Having considered with appreciation the reports of the Secretary-General on the administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations,[47] on the review of the background and development of reimbursement to Member States contributing troops to peace-keeping operations[48] and on voluntary contributions of supplies and services,[49] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[50]

Bearing in mind the views expressed by Member States on those reports at its forty-fourth session,

Recognizing that each peace-keeping operation has special characteristics, which thus calls for flexibility in addressing the administrative requirements of each operation,

Recognizing also that all necessary action should be taken to ensure that peace-keeping operations are administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy,

Bearing in mind the significant increase in United Nations peace-keeping activities and the resulting increased demands on the human, material and financial resources of the Organization and of Member States,

Noting that, as a result of the recent expansion in peace-keeping activities, an absorptive capacity in respect of trained and experienced United Nations staff members with the technical skills required in peace-keeping operations is no longer available,

Taking into account the observations of the Advisory Committee on the need for greater co-ordination among the various Secretariat units involved in preparing and managing peace-keeping operations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide peace-keeping operations with the necessary financial resources, especially those essential for the start-up of such operations, to enable them to fulfil their mandates in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Aware of the extremely difficult financial situation of the existing peace-keeping operations and of the heavy burden on troop-contributing States,

Emphasizing the need to ensure a secure and sound financial basis for peace-keeping operations,

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[47] A/44/605.

[48] A/44/605/Add.1.

[49] A/44/624.

[50] A/44/725.

1. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to peace-keeping operations in full and on time, in accordance with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Takes note* of the observations and proposals made by the Secretary-General on economies of scale,[51] start-up problems[52] and the establishment of a reserve stock of equipment and supply items,[53] and endorses the relevant recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. *Also takes note* of the observations and proposals of the Secretary-General on the criteria and procedures by which Governments may offer the services of civilian personnel for peace-keeping operations,[54] concurs with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, in particular that standard administrative procedures to govern the provision of such personnel should be established, consistent with existing rules and practices and taking into consideration the practical and legal concerns and the experience gained in the newly established peace-keeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to submit those standard administrative procedures to the Advisory Committee at its spring session in 1990;

4. *Invites* States willing to participate in peace-keeping operations to submit to the Secretary-General, with his assistance, detailed inventories of specialized civilian individuals or units, including numbers of personnel and equipment, that they would be prepared to provide for those tasks and services identified by the Secretary-General in his report[54] and in the manner outlined therein, consistent with General Assembly resolution 44/49, paragraphs 2 and 3;

5. *Takes note* of the observations and proposals of the Secretary-General on the technical guidelines relating to the treatment and valuation of voluntary contributions in the form of supplies and services,[55] and endorses the observations of the Advisory Committee;[56]

6. *Also takes note* of the proposals of the Advisory Committee on the need for greater co-ordination among the various Secretariat units involved in preparing and managing peace-keeping operations[57] and, in this respect, welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to establish a planning and monitoring group on the basis described in his report;[58]

7. *Further takes note* of the proposals of the Secretary-General to establish an account for programme support of peace-making and peace-keeping operations,[59] and endorses the views of the Advisory Committee in that respect;[60]

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the measures taken in accordance with the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee contained in its reports[61] and to provide further information covering, *inter alia*:

(*a*) Economies of scale;

(*b*) Start-up problems;

(*c*) The establishment of a reserve stock of equipment and supply items;

(*d*) The use of civilian personnel in peace-keeping operations;

(*e*) Problems related to overload posts and the proposed establishment of a support account for peace-keeping operations;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to keep under review the format of his reports on the financing of United Nations peace-keeping operations and the amount of information that should be included therein, in order to assist Member States in the scrutiny and evaluation of those reports;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations".

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1989

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the existing groups of Member States for the apportionment of the costs of peace-keeping operations financed through assessed contributions,[62]

Recalling its resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and its subsequent resolutions relating to the composition of the existing groups, the latest of which is resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989 on the financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group,

Recalling also paragraph 3 of resolution 44/44 of 7 December 1989 on the financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America, in which it, *inter alia*, refers to the decision to be taken, at its forty-fourth session, on the composition of groups "a", "b", "c" and "d" of Member States,

Welcoming the proposal made by the Government of Spain to reclassify Spain from group "c" to group "b",

Having considered the requests of Poland for reclassification from group "b" to group "c" and of the Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Myanmar, Sierra Leone and Togo for reclassification from group "c" to group "d",

Having identified grounds for anomalies on the basis of the information contained in the report of the Secretary-General, particularly concerning the least developed countries,

Decides, as an *ad hoc* arrangement:

(*a*) To accept the proposal made by the Government of Spain and to place Spain among the Member States referred to in paragraph 3 (*b*) of resolution 43/232 and, in accordance with that proposal, to apportion its share of the costs of peace-keeping operations financed through assessed contributions on the basis of the proportion determined by the scale of assessments in the following manner: 50 per cent in 1990, 80 per cent in 1991 and 100 per cent in 1992 and subsequent years;

(*b*) To place Poland among the Member States referred to in paragraph 3 (*c*) of resolution 43/232;

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[51] A/44/605, sect. III.

[52] *Ibid.*, sect. V.

[53] *Ibid.*, sect. VI.

[54] *Ibid.*, sect. IV.

[55] A/44/624, annex I.

[56] A/44/725, paras. 32-41.

[57] *Ibid.*, paras. 8-10.

[58] A/C.5/44/45, sect. I.

[59] *Ibid.*, para. 10.

[60] See A/44/868, annex.

[61] A/44/725 and A/44/868.

[62] A/44/605/Add.2.

(*c*) To place the Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Mauritania, Myanmar, Sierra Leone and Togo among the Member States referred to in paragraph 3 (*d*) of resolution 43/232.

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21 December 1989

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/224 of 21 December 1987,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States,[63] submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 42/224, as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[50]

Noting with concern the delay by some Member States in submitting the data requested by the Secretary-General, thus preventing him from making a substantive recommendation on the revision of the current rates of reimbursement,

1. *Urges* all those troop-contributing States which the Secretary-General requested to provide data and which have not yet done so to provide complete data as soon as possible and at the latest by 1 February 1990;

2. *Notes with concern* that, in consequence of the shortfall of financial contributions, troop-contributing States are not being reimbursed to the full extent of the established rates for some operations, thus bearing considerably larger portions of the costs for their troops serving in the United Nations peace-keeping forces than those indicated by the Secretary-General in his report;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, to the extent possible, to make the payment of arrears due to current and former troop-contributing States;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to complete the review of the rates of reimbursement on receipt of the outstanding information and to submit, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, his report for the consideration of the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to include in each of his reports on the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations relevant information on the status of reimbursement to the troop-contributing States.

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1989

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[63] A/44/500.

44/193. Programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989

A

FINAL BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1988-1989:

1. The amount of 1,788,746,300 United States dollars appropriated by its resolution 43/218 A of 21 December 1988 shall be decreased by 16,432,600 dollars as follows:

Section		*Amount appropriated by resolution 42/218 A*	*Increase or (decrease)*	*Final appropriation*
			(United States dollars)	
	PART I. *Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination*			
1.	Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination	50 213 700	(1 787 400)	48 426 300
	TOTAL, PART I	50 213 700	(1 787 400)	48 426 300
	PART II. *Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities*			
2A.	Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities	99 259 000	716 300	99 975 300
2B.	Disarmament affairs activities	10 247 600	251 600	10 499 200
	TOTAL, PART II	109 506 600	967 900	110 474 500
	PART III. *Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization*			
3.	Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization	33 419 300	(5 454 500)	27 964 800
	TOTAL, PART III	33 419 300	(5 454 500)	27 964 800
	PART IV. *Economic, social and humanitarian activities*			
4.	Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)	1 982 400	(134 700)	1 847 700
5A.	Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation	4 072 800	305 500	4 378 300
5B.	Regional Commissions Liaison Office	755 900	24 900	780 800

Section	*Amount appropriated by resolution 43/218 A*	*Increase or (decrease)*	*Final appropriation*
		(United States dollars)	
6A. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	42 236 700	(1 814 600)	40 422 100
6B. Activities on global social development issues	10 261 900	(45 200)	10 216 700
7. Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	21 917 100	(35 600)	21 881 500
9. Transnational corporations	9 878 700	544 400	10 423 100
10. Economic Commission for Europe	34 619 000	(2 991 100)	31 627 900
11. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	35 848 000	(952 900)	34 895 100
12. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	42 811 000	(2 114 200)	40 696 800
13. Economic Commission for Africa	51 207 200	(3 126 200)	48 081 000
14. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	36 766 200	(2 510 400)	34 255 800
15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	76 958 200	(3 897 300)	73 060 900
16. International Trade Centre	13 409 100	(955 900)	12 453 200
17. Centre for Science and Technology for Development	3 824 000	70 800	3 894 800
18. United Nations Environment Programme	10 591 300	(376 400)	10 214 900
19. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	8 722 500	(1 198 600)	7 523 900
20. International drug control	7 433 600	462 400	7 896 000
21. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	35 932 000	1 110 900	37 042 900
22. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	6 944 800	338 800	7 283 600
23. Human rights	16 937 200	(824 700)	16 112 500
24. Regular programme of technical co-operation	32 418 400	340 600	32 759 000
TOTAL, PART IV	505 528 000	(17 779 500)	487 748 500
PART V. *International justice and law*			
25. International Court of Justice	13 250 800	(193 900)	13 056 900
26. Legal activities	16 634 000	(571 600)	16 062 400
TOTAL, PART V	29 884 800	(765 500)	29 119 300
PART VI. *Public information*			
27. Public information	78 255 800	(1 031 100)	77 224 700
TOTAL, PART VI	78 255 800	(1 031 100)	77 224 700
PART VII. *Common support services*			
28. Administration and management	371 150 800	9 894 500	381 045 300
29. Conference and library services	324 950 400	7 078 500	332 028 900
TOTAL, PART VII	696 101 200	16 973 000	713 074 200
PART VIII. *Special expenses*			
30. United Nations bond issue	3 520 800	2 600	3 523 400
TOTAL, PART VIII	3 520 800	2 600	3 523 400
PART IX. *Staff assessment*			
31. Staff assessment	263 220 100	(7 401 800)	255 818 300
TOTAL, PART IX	263 220 100	(7 401 800)	255 818 300
PART X. *Capital expenditures*			
32. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	19 096 000	(156 300)	18 939 700
TOTAL, PART X	19 096 000	(156 300)	18 939 700
GRAND TOTAL	1 788 746 300	(16 432 600)	1 772 313 700

2. The Secretary-General shall be authorized to transfer credits between sections of the budget, with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. The total net provision made under the various sections of the budget for contractual printing shall be administered as a unit under the direction of the United Nations Publications Board;

4. The appropriations for the regular programme of technical co-operation under part IV, section 24, shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, except that the definition of obligations and the period of validity of obligations shall be subject to the following procedures:

(*a*) Obligations for personal services established in the current biennium shall be valid for the succeeding biennium, provided that appointments of the experts concerned are effected by the end of the current biennium and that the total period to be covered by obligations established for these purposes against the resources of the current biennium shall not exceed twenty-four work-months;

(*b*) Obligations established in the current biennium for fellowships shall remain valid until liquidated, provided that the fellow has been nominated by the requesting Government and accepted by the Organization and that a formal letter of award has been issued to the requesting Governments;

(*c*) Obligations in respect of contracts or purchase orders for supplies or equipment recorded in the current biennium shall remain valid until payment is effected to the contractor or vendor, unless they are cancelled;

5. In addition to the appropriations voted under paragraph 1 of the present resolution, an amount of 29,500 dollars is appropriated for each year of the biennium 1988-1989 from the accumulated income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and for such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1989

B

FINAL INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1988-1989:

1. The estimates of income in the amount of 344,443,300 United States dollars approved by its resolution 43/218 B of 21 December 1988 shall be decreased by 19,597,800 dollars as follows:

	Amount approved by resolution 43/218 B	*Increase or (decrease)*	*Final approved estimates*
Income section		*(United States dollars)*	
PART I. *Income from staff assessment*			
1. Income from staff assessment	267 581 500	(7 772 500)	259 809 000
TOTAL, PART I	267 581 500	(7 772 500)	259 809 000
PART II. *Other income*			
2. General income	63 035 200	(7 800 200)	55 235 000
3. Revenue-producing activities	13 826 600	(4 025 100)	9 801 500
TOTAL, PART II	76 861 800	(11 825 300)	65 036 500
GRAND TOTAL	344 443 300	(19 597 800)	324 845 500

2. The income from staff assessment shall be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955;

3. Direct expenses of the United Nations Postal Administration, services to visitors, catering and related services, garage operations, television services and the sale of publications, not provided for under the budget appropriations, shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

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21 December 1989

44/194. Programme planning

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 31/93 of 14 December 1976, 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 37/234 of 21 December 1982, 38/227 A and B of 20 December 1983, 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/215 of 21 December 1987 and 43/219 of 21 December 1988,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976 and 1988/77 of 29 July 1988 and taking note of Council resolutions 1989/97 of 26 July 1989, 1989/109 of 27 July 1989 and 1989/114 of 28 July 1989,

Having considered the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-ninth session[64] and the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 1989,[65]

Having considered also the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[66]

Having considered further the reports of the Secretary-General on all aspects of priority-setting in future outlines of the proposed programme budget,[67] on statements of programme budget implications,[68] and on monitoring, evaluation and management information,[69]

Reaffirming the importance of an appropriate consultation procedure of functional, sectoral and regional bodies on the planning, programming and budgeting process,

Reaffirming also the importance of priority-setting as an integral part of the planning, programming and budgeting process,

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[64] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/44/16).

[65] *Ibid., Supplement No. 3* (A/44/3/Rev.1)).

[66] *Ibid., Supplement No. 7* and corrigenda (A/44/7 and Corr.1 and 2) and *ibid., Supplement No. 7A* (A/44/7/Add.1-8).

[67] A/44/272.

[68] A/44/234.

[69] A/44/233.

Emphasizing the importance of a reliable methodology for monitoring programme performance,

Stressing the importance of evaluation for the systematic and objective determination of the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and impact of programmes and activities in relation to their objectives,

Recognizing that co-ordination should aim at greater compatibility and mutual complementarity of the activities and programmes of the United Nations system,

Recognizing also the co-ordinating role of the Economic and Social Council in the economic and social sectors,

Reaffirming the importance of the programming and co-ordinating functions within the United Nations carried out by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, as the main subsidiary organ of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council for planning, programming and co-ordination,

Noting the co-ordinating role of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination at the secretariat level,

Reaffirming, in this regard, the role of the Secretary-General of the United Nations as the Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system,

Taking into account the comments and observations made in the Fifth Committee concerning programme planning,

I

ROLE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL BODIES

1. *Approves* the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the consultation procedure for the preparation of the proposed programme budget;[70]

2. *Takes note* of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the extent of involvement of specialized bodies in the planning and programming process;[71]

3. *Invites* the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Committee on Conferences to take appropriate action, within their respective mandates, with a view to assisting the functional, sectoral and regional bodies in playing a more effective role in the planning, programming and budgeting process in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

4. *Invites also* the functional, sectoral and regional intergovernmental bodies to consider, in a timely manner, the draft medium-term plan and programme budget proposals within their areas of responsibility, in order that their recommendations may be taken into account by the Secretary-General when he prepares the proposed medium-term plan and the proposed programme budget;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary advice to the organs and bodies mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the present section, in order to enable them effectively to carry out the tasks entrusted to them in the present resolution;

II

PRIORITIES

1. *Approves* the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on priority-setting in future outlines of the proposed programme budget;[72]

2. *Takes note* of the relevant comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[73]

3. *Requests* all relevant entities and bodies to continue to make every effort to set and apply priorities in accordance with the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation;

4. *Requests* the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to complete at its thirtieth session consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on all aspects of priority-setting in future outlines of the proposed programme budget,[67] including the relationship between priorities and extrabudgetary resources and taking into account the pertinent observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[74] and to make recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

III

PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE MONITORING

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to improve the methodology for monitoring and reporting on programme performance so that implementation rates may more meaningfully reflect programme performance and that a better comparison may be made between actual delivery of final output and commitments set out in the programme narratives of the approved programme budget;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to develop a methodology for the harmonization of programme performance and budget performance reporting;

IV

EVALUATION

1. *Approves* the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on evaluation;[75]

2. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Secretariat to refine the methodology for evaluation, stresses the need for further improvements and urges the Secretariat to adopt a more qualitative approach in its evaluation analyses wherever justified by programmatic considerations;

3. *Stresses* the importance of self-evaluation in relation to the preparation and implementation of the medium-term plan and of the programmatic content of the programme budget;

4. *Renews its request* to the Secretary-General, made in section III, paragraph 8, of its resolution 43/219, that pro-

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[70] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/44/16), para. 48.

[71] *Ibid., Supplement No. 7* and corrigenda (A/44/7 and Corr.1 and 2), paras. 69-72.

[72] *Ibid., Supplement No. 16* (A/44/16), paras. 271-275.

[73] *Ibid., Supplement No. 7* and corrigenda (A/44/7 and Corr.1 and 2), paras. 92-97.

[74] *Ibid.*, para. 85.

[75] *Ibid., Supplement No. 16* (A/44/16), paras. 286, 288-290, 292-297, 299-307, 314 and 316-320.

gramme performance and evaluation reports, together with the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination thereon, as endorsed by the General Assembly, should be submitted to the relevant intergovernmental and expert bodies to ensure follow-up action;

V

CO-ORDINATION QUESTIONS

1. *Approves* the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on co-ordination;[76]

2. *Requests* the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to modify substantially the format and content of its annual overview report in accordance with the relevant conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

3. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to consider in greater detail the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in accordance with their respective mandates;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for 1989 to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its thirtieth session and to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990 and subsequently to make it available to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, together with the relevant conclusions and recommendations of those bodies on the report in accordance with existing practice;

5. *Invites* the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, at their joint meeting in 1990, to discuss, in a thorough manner, all measures for improving the efficacy of the joint meetings, including their structure and level of participation;

VI

IMPLEMENTATION

Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of all aspects of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation;

VII

OTHER CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Approves those other conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-ninth session[64] which have not otherwise been approved by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1989

44/195. Current financial crisis and financial emergency of the United Nations

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and, in particular, Article 17,

Recalling also its resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/211 and 42/212 of 21 December 1987 and 43/215 of 21 December 1988,

Deeply concerned that the current financial crisis threatens the financial solvency, stability and work of the Organization,

Reaffirming the need for a durable, reliable and lasting financial foundation for the Organization, in accordance with the Charter,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the current financial crisis of the United Nations[77] and of the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[78]

Taking note also of the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee on the financial situation, especially the current financial crisis of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* the legal obligation of all Member States, under the Charter of the United Nations, to finance the expenses of the Organization as apportioned by the General Assembly;

2. *Urges* all Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full and in a timely manner in accordance with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

3. *Requests* those Member States which are in arrears to make every effort to pay their outstanding contributions;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the financial situation of the United Nations and to keep the President of the General Assembly and the chairmen of the regional groups informed so as to facilitate consideration by Member States if the situation so requires;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to communicate to all Member States the latest information on the current financial crisis facing the Organization and to submit a report thereon in a timely and comprehensive manner to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1989

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/220 of 21 December 1988 and all previous relevant resolutions,

Noting the increased importance of the role of the Organization in peace-keeping and other related activities,

Mindful of the report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations[79] and of the views expressed by Member States thereon in the Fifth

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[76] *Ibid.*, paras. 325-331, 333, 335-340, 344-352, 357-361 and 364-368.

[77] A/44/857 and Corr.1.

[78] A/44/873.

[79] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/31/37).

Committee at the thirty-second session of the General Assembly,[80]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations,[81] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[78]

Noting with concern that the short-term deficit of the Organization, although marginally reduced during the year, is expected to reach approximately 315 million United States dollars as at 31 December 1989,

Concerned at the precarious financial situation of all peace-keeping operations and noting that troop-contributing Member States, including the developing-country troop contributors of past and present peace-keeping operations, have borne most of the burden of the deficit,

Noting with concern long delays in and partial payments and non-payment of assessed contributions to past and current peace-keeping operations,

Reiterating earlier appeals to Member States, without prejudice to their position of principle, to make voluntary contributions to the Special Account referred to in annex VI to the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations,

Taking note of the proposal of the Secretary-General in paragraph 29 of his report on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations to increase the level of the Working Capital Fund,

Taking into account the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee during the forty-fourth session,

1. *Reaffirms* its commitment to seek a comprehensive and generally acceptable solution to the financial problems of the United Nations, based on the principle of the collective financial responsibility of Member States and in strict compliance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Urges* all Member States to meet their financial obligations under the Charter by paying promptly and in full all assessed contributions and advances to the Working Capital Fund;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in addition to sending his official communications to the permanent representatives of Member States, to approach, as and when appropriate, the Governments of Member States for the purpose of encouraging expeditious payment in full of all outstanding assessed contributions to all peace-keeping operations, as well as seeking further voluntary contributions for peace-keeping operations;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Member States that pay their assessed contributions in full within thirty days of the receipt of the Secretary-General's communication, in accordance with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

5. *Requests* the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations to keep the financial situation of the Organization under review and to report, as and when appropriate, to the General Assembly;

6. *Concurs* with the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 12 of its report;[78]

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the financial emergency of the United Nations to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session by 10 October 1990, including therein a comprehensive analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations and results of his efforts in implementation of paragraph 3 of the present resolution.

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1989

44/196. Pattern of conferences

A

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCES

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Conferences,[82]

1. *Approves* the draft calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for the biennium 1990-1991 as submitted by the Committee on Conferences;[83]

2. *Authorizes* the Committee on Conferences to make any adjustments in the calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 1990-1991 that may become necessary as a result of action and decisions taken by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts made by a number of United Nations organs to improve the utilization of conference-servicing resources;

4. *Requests* the Committee on Conferences to review the methodology on conference-servicing utilization rates in order to provide, if possible, a more accurate assessment of the overall use of conference resources with a view to enabling United Nations bodies to make the optimum use of conference services and to facilitate, where necessary, continued rationalization of their meeting requirements;

5. *Urges* all United Nations organs to intensify their efforts to improve their utilization of conference-servicing resources, taking into account the need to reduce costs without adversely affecting their efficiency;

6. *Requests* the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences and the Secretary-General to maintain their contacts with United Nations organs that have failed to make adequate use of the conference-servicing resources provided to them in order to assist those organs in making better use of those resources;

7. *Recommends* that the Chairmen of those organs bring the concerns about the utilization of conference-servicing resources to the attention of the organs concerned;

8. *Requests* the Committee on Conferences to remain seized of the matter on the basis of further reports from the Secretary-General;

9. *Welcomes* the intention of the Committee on Conferences to consider further the draft chapter of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 on conference and library services, bearing in mind that this strategy should have, *inter alia*, the objective of utilizing to the op-

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[80] *Ibid., Thirty-second Session, Fifth Committee,* 32nd, 33rd, 35th, 37th, 39th and 60th meetings; and *ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle,* corrigendum.

[81] A/C.5/44/27.

[82] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 32* and corrigenda (A/44/32 and Corr.1-3).

[83] *Ibid.*, annex III.

timum and in the most cost-effective manner, the conference services, resources and facilities world wide, in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions and the rules and principles governing conference planning;

10. *Takes note* of the intention of the Committee on Conferences to play a role in the review of the Department of Conference Services envisaged by the Secretary-General,[84] on the understanding that the role to be determined by the Committee at its 1990 session will be in full accordance with its mandate and in conformity with resolution 43/222 B of 21 December 1988, as adopted by the General Assembly;

11. *Invites* the Committee on Conferences to adopt a more comprehensive programme of work, taking into account its responsibilities as established by the General Assembly.

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1989

B

CONTROL AND LIMITATION OF DOCUMENTATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2292 (XXII) of 8 December 1967, 2538 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 3415 (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 34/50 of 23 November 1979, 35/10 B of 3 November 1980, 36/117 of 10 December 1981, 37/14 C of 16 November 1982, 38/32 E of 25 November 1983, 40/243, section III, of 18 December 1985, 41/177 D of 5 December 1986, 42/207 of 11 December 1987 and 43/222 C of 21 December 1988,

1. *Decides* to extend for a further year the experimental period established under its resolution 37/14 C, during which no subsidiary organ of the General Assembly shall be entitled to summary records, with the exception of the following:

(*a*) *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean;

(*b*) Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;

(*c*) International Law Commission;

(*d*) Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

(*e*) Special Committee against *Apartheid*;

(*f*) United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;

(*g*) United Nations Council for Namibia;

2. *Takes note* of the decision of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to discontinue its request for summary records;

3. *Takes note also* of the decision of the Committee on Conferences to review the issue of control and limitation of documentation in more detail at its 1990 substantive session;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to analyse the printing requirements of the Organization and recommend proposals to maximize the cost-effectiveness of external and internal printing, through the Committee on Conferences and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1989

C

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 42/207 C

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 42/207 C of 11 December 1987,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 42/207 C,[85]

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to implement resolution 42/207 C;

2. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1989

44/197. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the scale of assessments, in particular resolutions 39/247 B of 12 April 1985, 42/208 of 11 December 1987 and 43/223 B of 21 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Contributions,[86] and noting the efforts of the Committee, particularly in the context of the difficulties it encountered in performing its tasks,

Taking into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee during the forty-fourth session,[87]

1. *Reaffirms* that:

(*a*) The capacity to pay is the fundamental criterion for determining the scale of assessments;

(*b*) The scale of assessments should be determined on the basis of reliable, verifiable and comparable data;

(*c*) The methodology for determining the scale of assessments should be simplified as far as possible with a view to making it more transparent and stable over time;

2. *Takes note* of the possible areas for adjustments to the existing methodology identified in the report of the Committee on Contributions;[86]

3. *Requests* the Committee on Contributions:

(*a*) To continue its work on the following elements of the existing methodology:

(i) The statistical base period;

(ii) The debt adjustment factor;

(iii) The per capita income limit;

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[84] See A/44/222 and Corr.1, para. 104.

[85] A/44/502.

[86] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 11* and addendum and corrigendum (A/44/11 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1).

[87] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Fifth Committee*, 13th, 17th, 18th, 20th to 23rd, 25th and 59th meetings, and corrigendum.

(iv) The scheme to avoid excessive variations of individual rates of assessment between successive scales;

(*b*) As a means further to improve the current methodology:

(i) To examine fully the use of other factors, including the situation of countries having the economic characteristics outlined in resolution 43/223 B, paragraph 3;

(ii) To continue its work on the price-adjusted rates of exchange methodology;

(*c*) To continue, in conformity with the mandate set out in resolution 43/223 B, paragraph 2 (*e*), its consideration of *ad hoc* adjustments to the machine scale, which should be uniformly applied, based on broad, objective, rational and transparent criteria, including those mentioned in paragraph 38 of the report of the Committee on Contributions, and which should be limited in scope and made on a voluntary and multilateral basis;

4. *Also requests* the Committee on Contributions to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-fifth session recommendations on adjustments, if necessary and where appropriate, to the elements and factors referred to in paragraph 3 of the present resolution;

5. *Invites* the Committee on Contributions, in conducting the work mentioned in paragraph 3 of the present resolution, to continue to examine the interrelationship of each of the elements and factors as a part of the overall methodology;

6. *Requests* the Committee on Contributions to proceed with the further exploration of alternative income concepts and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

7. *Also requests* the Committee on Contributions to consider excluding the allocation of any additional points, as a result of the application of the scheme of limits, to those Member States having a very low per capita income, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

8. *Further requests* the Committee on Contributions to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session illustrative examples, consistent with the statistical annexes to its report to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session, of the implications of using the elements and factors mentioned in the present resolution, including different alternatives for ceiling and floor amounts.

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1989

B

The General Assembly

Endorses the proposal contained in paragraphs 50 to 52 of the report of the Committee on Contributions[86] concerning the revised assessment procedures for non-member States.

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1989

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly,

1. *Requests* the Committee on Contributions to examine the question of providing access of Member States to information on how the Committee, being an expert body, arrives at its decisions on the scale of assessments, and to submit specific recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on how to establish an effective mechanism of communication between Member States and the Committee, in particular by holding information meetings at its regular sessions before the preparation of a new scale and during the consideration of *ad hoc* adjustments, to enable interested Member States to convey their views and request the Committee to take those views into account in the preparation of the new scale;

2. *Decides* to continue at its forty-fifth session its consideration of the functioning of the Committee on Contributions on the basis of the views to be expressed by that Committee in its report.

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1989

44/198. United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the fifteenth annual report of the International Civil Service Commission[88] and other related reports,[89]

I

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF THE STAFF IN THE PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER CATEGORIES

Recalling that, in section III of its resolution 42/221 of 21 December 1987, it requested the International Civil Service Commission to undertake a comprehensive review of the conditions of service of the staff in the Professional and higher categories,

Recalling also the guidance it provided on this comprehensive review in section III of its resolution 42/221 and in section I of its resolution 43/226 of 21 December 1988,

Recalling further, in respect of the request contained in section I, paragraph 4 (*c*), of resolution 43/226, that the overall costs of all the elements of the solutions proposed in the comprehensive review should, as far as possible, be comparable to the costs of the current remuneration system,

Noting that only upon completion of the comprehensive review in all its aspects can the decisions covered in section I of the present resolution be considered final,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make all necessary efforts to absorb in 1991 and subsequent years a significant portion of the additional costs arising in respect of the regular budget of the United Nations as a result of the adoption of the present resolution;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to emphasize to the executive heads of the specialized agencies the importance of assisting the respective

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[88] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 30* (A/44/30), vols. I and II.

[89] *Ibid., Supplement No. 9* (A/44/9); and A/C.5/44/14, A/C.5/44/16, A/C.5/44/18 and A/C.5/44/20.

governing bodies in taking parallel measures to the same effect;

A. *Remuneration structure*

Noting with concern that it has not been possible for the Commission to recommend the introduction of a revised remuneration structure,

1. *Takes note* of the views of the Commission with regard to the proposal that housing should be treated separately from the rest of the remuneration package and of the decision of the Commission, relating to undertaking further work on remuneration structures, contained in paragraph 196 of volume II of its report;[88]

2. *Urges* the Commission to complete its consideration of all issues related to the introduction of a revised remuneration structure for the United Nations common system, including its impact on margin consideration and on the housing needs of staff in hardship duty stations, and to submit its final and complete conclusions to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

B. *Comparator*

1. *Reaffirms* that the Noblemaire principle should continue to serve as the basis of comparison between United Nations emoluments and those of the highest-paying civil service—currently the United States federal civil service—which, by its size and structure, lends itself to such comparison;

2. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Commission to conduct periodic checks, every five years, to determine which is the highest-paying civil service, and consequently requests the Commission to propose to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a methodology for carrying out such checks;

C. *Margin considerations*

Recalling that, in section I, paragraph 2, of its resolution 40/244 of 18 December 1985, it approved a range of 110 to 120 with a desirable mid-point of 115, for the margin between the net remuneration of officials in the Professional and higher categories of the United Nations in New York and that of officials in comparable positions in the United States federal civil service, on the understanding that the margin would be maintained at a level around the desirable mid-point of 115 over a period of time,

1. *Confirms* that the current concept of the margin should continue to apply;

2. *Also confirms* that the current margin range of 110 to 120 should continue to apply;

3. *Endorses* the methodological approach, as outlined in paragraph 173 (*d*) of volume II of the report of the Commission,[88] for the calculation of the net remuneration margin;

4. *Requests* the Commission to continue to report the net remuneration margin on an annual basis;

5. *Also requests* the Commission to monitor the annual net remuneration margin over the five-year period beginning in the calendar year 1990 with a view to ensuring, to the extent possible, that by the end of that period the average of the successive annual margins is around the desirable mid-point of 115, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the experience gained and, in the mean time, to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session an interim report on the net remuneration margin for the period 1990-1991;

D. *Post adjustment*

1. *Requests* the Commission to reconsider the decision contained in paragraph 250 (*a*) of volume II of its report[88] relating to the granting of post adjustment increases due to cost of living;

2. *Takes note* of all other decisions taken by the Commission in respect of the operation of the post adjustment system as reflected in chapter VI of volume II of its report;

3. *Endorses*, with effect from 1 July 1990, the recommendations contained in paragraph 261 of volume II of the report of the Commission regarding the removal of regressivity from the post adjustment system and the inclusion of pension contributions as a separate item in the post adjustment index, on the understanding that, as indicated in paragraph 262, the current remuneration correction factor and floor protection measures will be discontinued;

4. *Instructs* the Commission to complete as soon as possible, and preferably by the end of 1991, a round of place-to-place surveys using the methodology outlined in chapter VI of volume II of its report, on the understanding that the surveys at the seven headquarters duty stations and at other duty stations with more than 150 Professional staff members will be finalized by the end of 1990 and that, at duty stations with small numbers of staff members, every effort will be made to utilize to the maximum the external data sources as outlined in paragraph 235 of volume II of the report of the Commission;

5. *Requests* the executive heads and the staff to cooperate with the Commission during the place-to-place survey process;

6. *Requests* the Commission to devise appropriate measures to deal with those duty stations where, upon implementation of a place-to-place survey, there exists a significant difference between the post adjustment index and the actual multiplier;

7. *Confirms* that, following the introduction of the revised salary scale referred to in section I.H, paragraph 3, of the present resolution and pending the outcome of the respective place-to-place surveys in those locations where the index reflected in the post adjustment multipliers exceeds the post adjustment index, net remuneration will continue to be adjusted only to reflect currency fluctuations until the post adjustment index surpasses the index reflected by the post adjustment multipliers;

E. *Mobility and hardship*

1. *Approves*, with effect from 1 July 1990, the introduction of a mobility and hardship allowance as outlined in paragraphs 313 to 322 and 328 of volume II of the report of the Commission,[88] an assignment grant as outlined in paragraphs 323 to 327 and the provisions relating to the reimbursement of boarding costs contained in paragraph 329, on the understanding that the amounts indicated in the matrix for staff serving at Headquarters or in North American and European duty stations and similar designated locations will be payable from their fourth assignment only if they have served in at least two field duty stations;

2. *Requests* the Commission to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the operation of the mobility and hardship allowance and the assignment grant;

F. *Motivation and productivity*

1. *Endorses*, with effect from 1 July 1990, the recommendations contained in paragraph 356 of volume II of

the report of the Commission[88] concerning structural improvements to the salary scale, which should be appropriately reflected in the scale of pensionable remuneration, and also endorses the recommendation contained in paragraph 357 (*a*) relating to the modification of promotion policy;

2. *Invites* the organizations of the United Nations common system to take appropriate steps to introduce the Commission's recommendations as outlined in paragraphs 357 (*d*) and (*e*) in respect of non-monetary awards and environmental motivators;

3. *Invites* the Commission again to review performance evaluation systems in all organizations of the United Nations common system with a view to:

(*a*) Ensuring that such systems are objective and transparent;

(*b*) Tying within-grade step increments and promotions to merit, as indicated in the performance evaluation reports, rather than primarily to longevity;

G. *Allowances*

1. *Endorses*, with effect from 1 July 1990, the recommendations contained in chapter IX of volume II of the report of the Commission[88] and the consequential amendment to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, with respect to:

(*a*) The children's allowance in respect of disabled children, as outlined in paragraph 429 (*e*);

(*b*) The calculation of the commutation of unused annual leave, as outlined in paragraph 453 (*d*);

(*c*) The scale of separation payments, as outlined in paragraph 453 (*g*);

2. *Takes note* of the conclusions of the Commission reflected in paragraphs 406 and 453 (*a*), (*e*) and (*f*) and confirms, with respect to paragraph 453 (*b*) and (*c*), that the terms and conditions of payment of the repatriation grant should remain unchanged in all respects;

3. *Requests* the Commission to collect the necessary information on the practices of the organizations of the United Nations common system regarding the granting of expatriate entitlements to staff members living in their home countries while stationed at duty stations located in another country in order to assess the feasibility of harmonizing practices among organizations, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

4. *Also requests* the Commission to reconsider the methodology for the determination of dependency allowances in the light of the tax practices of the comparator and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

5. *Further requests* the Commission to provide an overview of the package of common system allowances, including the level, rationale and procedure for review of each allowance, *inter alia*, by reference to the package of allowances provided by the comparator, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

H. *Base salary scale*

1. *Approves*, with effect from 1 July 1990, the establishment of a floor net salary level for staff in the Professional and higher categories by reference to the corresponding base net salary levels of officials in comparable positions serving at the base city of the comparator civil service;

2. *Also approves*, with effect from 1 July 1990, revised rates of staff assessment for staff members with neither a dependent spouse nor a dependent child, to be used in conjunction with gross base salaries and gross amounts of separation payments and, consequently, approves as at the same date an amendment to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations as set forth in annex I to the present resolution, to replace, for staff in the Professional and higher categories, the present scale of staff assessment for staff with neither a dependent spouse nor a dependent child;

3. *Further approves*, with effect from 1 July 1990, the revised scale of gross and net salaries for staff in the Professional and higher categories contained in annex II to the present resolution, and the consequential amendment to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, together with the procedures for its construction and implementation that are reflected in annex III to the present resolution;

II

FUNCTIONING OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Recalling that, in section VIII of its resolution 42/221, it requested the International Civil Service Commission to undertake a study of its functioning with a view to enhancing its work,

Recalling also its request to the Commission in section II of its resolution 43/226 to expand the review of its functioning in consultation with the organizations of the United Nations common system and staff representatives and to submit proposals thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session,

Noting that the action of the Commission has been limited so far to considering the format of its annual report and to agreeing to practical arrangements for the conduct of its work during its sessions,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, together with his colleagues in the Administrative Committee on Coordination and after consultations with the representatives of staff participating in the International Civil Service Commission, to review the functioning of the Commission and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the matter together with the views of the Commission thereon and, in the mean time, requests the Commission to maintain, in connection with matters related to comprehensive reviews of conditions of service of staff, the arrangements established in response to the invitation expressed by the Assembly in section I, paragraph 2, of its resolution 43/226;

2. *Requests* the Commission to continue to seek improvements in the presentation of its report;

III

OTHER QUESTIONS

A

Recognizing the changing demographic pattern of the work-force of the United Nations common system, as well as the increasing trend in some Member States towards extending the length of service of its work-force, and noting that in a number of Member States the normal retirement age and the corresponding mandatory age of separation are higher than they are at present in the United Nations common system, *Commends* to the attention of the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations common system the recommendation of the International Civil Service Commission to increase the mandatory age of separation to 62 for staff members entering into service on or after 1 January 1990;

B

Recalling its request made in section III.C of its resolution 43/226 that the Commission report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on progress made by the organizations of the United Nations common system in connection with the introduction of special measures for the recruitment of women,

Urges the organizations of the United Nations common system to provide the fullest information to the Commission on the introduction of special measures for the recruitment of women so as to enable the Commission to analyse appropriately the progress achieved and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

C

Recalling section II of its resolution 37/126 of 17 December 1982 and section VII of its resolution 42/221 concerning the practice of some Member States of making supplementary payments or deductions with respect to their nationals,

Recalling also its request made in section III.C of its resolution 43/226 that the Commission report on these practices to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session,

Noting the limited response to the inquiries of the Commission on the matter,

Taking note of the decisions of the Commission contained in paragraph 90 of volume I of its report,[88] including its decision to report further to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on this matter,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to contact those Member States that have not so far provided information on supplementary payments and deductions to seek their co-operation in providing such information forthwith in order for the Commission to complete its study, which should also include a review of the impact of the introduction of the revised remuneration package on practices currently in effect;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies to take appropriate steps to bring an end to these practices.

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1989

ANNEX I

Amendment to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations

Regulation 3.3

Replace the last column of the table under assessment in paragraph (*b*)(i) by the following:

"*Assessment*
(In percentages)

	Staff assessment rates used in conjunction with gross base salaries and the gross amounts of separation payments
Total assessable payments (United States dollars)	*Staff member with neither a dependent spouse nor a dependent child*
First $15 000 per year	17.7
Next $5 000 per year	34.3
Next $5 000 per year	38.6
Next $5 000 per year	41.9
Next $5 000 per year	43.9
Next $10 000 per year	46.3
Next $10 000 per year	48.4
Next $10 000 per year	50.4
Next $15 000 per year	51.3
Next $20 000 per year	54.1
Remaining assessable payments	59.0"

ANNEX II

SALARY SCALE FOR THE PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER CATEGORIES

showing annual gross salaries and net equivalents after application of staff assessment

(*In United States dollars*)

(Effective 1 July 1990)

Level	*Steps*														
	I	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*V*	*VI*	*VII*	*VIII*	*IX*	*X*	*XI*	*XII*	*XIII*	*XIV*	*XV*
Under-Secretary-General															
USG Gross	121 635														
Net D	73 050														
Net S	65 255														
Assistant Secretary-General															
ASG Gross	110 000														
Net D	67 000														
Net S	60 485														
Director															
D-2 Gross	89 189	91 251	93 313	95 375	97 438	99 500									
Net D	56 070	57 163	58 256	59 349	60 442	61 535									
Net S	51 423	52 369	53 316	54 262	55 209	56 156									
Principal Officer															
D-1 Gross	78 333	80 068	81 834	83 600	85 366	87 132	88 898	90 664	92 430						
Net D	50 300	51 236	52 172	53 108	54 044	54 980	55 916	56 852	57 788						
Net S	46 393	47 236	48 047	48 857	49 668	50 479	51 289	52 100	52 910						
Senior Officer															
P-5 Gross	68 611	70 180	71 748	73 317	74 885	76 454	78 022	79 591	81 181	82 779	84 377	85 975	87 574		
Net D	45 050	45 897	46 744	47 591	48 438	49 285	50 132	50 979	51 826	52 673	53 520	54 367	55 214		
Net S	41 659	42 423	43 186	43 950	44 714	45 478	46 242	47 006	47 747	48 481	49 214	49 948	50 681		
First Officer															
P-4 Gross	55 818	57 320	58 822	60 324	61 825	63 327	64 829	66 356	67 885	69 415	70 944	72 474	74 004	75 533	77 063
Net D	38 050	38 876	39 702	40 528	41 354	42 180	43 006	43 832	44 658	45 484	46 310	47 136	47 962	48 788	49 614
Net S	35 346	36 091	36 836	37 581	38 325	39 070	39 815	40 560	41 305	42 050	42 795	43 540	44 285	45 030	45 775
Second Officer															
P-3 Gross	45 088	46 449	47 811	49 172	50 533	51 895	53 256	54 618	56 015	57 425	58 836	60 247	61 658	63 069	64 480
Net D	31 950	32 726	33 502	34 278	35 054	35 830	36 606	37 382	38 158	38 934	39 710	40 486	41 262	42 038	42 814
Net S	29 825	30 528	31 230	31 933	32 635	33 338	34 040	34 743	35 443	36 143	36 843	37 543	38 242	38 942	39 642
Associate Officer															
P-2 Gross	35 831	37 007	38 183	39 359	40 536	41 712	42 888	44 064	45 249	46 467	47 684	48 902			
Net D	26 490	27 184	27 878	28 572	29 266	29 960	30 654	31 348	32 042	32 736	33 430	34 124			
Net S	24 856	25 488	26 119	26 751	27 383	28 014	28 646	29 277	29 908	30 537	31 165	31 793			
Assistant Officer															
P-1 Gross	26 857	27 916	28 975	30 034	31 128	32 221	33 315	34 408	35 519	36 649					
Net D	20 970	21 637	22 304	22 971	23 638	24 305	24 972	25 639	26 306	26 973					
Net S	19 779	20 394	21 009	21 624	22 238	22 851	23 465	24 078	24 689	25 296					

D = Rate applicable to staff members with a dependent spouse or child.
S = Rate applicable to staff members with no dependent spouse or child.

ANNEX III

A. CONSTRUCTION OF THE SALARY SCALE

The salary scale in annex II to the present resolution has been derived from the current net base salary scale applicable to staff with a dependent spouse or child through a combination of the following:

(*a*) Consolidation of 12 multiplier points of post adjustment on a no gain/ no loss basis on the basis of the existing methodology for such consolidation;

(*b*) Elimination of regressivity in accordance with section I.D, paragraph 3, of the present resolution;

(*c*) Introduction of structural changes in accordance with section I.F, paragraph 1, of the present resolution;

(*d*) Inclusion, on an overall average basis, of the remuneration adjustment recommended by the International Civil Service Commission in paragraph 125 of volume II of its report;[88]

(*e*) Determination of gross salary through reverse application of the current staff assessment rates for staff with a dependent spouse or child;

(*f*) Determination of net salary for staff with neither a dependent spouse nor a dependent child through the application of the revised staff assessment rates contained in annex I to the present resolution.

B. IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

1. Upon implementation, on 1 July 1990, of the salary scale contained in annex II to the present resolution, a revised post adjustment multiplier and a revised post adjustment index will be established at each duty station.

2. At the base of the system, New York, the revised post adjustment multiplier applicable on 1 July 1990 will be determined, using if necessary partial classes of post adjustment, so as to arrive at total net emoluments,[90] which, when compared with the corresponding net emoluments that would have been applicable on 1 July 1990 on the basis of the current system, on an overall average basis, represent the percentage adjustment recommended by the Commission in paragraph 125 of volume II of its report.[91]

3. At all other duty stations, the revised post adjustment multipliers applicable on 1 July 1990 will be determined, using if necessary partial classes of post adjustment, so as to arrive at total net emoluments,[90] which, when compared to the net emoluments that would have been applicable on 1 July 1990 at that duty station on the basis of the current system, represent an adjustment equivalent in amount[91] to that applicable at the base of the system.

4. After 1 July 1990, at each duty station, the first change in the post adjustment classification resulting from cost-of-living movement will take place when the post adjustment index applicable prior to the introduction of the new salary scale reaches the level that would have triggered the next full class of post adjustment under the operation of the post adjustment system. Thereafter, changes will be effected on the basis of the movement of the revised post adjustment index.

44/199. United Nations pension system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/227 of 21 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 1989 to the General Assembly and to the member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund,[92] chapter III of volume I of the report of the International Civil Service Commission,[93] the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the Fund[94] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[95]

I

MEASURES TO RESTORE THE ACTUARIAL BALANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

Recalling section I, paragraph 2, of its resolution 42/222 of 21 December 1987 and section I, paragraph 2, of its resolution 43/227, in which the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board was requested to complete the study of all possible measures to restore the actuarial balance of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund over the long term for presentation to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, together with the results of the twentieth actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 December 1988,

Recalling also its resolutions 37/131 of 17 December 1982, 38/233 of 20 December 1983 and 39/246 of 18 December 1984, in which it indicated that a co-operative effort by member organizations, participants and beneficiaries is required if the actuarial imbalance is to be reduced or eliminated, thereby securing an adequate level of benefits under the Fund,

Noting the continuing actuarial imbalance of the Fund as revealed by the valuation as at 31 December 1988,

Taking note of the proposals made by the Board to restore the actuarial balance of the Fund over the long term,

Approves, without retroactive effect, the following measures, including the necessary amendments to articles 1, 25 and 29 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, and changes in the pension adjustment system, as set out in annexes I and II to the present resolution:

(*a*) For participants who enter or re-enter the Fund on or after 1 January 1990, the normal retirement age shall be 62;

(*b*) For participants who enter or re-enter the Fund on or after 1 January 1990, and who take early retirement before reaching age 57, the reduction factors applicable for ages 55 and 56 shall be 6 per cent for each year;

(*c*) For participants who separate from service on or after 31 December 1989 and who elect a deferred retirement benefit, adjustments of the benefit, in accordance with the pension adjustment system, shall commence only when the separated participant reaches age 55;

(*d*) The rate of contribution shall be increased, with effect from 1 January 1990, from 22.5 to 23.7 per cent of pensionable remuneration, of which the employing member organization shall pay 15.8 per cent and the participant 7.9 per cent;

II

PENSIONABLE REMUNERATION OF STAFF IN THE PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER CATEGORIES

Recalling its request in section I, paragraph 6, of its resolution 41/208 of 11 December 1986 that the International Civil Service Commission undertake, in full co-operation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, a further comprehensive review of the methodology for the determination of the scale of pensionable remuneration of staff in the Professional and higher categories, for monitoring the level of the scale and for its adjustment in between comprehensive reviews, and submit its recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session,

Recalling also that in section I, paragraph 2, of its resolution 41/208 the General Assembly approved the procedure for adjusting the scale of pensionable remuneration in between comprehensive reviews,

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[90] Revised net base salary plus revised post adjustment.

[91] Using as a reference point United States dollar net emoluments at the P-4, step VI, level.

[92] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 9* (A/44/9).

[93] *Ibid., Supplement No. 30* (A/44/30).

[94] A/C.5/44/6.

[95] A/44/682.

1. *Takes note* of the arrangements agreed upon by the International Civil Service Commission, as set out in paragraphs 50 and 51 of volume I of its report,[93] and by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, as set out in paragraphs 82 and 83 of its report,[92] to ensure full co-operation in the conduct of the comprehensive review;

2. *Requests* the Commission, in undertaking, in full co-operation with the Board, the comprehensive review of the pensionable remuneration of staff in the Professional and higher categories, to take into account:

(*a*) The relevant recommendations on the remuneration structure;

(*b*) The considerations set out in paragraphs 34 to 41 of volume I of the report of the Commission and paragraphs 84 to 95 of the report of the Board in studying the desirability of establishing a margin range between the pensionable remuneration of staff in the United Nations common system and staff in comparable grades in the comparator civil service;

and to submit its report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

3. *Approves*, pending the completion of the comprehensive review, the modification of the procedure for adjusting pensionable remuneration as recommended by the Commission in paragraph 42 of volume I of its report;

4. *Amends* accordingly, with effect from 1 January 1990, article 54 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund as set out in annex I to the present resolution;

III

OTHER AMENDMENTS TO THE REGULATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

Approves, with effect from 1 January 1990, an amendment to article 36 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, as set out in annex I to the present resolution, to provide for commencement of the payment of a disabled child's benefit at the same time as an early retirement benefit;

IV

PROPOSAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION TO ESTABLISH A PENSION PURCHASING POWER PROTECTION FUND

Taking note of the information provided in paragraphs 106 to 116 of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board[92] on the proposal of the International Telecommunication Union to establish a Pension Purchasing Power Protection Fund for its staff in the Professional and higher categories,

Reaffirming the strong concern expressed by the General Assembly in section IV of its resolution 38/233 about the need to maintain the unity, cohesion and integrity of the United Nations joint staff pension system and to avoid any action which may have an adverse effect on that system,

Endorses the conclusions of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board as set out in paragraphs 115 and 116 of its report,[92] that the proposal of the International Telecommunication Union should be studied, within the context of the comprehensive review of pensionable remuneration, as one possible long-term approach to the adjustment of pensions in local currency terms and that the International Telecommunication Union should not proceed with the implementation of its proposal as that would weaken the United Nations common system;

V

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD TOURISM ORGANIZATION

Notes the suspension of the application of the World Tourism Organization for membership in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;

VI

EMERGENCY FUND

Authorizes the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund to supplement the voluntary contributions to the Emergency Fund, for the biennium 1990-1991, by an amount not exceeding 200,000 United States dollars;

VII

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Approves expenses, chargeable directly to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, totalling 30,573,400 United States dollars (net) for the biennium 1990-1991, and a reduction in expenses of 295,000 dollars (net) for the biennium 1988-1989, for the administration of the Fund;

VIII

OTHER QUESTIONS

Takes note of the other questions considered in the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board;[92]

IX

INVESTMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.[94]

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1989

ANNEX I

Amendments to the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

Article 1

DEFINITIONS

1. Add a new paragraph (*n*) to read as follows:

"(*n*) 'Normal retirement age' shall mean age 60, except that it shall mean age 62 for a participant whose participation commences or recommences on or after 1 January 1990."

2. Reletter existing paragraphs (*n*) to (*v*) as (*o*) to (*w*).

Article 25

CONTRIBUTIONS

Replace paragraph (*a*) by the following text:

"(*a*) Contributions by the participant and by the employing member organization shall be payable to the Fund concurrently with the accrual of contributory service under article 22 (*a*) at the percentage rates of pensionable remuneration specified below:

A	B	C
For periods of contributory service	*Participants (percentage)*	*Employing member organizations (percentage)*
Before 1984	7.00	14.00
As from 1 January 1984 to 30 June 1988	7.25	14.50
As from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989	7.40	14.80
As from 1 July 1989 to 31 December 1989	7.50	15.00
As from 1 January 1990	7.90	15.80."

Article 29

EARLY RETIREMENT BENEFIT

Replace paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) by the following text:

"(*a*) An early retirement benefit shall be payable to a participant whose age on separation is at least 55 but less than the normal retirement age and whose contributory service was five years or longer.

"(*b*) The benefit shall be payable at the standard annual rate for a retirement benefit, reduced for each year or part thereof by which the age of the participant on separation was less than the normal retirement age, at the rate of 6 per cent a year, except that:

"(i) If the contributory service of the participant was 25 years or longer but less than 30 years, 2 per cent a year in respect of the period of contributory service performed before 1 January 1985, and 3 per cent a year in respect of the period of such service performed as from 1 January 1985; or

"(ii) If the contributory service of the participant was 30 years or longer, 1 per cent a year,

provided, however, that the rate in (i) or (ii) above shall apply to no more than five years."

Article 36

CHILD'S BENEFIT

Replace paragraph (*c*) by the following text:

"(*c*) A child's benefit shall, notwithstanding (*a*) above, not become payable if the participant has chosen an early retirement benefit until he dies or reaches the normal retirement age, except to a child under the age of twenty-one, found by the Board to be disabled."

Article 54

PENSIONABLE REMUNERATION

Replace paragraph (*b*) by the following text:

"(*b*) In the case of participants in the Professional and higher categories, the scale of pensionable remuneration effective 1 May 1989, set out in the appendix hereto, shall be adjusted on the same date as the net remuneration amounts of officials in the Professional and higher categories in New York are adjusted. Such adjustment shall be by a uniform percentage equal to the weighted average percentage variation in the net remuneration amounts, as determined by the International Civil Service Commission, except that:

"(i) The amount of the first adjustment due after 1 January 1990 shall be reduced by 2.8 percentage points;

"(ii) The scale of pensionable remuneration determined by the International Civil Service Commission as corresponding to the revised salary structure entering into effect on 1 July 1990 shall become effective on the same date."

APPENDIX

Scale of pensionable remuneration for Professional and higher categories

(In United States dollars)

(Effective 1 May 1989)

Level	Steps												
	I	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*V*	*VI*	*VII*	*VIII*	*IX*	*X*	*XI*	*XII*	*XIII*
Under-Secretary-General USG	122 580												
Assistant-Secretary-General ASG	113 342												
Director D-2	94 506	96 927	99 242	101 662									
Principal Officer D-1	82 499	84 581	86 653	88 735	90 817	92 889	94 855						
Senior Officer P-5	74 286	76 030	77 637	79 264	80 987	82 499	84 222	85 839	87 583	89 190			
First Officer P-4	60 196	61 930	63 663	65 270	67 130	68 747	70 364	71 865	73 588	75 449	77 182	78 905	
Second Officer P-3	49 214	50 947	52 575	54 076	55 683	57 300	59 033	60 661	61 930	63 547	65 048	66 432	67 933
Associate Officer P-2	39 859	41 244	42 523	43 897	45 292	46 561	47 946	49 214	50 715	52 110	53 495		
Assistant Officer P-1	31 308	32 471	33 507	34 553	35 705	36 741	38 010	39 289	40 557	41 709			

ANNEX II

Changes in the pension adjustment system[96]

J. DEFERRED RETIREMENT BENEFIT

Replace paragraph 27 by the following text:

"27. (*a*) For participants whose date of separation was before 31 December 1989, no adjustment will be applied to deferred retirement benefits prior to the beneficiary's reaching age 50. Commencing at age 50 or the date of separation, if later, the dollar base pension under paragraph 5 (*a*) above is adjusted by the United States CPI in accordance with section H above without retroactive effect. The two-track system will become operative on the date of commencement of the payment of the periodic benefit. At that time a local currency base amount will be established by applying to the adjusted dollar amount the average exchange rate over 36 consecutive months up to and including the month of first payment.

"(*b*) For participants separating on or after 31 December 1989, no adjustment shall be applied to deferred retirement benefits prior to the beneficiary's reaching age 55. Commencing at age 55 or the date of separation, if later, the adjustment procedures set out in (*a*) above will be applied to the deferred retirement benefits of such beneficiaries."

44/200. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations and its resolutions 42/211 of 21 December 1987 and 43/213 of 21 December 1988 on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213,

Reaffirming that measures to improve the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations and to improve the planning, programming and budgeting process should aim at and contribute to strengthening the effectiveness of the Organization in dealing with political, economic and social issues in order better to achieve the purposes of and respect for the principles set out in the Charter of the United Nations,

Emphasizing that this process requires careful monitoring and the continuing support of Member States, including in financial terms, so as to permit its orderly and balanced implementation and to avoid negative impact on programmes,

Recognizing that the process of implementation of its resolution 41/213 has taken place in a situation of persistent financial crisis,

Reaffirming that all Member States must honour, promptly and in full, their financial obligations as set out in the Charter,

Reiterating its support for the Secretary-General in the fulfilment of his responsibilities as chief administrative officer of the Organization,

Noting the progress made in the implementation of its resolution 41/213, including in the new budgetary process,

Noting also that further efforts are required in implementing, in a balanced manner, the various recommendations approved in its resolution 41/213, including those related to personnel issues,

Recognizing that the implementation of certain recommendations approved in its resolution 41/213 depends upon further review by intergovernmental bodies,

Recalling its request contained in its resolution 43/213 for the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session an analytical report on the implementation of resolution 41/213,

Having considered the relevant reports of the Secretary-General[97] and noting that the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 41/213[98] did not cover the entire three-year period foreseen in recommendation 71 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations,[27]

Having considered also the relevant parts of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-ninth session,[64] and of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[99]

Taking into account the views expressed by Member States during the consideration of this item at its forty-fourth session,

1. *Renews its appeal* to Member States to demonstrate their commitment to the United Nations by, *inter alia*, meeting their financial obligations on time and in full, in accordance with the Charter and the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

2. *Stresses* that, in order to carry out successfully the process of reform and restructuring, it is essential that the present financial uncertainties be dispelled;

3. *Encourages* the Secretary-General and Member States to intensify their efforts with respect to implementation of the provisions of its resolution 41/213 that fall within their respective purviews, particularly those aspects which have not been implemented;

4. *Stresses* that implementation of its resolution 41/213 must not have a negative impact on mandated programmes and activities;

5. *Emphasizes* in this respect that, in accordance with the existing regulations and rules, while output revisions in programme budgets may be proposed in order to comply more efficiently with the objectives of those programmes and activities, outputs specifically requested in mandates should be fully delivered;

6. *Reiterates* that further implementation of its resolution 41/213 should be carried out in a balanced way and with flexibility, so as to improve, *inter alia*, the structure and composition of the Secretariat;

7. *Decides*, with regard to recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations:[27]

(*a*) To recognize the progress achieved to date in the implementation of the overall post reduction mandated by the General Assembly in resolution 43/213;

(*b*) To acknowledge that the Secretary-General is not in a position at the present stage to propose further post reductions;

(*c*) To consider, in the light of the analytical report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, proposals that may be put forward by the Secretary-

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[96] The pension adjustment system was adopted by the General Assembly by resolution 37/131 and subsequently amended by resolutions 39/246, 41/208 and 42/222.

[97] A/44/222 and Corr.1, A/44/272, A/44/665 and A/44/747.

[98] A/44/222 and Corr.1.

[99] A/44/729.

General for further implementation of recommendation 15 as approved by the Assembly in resolution 41/213;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General to implement recommendation 37 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-ninth session, as contained in paragraph 19 of its report;[64]

9. *Concurs* with the observations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, in paragraph 21 of its report, regarding the provision of conference services;

10. *Reiterates its request* that, in implementation of recommendation 5 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, the Secretary-General should ensure close adherence to the schedule outlined in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;[100]

11. *Stresses* the need for greater transparency and coherence in personnel management, especially in the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, as set out in paragraph 18 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

12. *Also stresses* the need to strengthen the role of the Secretary-General with respect to co-ordination within the United Nations system, as well as the role of Member States through the relevant intergovernmental bodies throughout the United Nations system;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to consider appropriate organizational arrangements for the secretariat of the Committee with a view to ensuring its adequacy in addressing the increasing responsibilities of the Committee;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a compendium of mandates of subsidiary administrative and budgetary bodies of the Assembly, together with information on relevant reviews carried out over the past five years, on the understanding that the decisions of the Assembly relating to those mandates remain valid;

15. *Renews its request* to the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session an analytical report assessing the effect of the implementation of its resolution 41/213 on the Organization and its activities, as a whole, and the way in which it has enhanced the efficiency of its administrative and financial functioning;

16. *Recommends* that the report should be structured along the following lines:

(*a*) The first part should be an exhaustive presentation of recommendations fully implemented, partially implemented and not implemented, as well as those which, in the view of the Secretary-General, could not be implemented;

(*b*) The second part of the report should provide explanations with regard to such implementation and an assessment of its impact on programmes, giving particular emphasis to those programmes which have been terminated or completed;

(*c*) The final part should provide a general critical assessment of the implementation of its resolution 41/213 in the light of the objective of that resolution, namely, the enhancement of the administrative and financial functioning of the Organization.

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B

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the need for improvement in the format and methodology of the programme budget and its outline, including the question of comparability of estimates in those two instruments,

Mindful of the fact that the operation and use of the contingency fund is still at an experimental stage and that statements of programme budget implications play an important role in the budget process,

Recognizing the need for a comprehensive solution to the problem of all additional expenditures, including those deriving from inflation and currency fluctuation,

Recognizing also the growing level of extrabudgetary resources available to the United Nations and the need to define more precisely their impact on the activities and programmes of the Organization,

1. *Endorses* the relevant conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the relevant observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take into account the relevant comments and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the format and methodology of the programme budget and its outline, when submitting the outline and the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to extend progressively, in accordance with paragraph 28 of his report on statements of programme budget implications[68] and in so far as feasible, the provision of statements of programme budget implications to all subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, in order to facilitate their decision-making process, and to keep under review the format and content of statements of programme budget implications in the context of the new budgetary process;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, and in the light of the experience gained during the implementation of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, a single report on the review of the procedures for the provision of statements of programme budget implications and for the use and operation of the contingency fund;

5. *Decides*, given the shortcomings of the present system, to keep under review the question of a comprehensive solution to the problem of all additional expenditures, including those deriving from inflation and currency fluctuation, and to consider it again at its forty-sixth session;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take fully into account the conclusions, recommendations and observations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the treatment of extrabudgetary re-

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[100] A/C.5/43/16.

sources when preparing and presenting the outline and the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

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C

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the importance of technological innovations in relation to the search for efficiency in the Organization,

Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, a report on the status of the introduction of electronic data-processing and new technologies in the United Nations, which should include:

(*a*) A review and assessment of current policies and processes;

(*b*) A review and assessment of co-ordinating mechanisms, including those between the Department of Conference Services of the Secretariat and other units within the United Nations system;

(*c*) A preliminary assessment of the results obtained with the introduction of technological innovations, including cost-benefit analyses, utilization capacity and budgeting and accounting practices;

(*d*) An outline of future plans and anticipated results for the efficiency of the Organization.

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44/201. Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991

A

The General Assembly

I

REPORT OF THE JOINT INSPECTION UNIT ON THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA

Takes note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia[101] and the related comments of the Secretary-General;[102]

II

PUBLICATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Takes note of the comments of the Secretary-General contained in paragraph 11 of his note on the publications of the International Court of Justice;[103]

III

INTERNATIONAL COMPUTING CENTRE: 1990 BUDGET ESTIMATES

Approves the budget estimates for the International Computing Centre for the year 1990 amounting to 11,260,400 United States dollars;

IV

INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM PROJECT

Takes note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the integrated management information system project;[104]

V

CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL CONFERENCE FACILITIES AT ADDIS ABABA

1. *Takes note* of the revised estimates, submitted by the Secretary-General, of the total cost of the construction project at Addis Ababa;[105]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to proceed with the approved project as recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 6 of its report;[106]

VI

REPORTS OF THE JOINT INSPECTION UNIT ON THE REVIEW OF UNITED NATIONS PUBLIC INFORMATION NETWORKS

Takes note of the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of United Nations public information networks[107] and the related comments of the Secretary-General;[108]

VII

HONORARIA FOR MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

Decides that the emoluments for members of the Committee on the Rights of the Child shall be payable, on an exceptional basis, at the rates of honoraria authorized by the General Assembly in its resolution 35/218 of 17 December 1980;

VIII

CONFERENCE SERVICES AT VIENNA

1. *Endorses* the view of the Secretary-General that a single conference-servicing facility at the Vienna International Centre would represent the ideal solution from the standpoint of cost efficiency and that a unified service operated by the United Nations would be best equipped to

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[101] See A/44/206 and Corr.1.
[102] See A/44/206/Add.1.
[103] A/C.5/44/13.
[104] A/C.5/44/8.
[105] See A/C.5/44/7, sect. I.C.
[106] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7A* (A/44/7/Add.1-8), document A/44/7/Add.2.
[107] See A/44/329 and A/44/433.
[108] See A/44/329/Add.1 and A/44/433/Add.1.

promote the most efficient and effective use of scarce resources;[109]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures with a view to expediting consultations with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other interested parties on the subject and to making practical arrangements for the establishment of a unified conference-servicing facility at the Vienna International Centre, as recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 4 of its report;[110]

IX

CONTINGENCY FUND

Notes that a balance of 13,120,500 United States dollars remains in the contingency fund.

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B

The General Assembly

I

HIGH-LEVEL POSTS IN THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 43/213 of 21 December 1988;

2. *Accepts* the proposals of the Secretary-General concerning high-level posts as reflected in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991;[111]

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to identify, as soon as possible in the course of the biennium 1990-1991, in accordance with resolution 43/213, four additional high-level posts for reduction;

II

FUNCTIONS AND POSTS RELATED TO GLOBAL SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES IN SECTIONS 6 AND 8 OF THE PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

1. *Decides* that the activities related to global social development issues identified in paragraphs 6.14 and 8.2 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 and the corresponding resources shall be in section 6 of the programme budget;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review the functions and administrative support of the departments having mandates relating to global social development issues, bearing in mind the need for an integrated approach to development;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit proposals, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session for the strengthening of the United Nations Office at Vienna;

III

VENUE OF THE SESSIONS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE AND OF THE LEGAL SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

1. *Decides* to accept the related estimates submitted by the Secretary-General in sections 2A and 23 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 and to reinstate the related provision in section 28F of the proposed programme budget;

2. *Requests* the Human Rights Committee and the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to take fully into account the recommendations contained in paragraphs 23.5, 23.6, 2A.6 and 2A.7 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[112] including the need for optimum use of resources, as well as the provisions of General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985, and article 37 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[113] when deciding on the venue of their future sessions and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session through the Committee on Conferences;

IV

SUBVENTION FROM THE REGULAR BUDGET TO THE UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH

Requests the Secretary-General, without prejudice to the provisions of the statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, to intensify his efforts to attract voluntary contributions to the Institute in order to obviate the need for a subvention from the regular budget, to review the question of programme support costs, and to report annually to the General Assembly on the situation of the Institute;

V

SECTION 3. POLITICAL AFFAIRS, TRUSTEESHIP AND DECOLONIZATION

1. *Accepts* the estimate and proposal of the Secretary-General for section 3C (Namibia) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, as endorsed by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, notes that the Secretary-General will submit revised estimates for that section and requests him to do so no later than at the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking full account of the priority attached by the General Assembly to activities against *apartheid* and of the views expressed by Member States at the forty-fourth session, to ensure optimum utilization of resources within section 3, including the possibility of redeployment of staff resources, when submitting revised estimates and priorities for section 3 to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

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[109] See A/C.5/44/24, para. 24.

[110] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7A* (A/44/7/Add.1-8), document A/44/7/Add.4.

[111] *Ibid., Supplement No.* 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1).

[112] *Ibid., Supplement No.* 7 and corrigenda (A/44/7 and Corr.1 and 2).

[113] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

VI

SECTION 5A. OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL FOR DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Notes that the reference to "peace-keeping" in section 5A of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 refers only to humanitarian assistance activities related to peace-keeping operations;

VII

SECTION 6. DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS: PROGRAMMATIC CONTENT OF PROGRAMME B.3 (ANALYSIS OF THE WORLD POPULATION)

Requests the Secretary-General to implement programme B.3 (Analysis of the world population) of section 6 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, within the framework of the recommendations of the International Conference on Population, 1984,[114] and the World Population Plan of Action,[115] and in this context to give special attention to the question of the relationship between population and development, taking into account paragraph 6.9 and noting that the word "sustainable" should not be part of paragraph 6.42;

VIII

SECTION 13. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

1. *Endorses* the recommendations contained in paragraphs 181 to 183 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination[64] and requests the Secretary-General to review the adequacy of resources for the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,[116] and to intensify his efforts to reduce the currently high vacancy rate in the Economic Commission for Africa, including the preparation of a specific plan to that end, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review the translation and interpretation services for all official languages in the Economic Commission for Africa, including the question of the retention of trained personnel and the possibility of restoration of the Training Centre, and to report on the results of this review to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

3. *Decides* that the post proposed by the Secretary-General for a Chief, Office Automation, in the Economic Commission for Africa should be an established post in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, and that the post of evaluation officer should be restored on a non-recurrent basis, subject to renewal;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review the question of the resources for the evaluation function in the regional commissions, prior to the preparation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

IX

SECTION 18. UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Invites the Secretary-General to ensure that all efforts are made in the United Nations system for the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in 1992, and the implementation of other new mandates, including provisions for adequate resources for effective co-ordination in the secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme;

X

SECTION 20. INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL

Endorses the observations and recommendations contained in paragraphs 20.4 and 20.7 to 20.9 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[112] and the conclusions and recommendations contained in paragraph 217 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;[64]

XI

SECTION 23. HUMAN RIGHTS

1. *Decides* that additional requirements for those new mandates emanating from decisions of the Economic and Social Council which are outside the scope of the perennial activities included in section 23 are to be treated in accordance with the provisions for the use and operation of the contingency fund;[117]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include the question of the relationship between the treatment of perennial activities in the programme budget and the use of the contingency fund in the report that he is to prepare in the light of the experience gained with regard to the contingency fund during the implementation of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991;

XII

SECTION 27. PUBLIC INFORMATION

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the new structure of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, provides for full implementation of all mandated programmes and activities;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the activities carried out by the United Nations information centres, including, if required, through the redeployment of resources within section 27, and to ensure that the activities and outputs of the information centres fully reflect the mandates of the General Assembly;

XIII

SECTION 28D. OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES, HEADQUARTERS

Requests the Secretary-General to devise a more satisfactory system for the reimbursement to the regular budget of the cost of accommodation for posts related to extrabudgetary activities and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

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[114] See *Report of the International Conference on Population, 1984, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.8 and corrigenda).

[115] *Ibid.*, chap. I, sect. B.

[116] Resolution S-13/2, annex.

[117] Resolution 42/211, annex.

XIV

SECTION 28G. MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a comprehensive review of the after-service health insurance programme, taking into account the observations of the Advisory Committee contained in paragraph 28G.4 of its report;[112]

XV

SECTION 28I. DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND COMMON SERVICES, VIENNA

1. *Concurs* with the view of the Secretary-General expressed in his report on conference services at Vienna, that, following the first several years of experience of the operation of common services at Vienna, an in-depth review of such services is needed during the biennium 1990-1991;[118]

2. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to conduct consultations with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other interested parties with a view to making necessary improvements;

3. *Invites* the executive heads of the organizations located at the Vienna International Centre to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the process of these consultations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report at the most appropriate time on the progress of these consultations;

XVI

SECTION 29. CONFERENCE AND LIBRARY SERVICES

I

1. *Expresses deep concern* at the delay in the completion of the reports on work-load statistics and work-load standards requested by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraphs 29.19 and 29.22 of its report;[112]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the abovementioned reports to the Advisory Committee at its spring 1990 session and to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

II

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "From the optical disc pilot project at the United Nations Office at Geneva to an optical disc system for the United Nations",[119] of the comments of the Secretary-General thereon,[120] and of the information provided by the Secretariat;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement the optical disc system, as outlined by the Joint Inspection Unit, in accordance with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and taking into account the views expressed by Member States at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report containing a comprehensive plan on a full implementation of this system, including at the regional commissions and other duty stations, its impact on the availability of documents to Member States, a cost-benefit analysis and other relevant technical and financial issues, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

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[118] See A/C.5/44/24, para. 23.

[119] See A/44/684.

[120] See A/44/684/Add.1.

44/202. Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991

A

BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1990-1991:

1. Appropriations totalling 1,974,634,000 United States dollars are hereby approved for the following purposes:

Section		*(US dollars)*
	PART I. *Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination*	
1.	Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination	59 705 000
	TOTAL, PART I	59 705 000
	PART II. *Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities*	
2A.	Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities	88 089 300
2B.	Disarmament affairs activities	11 184 500
2C.	Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea	8 196 900
	TOTAL, PART II	107 470 700

Section		(US dollars)
	PART III. *Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization*	
3.	Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization	35 988 200
	TOTAL, PART III	35 988 200
	PART IV. *Economic, social and humanitarian activities*	
4.	Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)	2 163 100
5A.	Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation	4 670 800
5B.	Regional Commissions New York Office	855 300
6.	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	46 814 800
7.	Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	23 853 200
8.	Activities on global social development issues	9 985 700
9.	Transnational corporations	10 919 200
10.	Economic Commission for Europe	33 089 300
11.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	39 791 400
12.	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	49 010 700
13.	Economic Commission for Africa	57 725 700
14.	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	38 595 400
15.	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	73 107 600
16.	International Trade Centre	15 400 800
17.	Centre for Science and Technology for Development	4 298 800
18.	United Nations Environment Programme	11 195 600
19.	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	9 937 800
20.	International drug control	8 333 600
21.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	34 180 100
22.	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	6 481 200
23.	Human rights	16 105 700
24.	Regular programme of technical co-operation	36 163 200
	TOTAL, PART IV	532 679 000
	PART V. *International justice and law*	
25.	International Court of Justice	13 333 000
26.	Legal activities	18 766 500
	TOTAL, PART V	32 099 500
	PART VI. *Public information*	
27.	Public information	87 225 400
	TOTAL, PART VI	87 225 400
	PART VII. *Common support services*	
28.	Administration and management	397 759 500
29.	Conference and library services	352 777 600
	TOTAL, PART VII	750 537 100
	PART VIII. *Special expenses*	
30.	United Nations bond issue	—
	TOTAL, PART VIII	—
	PART IX. *Staff assessment*	
Section		*(US dollars)*
31.	Staff assessment	298 390 400
	TOTAL, PART IX	298 390 400
	PART X. *Capital expenditures*	
32.	Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	70 538 700
	TOTAL, PART X	70 538 700
	GRAND TOTAL	1 974 634 000

2. The Secretary-General shall be authorized to transfer credits between sections of the budget with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. The total net provision made under the various sections of the budget for contractual printing shall be administered as a unit under the direction of the United Nations Publications Board;

4. The appropriations for the regular programme of technical co-operation under part IV, section 24, shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, except that the definition of obligations and the period of validity of obligations shall be subject to the following procedures:

(*a*) Obligations for personal services established in the current biennium shall be valid for the succeeding biennium, provided that appointments of the experts concerned are effected by the end of the current biennium, and that the total period to be covered by obligations established for these purposes against the resources of the current biennium shall not exceed twenty-four work-months;

(*b*) Obligations established in the current biennium for fellowships shall remain valid until liquidated, provided that the fellow has been nominated by the requesting Government and accepted by the Organization, and that a formal letter of award has been issued to the requesting Government;

(*c*) Obligations in respect of contracts or purchase orders for supplies or equipment recorded in the current biennium shall remain valid until payment is effected to the contractor or vendor, unless they are cancelled;

5. In addition to the appropriations approved under paragraph 1 of the present resolution, an amount of 19,000 dollars is appropriated for each year of the biennium 1990-1991 from accumulated income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and for such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

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B

INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1990-1991:

1. Estimates of income other than assessments on Member States totalling 367,226,200 United States dollars are approved as follows:

Income section	*(US dollars)*
PART I. *Income from staff assessment*	
1. Income from staff assessment	303 040 800
TOTAL, PART I	303 040 800
PART II. *Other income*	
2. General income	54 524 200
3. Revenue-producing activities	9 661 200
TOTAL, PART II	64 185 400
GRAND TOTAL	367 226 200

2. The income from staff assessment shall be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955;

3. Direct expenses of the United Nations Postal Administration, services to visitors, catering and related services, garage operations, television services and the sale of publications, not provided for under the budget appropriations, shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

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C

FINANCING OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1990

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the year 1990:

1. Budget appropriations in a total amount of 970,884,400 United States dollars, consisting of 987,317,000 dollars, being half of the appropriations approved for the biennium 1990-1991 by the General Assembly under paragraph 1 of resolution A above, less 16,432,600 dollars, being the decrease in revised appropriations for the biennium 1988-1989 approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/193 A of 21 December 1989, shall be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations as follows:

(*a*) 32,092,700 dollars, being half the estimated income other than staff assessment approved for the biennium 1990-1991 under resolution B above;

(*b*) 4,174,700 dollars, being the increase in estimated income other than staff assessment for the biennium 1988-1989 approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/193 B of 21 December 1989, excluding the decrease of 16 million dollars in income section 2 pertaining to the repayment of the loan to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

(*c*) 934,617,000 dollars, being the assessment on Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 43/223 A of 21 December 1988 on the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991;

2. There shall be set off against the assessment on Member States, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the total amount of 143,747,900 dollars consisting of:

(*a*) 151,520,400 dollars, being half of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the biennium 1990-1991 under resolution B above;

(*b*) Less 7,772,500 dollars, being the decrease in the revised income from staff assessment for the biennium 1988-1989 approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/193 B.

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44/203. Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1990-1991

The General Assembly

1. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and subject to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the provisions of paragraph 3 of the present resolution, to enter into commitments in the biennium 1990-1991 to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses arising either during or subsequent to that biennium, provided that the concurrence of the Advisory Committee shall not be necessary for:

(*a*) Such commitments, not exceeding a total of 3 million United States dollars in any one year of the biennium 1990-1991, as the Secretary-General certifies relate to the maintenance of peace and security;

(*b*) Such commitments as the President of the International Court of Justice certifies relate to expenses occasioned by:

(i) The designation of *ad hoc* judges (Statute of the Court, Article 31), not exceeding a total of 250,000 dollars;

(ii) The appointment of assessors (Statute, Article 30), or the calling of witnesses and the appointment of experts (Statute, Article 50), not exceeding a total of 75,000 dollars;

(iii) The holding of sessions of the Court away from The Hague (Statute, Article 22), not exceeding a total of 100,000 dollars;

(*c*) Such commitments, in an amount not exceeding 300,000 dollars, in the biennium 1990-1991, as the Secretary-General certifies are required for interorganizational security measures pursuant to section IV of General Assembly resolution 36/235 of 18 December 1981;

2. *Resolves* that the Secretary-General shall report to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions all commitments made under the provisions of the present resolution, together with the circumstances relating thereto, and shall submit supplementary estimates to the Assembly in respect of such commitments;

3. *Decides* that, for the biennium 1990-1991, if a decision of the Security Council results in the need for the Secretary-General to enter into commitments relating to the maintenance of peace and security in an amount exceeding 10 million dollars in respect of that decision, the matter shall be brought to the General Assembly or, if the Assembly is suspended or not in session, a resumed or special session of the Assembly shall be convened by the Secretary-General to consider the matter.

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44/204. Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1990-1991

The General Assembly

Resolves that:

1. The Working Capital Fund shall be established for the biennium 1990-1991 in the amount of 100 million United States dollars;

2. Member States shall make advances to the Working Capital Fund in accordance with the scale adopted by the General Assembly for contributions of Member States to the budget for the year 1990;

3. There shall be set off against this allocation of advances:

(*a*) Credits to Member States resulting from transfers made in 1959 and 1960 from surplus account to the Working Capital Fund in an adjusted amount of 1,025,092 dollars;

(*b*) Cash advances paid by Member States to the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1988-1989 under General Assembly resolution 42/228 of 21 December 1987;

4. Should the credits and advances paid by any Member State to the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1988-1989 exceed the amount of that Member State's advance under the provisions of paragraph 2 of the present resolution, the excess shall be set off against the amount of the contributions payable by the Member State in respect of the biennium 1990-1991;

5. The Secretary-General is authorized to advance from the Working Capital Fund:

(*a*) Such sums as may be necessary to finance budgetary appropriations pending the receipt of contributions; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions are available for the purpose;

(*b*) Such sums as may be necessary to finance commitments which may be duly authorized under the provisions of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, in particular resolution 44/203 of 21 December 1989 relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates for reimbursing the Working Capital Fund;

(*c*) Such sums as may be necessary to continue the revolving fund to finance miscellaneous self-liquidating purchases and activities, which, together with net sums outstanding for the same purpose, do not exceed 200,000 dollars; advances in excess of the total of 200,000 dollars may be made with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(*d*) With the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, such sums as may be required to finance payments of advance insurance premiums where the period of insurance extends beyond the end of the biennium in which payment is made; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates of each biennium, during the life of the related policies, to cover the charges applicable to each biennium;

(*e*) Such sums as may be necessary to enable the Tax Equalization Fund to meet current commitments pending the accumulation of credits; such advances shall be repaid as soon as credits are available in the Tax Equalization Fund;

6. Should the provision in paragraph 1 of the present resolution prove inadequate to meet the purposes normally related to the Working Capital Fund, the Secretary-General is authorized to utilize, in the biennium 1990-1991, cash from special funds and accounts in his custody, under the conditions approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 1341 (XIII) of 13 December 1958, or the proceeds of loans authorized by the Assembly.

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1989

IX. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SIXTH COMMITTEE[1]

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[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee, see sect. X.B.8.

44/28. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The General Assembly,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law[2] and the recommendations made by the Secretary-General and adopted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, which are contained in that report,[3]

Considering that international law should occupy an appropriate place in the teaching of legal disciplines at all universities,

Bearing in mind the objectives of the United Nations Decade of International Law,[4]

Noting with appreciation the efforts made by States at the bilateral level to provide assistance in the teaching and study of international law,

Convinced, nevertheless, that States and international organizations and institutions should be encouraged to give further support to the Programme and to increase their activities to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, in particular those activities which are of special benefit to persons from developing countries,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2464 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2550 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, 2838 (XXVI) of 18 December 1971, 3106 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, 3502 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 32/146 of 16 December 1977, 36/108 of 10 December 1981 and 38/129 of 19 December 1983, in which it stated that in the conduct of the Programme it was desirable to use as far as possible the resources and facilities made available by Member States, international organizations and others, as well as its resolutions 34/144 of 17 December 1979, 40/66 of 11 December 1985 and 42/148 of 7 December 1987, in which it also expressed the hope that, in appointing lecturers for the seminars to be held within the framework of the fellowship programme in international law sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, account would be taken of the need to secure representation of major legal systems and balance among various geographical regions,

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[2] A/44/712.

[3] *Ibid.*, sect. III.

[4] Resolution 44/23, para. 2.

Noting that the publication of the *United Nations Juridical Yearbook* in languages other than French and English contributes to the wider dissemination, study and teaching of international law,

Recalling the provisions of Article 39 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice,

Taking into account the circumstances surrounding the recommendations made by the Joint Inspection Unit to publish in languages other than French and English the judgments of the International Court of Justice and, in particular, the difficulties to which the Court has drawn attention,[5]

1. *Approves* the recommendations of the Secretary-General contained in section III of his report on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, in particular those designed to achieve the best possible results in the administration of the Programme within a policy of maximum financial restraint;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to carry out in 1990 and 1991 the activities specified in his report, including the provision of:

(*a*) A minimum of fifteen fellowships each in 1990 and 1991, at the request of Governments of developing countries;

(*b*) A minimum of one scholarship each in 1990 and 1991 under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, subject to the availability of new voluntary contributions made specifically to the fellowship fund;

(*c*) Assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country who will be invited to the regional courses to be organized in 1990 and 1991;

and to finance the above activities from provisions in the regular budget, when appropriate, as well as from voluntary financial contributions earmarked for each of the activities concerned, which would be received as a result of the requests set out in paragraphs 10, 11 and 12 of the present resolution;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his constructive efforts to promote training and assistance in international law within the framework of the Programme in 1988 and 1989, in particular for the organization of the twenty-fourth[6] and twenty-fifth[7] sessions of the International Law Seminar, held at Geneva from 6 to 24 June 1988 and 12 to 30 June 1989, respectively, and for the participation of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and its Codification Division in the conduct of the fellowship programme in international law sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, as well as for the activities related to the award of the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for its participation in the Programme, particularly for its efforts in the organization of regional courses and in the administration and organization of the fellowship programme in international law jointly sponsored and conducted by the United Nations and the Institute;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for its participation in the Programme, in particular for the efforts it has made to support the teaching of international law;

6. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Brazil for its willingness to co-sponsor the regional training and refresher course for Latin American and Caribbean countries, held at Brasília from 21 November to 1 December 1988, and for acting as host to the course;

7. *Further expresses its appreciation* to the Hague Academy of International Law for the valuable contributions it has made to the Programme by enabling international law fellows under the sponsorship of the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to attend its annual international law courses and by providing facilities for seminars organized under the fellowship programme in international law in conjunction with the Academy courses, and for its constructive efforts in organizing the regional training and refresher courses held at Dakar in 1988 and at Bogotá in 1989;

8. *Notes with appreciation* the contributions made by the Hague Academy of International Law to the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, and calls upon Member States and interested organizations to give favourable consideration to the appeal of the Academy for a continuation of, and, if possible, an increase in their financial contributions in order to enable the Academy to carry on with the above-mentioned activities;

9. *Urges* all Governments to encourage the inclusion of courses on international law in the programmes of legal studies offered at institutions of higher learning;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to publicize the Programme and periodically to invite Member States, universities, philanthropic foundations and other interested national and international institutions and organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme or otherwise to assist in its implementation and possible expansion;

11. *Reiterates its request* to Member States and to interested organizations and individuals to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme, in particular for the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, for the International Law Seminar and for the fellowship programme in international law sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, and expresses its appreciation to those Member States, institutions and individuals that have made voluntary contributions for this purpose;

12. *Urges* in particular all Governments to make voluntary contributions with a view to covering the

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[5] See A/41/591 and Add.1 and A/C.5/44/13.

[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/43/10), chap. VIII, sect. E.

[7] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/44/10), chap. IX, sect. E.

amount needed for the financing of the daily subsistence allowance for up to twenty-five participants in each regional course organized by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, thus alleviating the burden on prospective host countries and making it possible for the Institute to continue to organize the regional courses;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1990 and 1991 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to study alternative means of making the publications of the International Court of Justice available in all the other official languages in addition to French and English within existing appropriations in a way which meets the concerns expressed by the Court and to present the result of his considerations to the General Assembly;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law".

72nd plenary meeting
4 December 1989

44/29. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General;

(*b*) Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3034 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 31/102 of 15 December 1976, 32/147 of 16 December 1977, 34/145 of 17 December 1979, 36/109 of 10 December 1981, 38/130 of 19 December 1983, 40/61 of 9 December 1985 and 42/159 of 7 December 1987,

Recalling also the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on International Terrorism contained in its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session,[8]

Recalling further the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[9] the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,[10] the Definition of Aggression[11] and relevant instruments on international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflict,

Recalling moreover the existing international conventions relating to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism, *inter alia*, the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963,[12] the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970,[13] the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, concluded at Montreal on 23 September 1971,[14] the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted in New York on 14 December 1973,[15] the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted in New York on 17 December 1979,[16] the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980, the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988,[17] the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988,[18] and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988,[19]

Convinced that a policy of firmness and effective measures should be taken in accordance with international law in order that all acts, methods and practices of international terrorism may be brought to an end,

Noting the ongoing work within the International Civil Aviation Organization regarding research as to the detection of plastic or sheet explosives and the devising of an international régime for the marking of such explosives for the purposes of detection, and taking note of Security Council resolution 635 (1989) of 14 June 1989 relating thereto,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 638 (1989) of 31 July 1989 on the taking of hostages,

Deeply disturbed by the world-wide persistence of acts of international terrorism in all its forms, including those in which States are directly or indirectly involved, which endanger or take innocent lives, have a deleterious effect on international relations and may jeopardize the territorial integrity and security of States,

Calling attention to the growing connection between terrorist groups and drug traffickers,

Convinced of the importance of the observance by States of their obligations under the relevant international conventions to ensure that appropriate law-enforcement measures are taken in connection with the offences addressed in those conventions,

Convinced also of the importance of expanding and improving international co-operation among States, on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis, which will contribute to the elimination of acts of international terrorism and their underlying causes and to the prevention and elimination of this criminal scourge,

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[8] *Ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/34/37), chap. IV.

[9] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[10] Resolution 2734 (XXV).

[11] Resolution 3314 (XXIX), annex.

[12] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 704, No. 10106.

[13] *Ibid.*, vol. 860, No. 12325.

[14] *Ibid.*, vol. 974, No. 14118.

[15] *Ibid.*, vol. 1035, No. 15410.

[16] Resolution 34/146, annex.

[17] International Civil Aviation Organization, document DOC 9518.

[18] International Maritime Organization, document SUA/CONF/15/Rev.1.

[19] International Maritime Organization, document SUA/CONF/16/Rev.2.

Convinced further that international co-operation in combating and preventing terrorism will contribute to the strengthening of confidence among States, reduce tensions and create a better climate among them,

Mindful of the need to enhance the role of the United Nations and the relevant specialized agencies in combating international terrorism,

Mindful also of the necessity of maintaining and protecting the basic rights of, and guarantees for, the individual in accordance with the relevant international human rights instruments and generally accepted international standards,

Reaffirming the principle of self-determination of peoples as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and racist régimes and other forms of alien domination and foreign occupation, and upholding the legitimacy of their struggle, in particular the struggle of national liberation movements, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting the efforts and important achievements of the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization in promoting the security of international air and sea transport against acts of terrorism,

Recognizing that the effectiveness of the struggle against terrorism could be enhanced by the establishment of a generally agreed definition of international terrorism,

Taking into account the proposal[20] made at its forty-second session to hold an international conference on international terrorism, as referred to in agenda item 139 (*b*) of the forty-fourth session,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[21]

1. *Once again unequivocally condemns*, as criminal and unjustifiable, all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed, including those which jeopardize friendly relations among States and their security;

2. *Deeply deplores* the loss of human lives which results from such acts of terrorism, as well as the pernicious impact of these acts on relations of co-operation among States;

3. *Calls upon* all States to fulfil their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in other States, or acquiescing in or encouraging activities within their territory directed towards the commission of such acts;

4. *Urges* all States to fulfil their obligations under international law and take effective and resolute measures for the speedy and final elimination of international terrorism and to that end, in particular:

(*a*) To prevent the preparation and organization in their respective territories, for commission within or outside their territories, of terrorist and subversive acts directed against other States and their citizens;

(*b*) To ensure the apprehension and prosecution or extradition of perpetrators of terrorist acts;

(*c*) To endeavour to conclude special agreements to that effect on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis;

(*d*) To co-operate with one another in exchanging relevant information concerning the prevention and combating of terrorism;

(*e*) To take promptly all steps necessary to implement the existing international conventions on this subject to which they are parties, including the harmonization of their domestic legislation with those conventions;

5. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming party to the international conventions relating to various aspects of international terrorism referred to in the preamble to the present resolution;

6. *Urges* all States, unilaterally and in co-operation with other States, as well as relevant United Nations organs, to contribute to the progressive elimination of the causes underlying international terrorism and to pay special attention to all situations, including colonialism, racism and situations involving mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and those involving alien domination and foreign occupation, that may give rise to international terrorism and may endanger international peace and security;

7. *Firmly calls* for the immediate and safe release of all hostages and abducted persons, wherever and by whomever they are being held;

8. *Calls upon* all States to use their political influence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law to secure the safe release of all hostages and abducted persons and to prevent the commission of acts of hostage-taking and abduction;

9. *Expresses concern* at the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups, drug traffickers and their paramilitary gangs, which have resorted to all types of violence, thus endangering the constitutional order of States and violating basic human rights;

10. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the International Civil Aviation Organization aimed at promoting universal acceptance of, and strict compliance with, international air-security conventions, and welcomes its recent adoption of the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation;

11. *Also welcomes* the adoption by the International Maritime Organization of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf;

12. *Urges* the International Civil Aviation Organization to intensify its work on devising an international régime for the marking of plastic or sheet explosives for the purposes of detection;

13. *Requests* the other relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations, in particular the Universal Postal Union, the World Tourism Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency, within their respective spheres of competence, to consider what further measures can usefully be taken to combat and eliminate terrorism;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue seeking the views of Member States on international terrorism in all its aspects and on ways and means of combating it, including the convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to deal with international terrorism in the light of the proposal referred to

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[20] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 44th meeting (A/42/PV.44).

[21] A/44/456 and Add.1.

in the penultimate preambular paragraph of the present resolution;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the ways and means of enhancing the role of the United Nations and the relevant specialized agencies in combating international terrorism, as well as on proposals made during the debate on this item in the Sixth Committee at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly;[22]

16. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to follow up, as appropriate, the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report in this respect to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

17. *Considers* that nothing in the present resolution could in any way prejudice the right to self-determination, freedom and independence, as derived from the Charter of the United Nations, of peoples forcibly deprived of that right referred to in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, particularly peoples under colonial and racist régimes or other forms of alien domination, or the right of these peoples to struggle legitimately to this end and to seek and receive support in accordance with the principles of the Charter, the above-mentioned Declaration and the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including the present resolution;

18. *Decides* to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session.

72nd plenary meeting
4 December 1989

44/30. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly is called upon to initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also its resolutions 34/150 of 17 December 1979 and 35/166 of 15 December 1980, entitled "Consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order", and its resolutions 36/107 of 10 December 1981, 37/103 of 16 December 1982, 38/128 of 19 December 1983, 39/75 of 13 December 1984, 40/67 of 11 December 1985, 41/73 of 3 December 1986, 42/149 of 7 December 1987 and 43/162 of 9 December 1988, entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order",

Bearing in mind the urgent need to adopt measures to reactivate the process of international economic co-operation and the negotiations undertaken for that purpose, particularly in view of the economic difficulties encountered by the developing countries,

Considering the close link between the establishment of a just and equitable international economic order and the existence of an appropriate legal framework,

Recognizing the need for the codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order,

Recalling the analytical study[23] submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the views and comments submitted by Governments pursuant to resolutions 40/67, 41/73, 42/149 and 43/162;[24]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To continue to seek proposals of Member States concerning the most appropriate procedures to be adopted with regard to the consideration of the analytical study, as well as the codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order;

(*b*) To include the proposals received in accordance with paragraph 2 (*a*) of the present resolution in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

3. *Recommends* that the Sixth Committee should consider making a final decision at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly on the question of the appropriate forum within its framework which would undertake the task of completing the elaboration of the process of codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order, taking into account the proposals and suggestions which have been or will be submitted by Member States on the matter;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order".

72nd plenary meeting
4 December 1989

44/31. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States

The General Assembly,

Having examined the item entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States",

Recalling its resolution 37/10 of 15 November 1982, by which it approved the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes, annexed thereto,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/131 of 19 December 1983, 39/79 of 13 December 1984, 40/68 of 11 December 1985, 41/74 of 3 December 1986, 42/150 of 7 December 1987 and 43/163 of 9 December 1988,

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[22] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Sixth Committee*, 17th to 23rd and 48th meetings, and corrigendum.

[23] A/39/504/Add.1, annex III.

[24] A/41/536, A/42/483 and Add.1 and 2, A/43/529 and Add.1 and A/44/455 and Add.1.

Recalling further its resolution 43/51 of 5 December 1988, by which it approved the Declaration on the Prevention and Removal of Disputes and Situations Which May Threaten International Peace and Security and on the Role of the United Nations in this Field, annexed thereto,

Considering that the world political climate has improved and that, although sources of disputes and tension in international relations still remain, including the use of force and the threat thereof, encouraging progress has been made towards finding peaceful solutions to regional and global problems,

Taking into account the need to exert the utmost effort in order to settle any situations and disputes between States on the basis of sovereign equality and exclusively by peaceful means, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, and to avoid any military actions and hostilities against other States, which can only make more difficult the solution of existing problems,

Considering that the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes should represent one of the central concerns for States and for the United Nations and that efforts for strengthening the process of peaceful settlement of disputes should be continued,

Emphasizing the responsibility of every State for the promotion of a policy of respect for the national independence and sovereignty of other States, non-interference in internal affairs, and good understanding and co-operation, which is a basic requirement for reducing tension and for establishing a climate of peace and mutual confidence in the world,

Bearing in mind the decision in its resolution 44/23 of 17 November 1989 to proclaim the period 1990-1999 the United Nations Decade of International Law, which will contribute to the strengthening of all means of peaceful settlement of disputes between States,

Taking note with interest of the report of the Secretary-General,[25] submitted in accordance with its resolution 43/163, which contains useful opinions, proposals and considerations for a broader implementation of the Manila Declaration,

1. *Again urges* all States to observe and promote in good faith the provisions of the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes in the settlement of their international disputes;

2. *Stresses* the need to continue efforts to strengthen the process of the peaceful settlement of disputes through progressive development and codification of international law and through enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in this field;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to make full use, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, of the framework provided by the United Nations for the peaceful settlement of disputes and international problems;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a further report containing the replies of Member States, relevant United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and interested international legal bodies on the implementation of the Manila Declaration and on ways and means of increasing the effectiveness of this instrument;

5. *Decides* that the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States shall be considered at its forty-fifth session as a separate agenda item, in conjunction with the item of the provisional agenda entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization".

72nd plenary meeting
4 December 1989

44/32. Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind

The General Assembly,

Mindful of Article 13, paragraph 1 *a*, of the Charter of the United Nations, which provides that the General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling its resolution 177 (II) of 21 November 1947, by which it directed the International Law Commission to prepare a draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind,

Having considered the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind prepared by the Commission and submitted to the General Assembly in 1954,[26]

Reaffirming its belief that the elaboration of a code of offences against the peace and security of mankind could contribute to strengthening international peace and security and thus to promoting and implementing the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter,

Recalling also its resolution 36/106 of 10 December 1981, in which it invited the Commission to resume its work with a view to elaborating the draft Code and to examine it with the required priority in order to review it, taking into account the results achieved by the process of the progressive development of international law,

Bearing in mind that the Commission should fulfil its task on the basis of early elaboration of draft articles thereof,

Having considered chapter III of the report of the Commission on the work of its forty-first session,[27]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the subject,[28]

Taking into account the views expressed during the debate on this item at its forty-fourth session,

Recognizing the importance and urgency of the subject,

1. *Invites* the International Law Commission to continue its work on the elaboration of the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind, including the elaboration of a list of crimes, taking into account the progress made at its forty-first session, as well as the views expressed during the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

2. *Notes* the approach currently envisaged by the Commission in dealing with the judicial authority to be assigned for the implementation of the provisions of the draft Code, and encourages the Commission to explore further all possible alternatives on the question;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to seek the views of Member States regarding the conclusions contained in paragraph 69 (*c*)(i) of the Commission's report on the work of its thirty-fifth session;[29]

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[25] A/44/460 and Add.1.

[26] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 9* (A/2693), para. 54.

[27] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/44/10).

[28] A/44/465.

[29] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/38/10).

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include the views received from Member States in accordance with paragraph 3 of the present resolution in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind", to be considered in conjunction with the examination of the report of the Commission.

72nd plenary meeting
4 December 1989

44/33. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-second session

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it created the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law with a mandate to further the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade and in that respect to bear in mind the interests of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries, in the extensive development of international trade, as well as its resolution 43/166 of 9 December 1988,

Reaffirming its conviction that the progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law, in reducing or removing legal obstacles to the flow of international trade, especially those affecting the developing countries, would significantly contribute to universal economic co-operation among all States on a basis of equality, equity and common interest and to the elimination of discrimination in international trade and, thereby, to the well-being of all peoples,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-second session,[30]

Noting that the Commission adopted a draft convention on the liability of operators of transport terminals in international trade[31] and recommended in the decision in paragraph 225 of its report that the General Assembly should convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries for a duration of three weeks in 1991 to conclude, on the basis of the draft convention, a convention on the liability of operators of transport terminals in international trade,

Recognizing the need for the Commission to have adequate sources of funding for its programme of training and assistance in international trade law,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-second session;

2. *Reaffirms* the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to co-ordinate legal activities in this field in order to avoid duplication of effort and to promote efficiency, consistency and coherence in the unification and harmonization of international trade law and, in this connection, recommends that the Commission, through its secretariat, should continue to maintain close co-operation with the other international organs and organizations, including regional organizations, active in the field of international trade law;

3. *Calls upon* the Commission to continue to take account of the relevant provisions of the resolutions concerning the new international economic order, as adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth[32] and seventh[33] special sessions;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Commission for the valuable work done in preparing a draft convention on the liability of operators of transport terminals in international trade;

5. *Decides* that an international conference of plenipotentiaries shall be convened at Vienna from 2 to 19 April 1991 to consider the draft convention prepared by the Commission and to embody the results of its work in a convention on the liability of operators of transport terminals in international trade;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To invite all States to participate in the conference;

(*b*) To invite representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices in the capacity of observers to participate in the conference in that capacity, in accordance with Assembly resolutions 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976;

(*c*) To invite representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in its region to participate in the conference in the capacity of observers in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

(*d*) To invite the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as interested organs of the United Nations and interested international organizations, to be represented at the conference by observers;

7. *Reaffirms* the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and assistance in the field of international trade law and the desirability for it to sponsor seminars and symposia, in particular those organized on a regional basis, to promote such training and assistance, and, in this connection:

(*a*) Expresses its appreciation to the Commission for organizing the symposium on international trade law held in conjunction with the twenty-second session of the Commission and to the Governments whose contributions enabled the symposium to take place;

(*b*) Invites Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law symposia and, where appropriate, to the financing of special projects, and otherwise to assist the secretariat of the Commission in financing and organizing seminars and symposia, in particular in developing countries, and in the award of fellowships to candidates from developing countries to enable them to participate in such seminars and symposia;

8. *Repeats its invitation* to those States that have not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the conventions elaborated under the auspices of the Commission;

9. *Approves* the initiative of the Commission[34] to have prepared an official Arabic language version of the Con-

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[30] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/44/17).

[31] *Ibid.*, annex I.

[32] Resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).

[33] Resolution 3362 (S-VII).

[34] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/44/17), chap. VIII.

vention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods, of 14 June 1974,[35] as amended by the Protocol of 11 April 1980.[36]

72nd plenary meeting
4 December 1989

44/34. International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries

The General Assembly,

Considering that the progressive development of international law and its codification contribute to the implementation of the purposes and principles set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful of the need to conclude, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries,

Recalling its resolution 35/48 of 4 December 1980, by which it established the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries and requested it to elaborate at the earliest possible date an international convention to prohibit the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries,

Having considered the draft convention prepared by the *Ad Hoc* Committee in pursuance of the above-mentioned resolution[37] and finalized by the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries,[38] which met during the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly,

Adopts and opens for signature and ratification or for accession the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution.

72nd plenary meeting
4 December 1989

ANNEX

International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries

The States Parties to the present Convention,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[9]

Being aware of the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries for activities which violate principles of international law, such as those of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples,

Affirming that the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries should be considered as offences of grave concern to all States and that any person committing any of these offences should be either prosecuted or extradited,

Convinced of the necessity to develop and enhance international co-operation among States for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of such offences,

Expressing concern at new unlawful international activities linking drug traffickers and mercenaries in the perpetration of violent actions which undermine the constitutional order of States,

Also convinced that the adoption of a convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries would contribute to the eradication of these nefarious activities and thereby to the observance of the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter,

Cognizant that matters not regulated by such a convention continue to be governed by the rules and principles of international law,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

For the purposes of the present Convention,

1. A mercenary is any person who:

(*a*) Is specially recruited locally or abroad in order to fight in an armed conflict;

(*b*) Is motivated to take part in the hostilities essentially by the desire for private gain and, in fact, is promised, by or on behalf of a party to the conflict, material compensation substantially in excess of that promised or paid to combatants of similar rank and functions in the armed forces of that party;

(*c*) Is neither a national of a party to the conflict nor a resident of territory controlled by a party to the conflict;

(*d*) Is not a member of the armed forces of a party to the conflict; and

(*e*) Has not been sent by a State which is not a party to the conflict on official duty as a member of its armed forces.

2. A mercenary is also any person who, in any other situation:

(*a*) Is specially recruited locally or abroad for the purpose of participating in a concerted act of violence aimed at:

(i) Overthrowing a Government or otherwise undermining the constitutional order of a State; or

(ii) Undermining the territorial integrity of a State;

(*b*) Is motivated to take part therein essentially by the desire for significant private gain and is prompted by the promise or payment of material compensation;

(*c*) Is neither a national nor a resident of the State against which such an act is directed;

(*d*) Has not been sent by a State on official duty; and

(*e*) Is not a member of the armed forces of the State on whose territory the act is undertaken.

Article 2

Any person who recruits, uses, finances or trains mercenaries, as defined in article 1 of the present Convention, commits an offence for the purposes of the Convention.

Article 3

1. A mercenary, as defined in article 1 of the present Convention, who participates directly in hostilities or in a concerted act of violence, as the case may be, commits an offence for the purposes of the Convention.

2. Nothing in this article limits the scope of application of article 4 of the present Convention.

Article 4

An offence is committed by any person who:

(*a*) Attempts to commit one of the offences set forth in the present Convention;

(*b*) Is the accomplice of a person who commits or attempts to commit any of the offences set forth in the present Convention.

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[35] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on Prescription (Limitation) in the International Sale of Goods, New York, 20 May-14 June 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.74.V.8), p. 101.

[36] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, Vienna, 10 March-11 April 1980* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.V.5), p. 191.

[37] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 43* and corrigendum (A/44/43 and Corr.1), sects. II.C and III.

[38] A/C.6/44/L.9, annex.

Article 5

1. States Parties shall not recruit, use, finance or train mercenaries and shall prohibit such activities in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention.

2. States Parties shall not recruit, use, finance or train mercenaries for the purpose of opposing the legitimate exercise of the inalienable right of peoples to self-determination, as recognized by international law, and shall take, in conformity with international law, the appropriate measures to prevent the recruitment, use, financing or training of mercenaries for that purpose.

3. They shall make the offences set forth in the present Convention punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account the grave nature of those offences.

Article 6

States Parties shall co-operate in the prevention of the offences set forth in the present Convention, particularly by:

(*a*) Taking all practicable measures to prevent preparations in their respective territories for the commission of those offences within or outside their territories, including the prohibition of illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of such offences;

(*b*) Co-ordinating the taking of administrative and other measures as appropriate to prevent the commission of those offences.

Article 7

States Parties shall co-operate in taking the necessary measures for the implementation of the present Convention.

Article 8

Any State Party having reason to believe that one of the offences set forth in the present Convention has been, is being or will be committed shall, in accordance with its national law, communicate the relevant information, as soon as it comes to its knowledge, directly or through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to the States Parties affected.

Article 9

1. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over any of the offences set forth in the present Convention which are committed:

(*a*) In its territory or on board a ship or aircraft registered in that State;

(*b*) By any of its nationals or, if that State considers it appropriate, by those stateless persons who have their habitual residence in that territory.

2. Each State Party shall likewise take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in articles 2, 3 and 4 of the present Convention in cases where the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him to any of the States mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article.

3. The present Convention does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with national law.

Article 10

1. Upon being satisfied that the circumstances so warrant, any State Party in whose territory the alleged offender is present shall, in accordance with its laws, take him into custody or take such other measures to ensure his presence for such time as is necessary to enable any criminal or extradition proceedings to be instituted. The State Party shall immediately make a preliminary inquiry into the facts.

2. When a State Party, pursuant to this article, has taken a person into custody or has taken such other measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, it shall notify without delay either directly or through the Secretary-General of the United Nations:

(*a*) The State Party where the offence was committed;

(*b*) The State Party against which the offence has been directed or attempted;

(*c*) The State Party of which the natural or juridical person against whom the offence has been directed or attempted is a national;

(*d*) The State Party of which the alleged offender is a national or, if he is a stateless person, in whose territory he has his habitual residence;

(*e*) Any other interested State Party which it considers it appropriate to notify.

3. Any person regarding whom the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this article are being taken shall be entitled:

(*a*) To communicate without delay with the nearest appropriate representative of the State of which he is a national or which is otherwise entitled to protect his rights or, if he is a stateless person, the State in whose territory he has his habitual residence;

(*b*) To be visited by a representative of that State.

4. The provisions of paragraph 3 of this article shall be without prejudice to the right of any State Party having a claim to jurisdiction in accordance with article 9, paragraph 1 (*b*), to invite the International Committee of the Red Cross to communicate with and visit the alleged offender.

5. The State which makes the preliminary inquiry contemplated in paragraph 1 of this article shall promptly report its findings to the States referred to in paragraph 2 of this article and indicate whether it intends to exercise jurisdiction.

Article 11

Any person regarding whom proceedings are being carried out in connection with any of the offences set forth in the present Convention shall be guaranteed at all stages of the proceedings fair treatment and all the rights and guarantees provided for in the law of the State in question. Applicable norms of international law should be taken into account.

Article 12

The State Party in whose territory the alleged offender is found shall, if it does not extradite him, be obliged, without exception whatsoever and whether or not the offence was committed in its territory, to submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution, through proceedings in accordance with the laws of that State. Those authorities shall take their decision in the same manner as in the case of any other offence of a grave nature under the law of that State.

Article 13

1. States Parties shall afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal proceedings brought in respect of the offences set forth in the present Convention, including the supply of all evidence at their disposal necessary for the proceedings. The law of the State whose assistance is requested shall apply in all cases.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall not affect obligations concerning mutual judicial assistance embodied in any other treaty.

Article 14

The State Party where the alleged offender is prosecuted shall in accordance with its laws communicate the final outcome of the proceedings to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit the information to the other States concerned.

Article 15

1. The offences set forth in articles 2, 3 and 4 of the present Convention shall be deemed to be included as extraditable offences in any extradition treaty existing between States Parties. States Parties undertake to include such offences as extraditable offences in every extradition treaty to be concluded between them.

2. If a State Party which makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a request for extradition from another State Party with which it has no extradition treaty, it may at its option consider the present Convention as the legal basis for extradition in respect of those offences. Extradition shall be subject to the other conditions provided by the law of the requested State.

3. States Parties which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall recognize those offences as extraditable offences between themselves, subject to the conditions provided by the law of the requested State.

4. The offences shall be treated, for the purpose of extradition between States Parties, as if they had been committed not only in the place in which they occurred but also in the territories of the States required to

establish their jurisdiction in accordance with article 9 of the present Convention.

Article 16

The present Convention shall be applied without prejudice to:

(*a*) The rules relating to the international responsibility of States;

(*b*) The law of armed conflict and international humanitarian law, including the provisions relating to the status of combatant or of prisoner of war.

Article 17

1. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If, within six months from the date of the request for arbitration, the parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by a request in conformity with the Statute of the Court.

2. Each State may, at the time of signature or ratification of the present Convention or accession thereto, declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of this article. The other States Parties shall not be bound by paragraph 1 of this article with respect to any State Party which has made such a reservation.

3. Any State Party which has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article may at any time withdraw that reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 18

1. The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States until 31 December 1990 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

2. The present Convention shall be subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. The present Convention shall remain open for accession by any State. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 19

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 20

1. Any State Party may denounce the present Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Denunciation shall take effect one year after the date on which the notification is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 21

The original of the present Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention.

44/35. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-first session

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-first session,[27]

Emphasizing the need for the progressive development of international law and its codification in order to make it a more effective means of implementing the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations[9] and to give increased importance to its role in relations among States,

Recognizing the importance of referring legal and drafting questions to the Sixth Committee, including topics that might be submitted to the International Law Commission, and of enabling the Sixth Committee and the Commission further to enhance their contributions to the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling the need to keep under review those topics of international law which, given their new or renewed interest for the international community, may be suitable for the progressive development and codification of international law and therefore may be included in the future programme of work of the International Law Commission,

Considering that experience has demonstrated the usefulness of structuring the debate on the report of the International Law Commission in the Sixth Committee in such a manner that conditions are provided for concentrated attention on each of the main topics dealt with in the report, and that this process is facilitated when the Commission indicates specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments are of particular interest for the continuation of its work,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-first session;

2. *Recommends* that, taking into account the comments of Governments, whether in writing or expressed orally in debates in the General Assembly, the International Law Commission should continue its work on the topics in its current programme, listed as items 2, 3 and 5 to 8 in paragraph 7 of its report;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the International Law Commission to improve its procedures and methods of work and to formulate proposals on its future programme of work;

4. *Requests* the International Law Commission:

(*a*) To keep under review the planning of its activities for the term of office of its members, bearing in mind the desirability of achieving as much progress as possible in the preparation of draft articles on specific topics;

(*b*) To consider further its methods of work in all their aspects, bearing in mind that the staggering of the consideration of some topics might contribute, *inter alia*, to a more effective consideration of its report in the Sixth Committee;

(*c*) To pay special attention to indicating in its annual report, for each topic, those specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments, either in the Sixth Committee or in written form, would be of particular interest for the continuation of its work;

5. *Invites* the International Law Commission, when circumstances so warrant, to request a special rapporteur to attend the session of the General Assembly during the discussion of the topic for which that special rapporteur is responsible and requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements within existing resources;

6. *Recommends* the continuation of efforts to improve the ways in which the report of the International Law Commission is considered in the Sixth Committee, with a view to providing effective guidance for the Commission in its work;

7. *Decides* that the Sixth Committee, in structuring its debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, should continue to bear in mind the possibility of reserving time for informal exchanges of views on matters relating to the work of the Commission;

8. *Recommends* that the debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly commence on 29 October 1990;

9. *Takes note* of the comments of the International Law Commission on the question of the duration of its session, as presented in paragraph 743 of its report, and expresses the view that the requirements of the work for the progressive development of international law and its codification and the magnitude and complexity of the subjects on the agenda of the Commission make it desirable that the usual duration of its sessions be maintained;

10. *Reaffirms* its previous decisions concerning the increased role of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and those concerning the summary records and other documentation of the International Law Commission;

11. *Urges* Governments and, as appropriate, international organizations to respond in writing as fully and expeditiously as possible to the requests of the International Law Commission for comments, observations and replies to questionnaires and for materials on topics in its programme of work;

12. *Reaffirms its wish* that the International Law Commission continue to enhance its co-operation with intergovernmental legal bodies whose work is of interest for the progressive development of international law and its codification;

13. *Once again expresses the wish* that seminars will continue to be held in conjunction with the sessions of the International Law Commission and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries will be given the opportunity to attend those seminars, appeals to States that can do so to make the voluntary contributions that are urgently needed for the holding of the seminars and expresses the hope that every effort will continue to be made by the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to provide the seminars with adequate services, including interpretation, as required;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward to the International Law Commission, for its attention, the records of the debate on the report of the Commission at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, together with such written statements as delegations may circulate in conjunction with their oral statements, and to prepare and distribute a topical summary of the debate.

72nd plenary meeting
4 December 1989

44/36. Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto

The General Assembly,

Noting that the International Law Commission, taking into account the written comments of Governments and views expressed in debates in the Assembly, completed at its forty-first session the second reading of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and also prepared a draft optional protocol on the status of the courier and the bag of special missions and a draft optional protocol on the status of the courier and the bag of international organizations of a universal character,[39]

Taking note of the recommendation of the International Law Commission that the General Assembly should convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries to study the draft articles concerned and the draft optional protocols thereto and to conclude a convention on the subject,[40]

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the International Law Commission for its valuable work on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and to the Special Rapporteur on the topic for his contribution to this work;

2. *Decides* to hold informal consultations at the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly to study the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and the draft optional protocols thereto, as well as the question of how to deal further with these draft instruments with a view to facilitating the reaching of a generally acceptable decision in the latter respect;

3. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto".

72nd plenary meeting
4 December 1989

44/37. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3499 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, by which it established the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, and its relevant resolutions adopted at subsequent sessions,[41]

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh,[42] thirty-ninth,[43] fortieth,[44] forty-first,[45] forty-second,[46] forty-third[47] and forty-fourth[48] sessions, as well as the views and comments expressed on them by Member States,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization on the work of its session held in 1989,[49]

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[39] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/44/10), chap. II.

[40] *Ibid.*, para. 66.

[41] Resolutions 31/28 of 29 November 1976, 32/45 of 8 December 1977, 33/94 of 16 December 1978, 34/147 of 17 December 1979, 35/164 of 15 December 1980, 36/122 of 11 December 1981, 37/114 of 16 December 1982, 38/141 of 19 December 1983, 39/88 of 13 December 1984, 40/78 of 11 December 1985, 41/83 of 3 December 1986, 42/157 of 7 December 1987 and 43/170 of 9 December 1988.

[42] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/37/1).

[43] *Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/39/1).

[44] *Ibid., Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/40/1).

[45] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/41/1).

[46] *Ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/42/1).

[47] *Ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/43/1).

[48] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/44/1).

[49] *Ibid., Supplement No. 33* (A/44/33).

Expressing its satisfaction at the completion of the work on the draft document on the resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations and at the recommendation of the Special Committee that it should be annexed to a decision to be adopted by the General Assembly at its present session,[50]

Mindful of the desirability of further work being done by the Special Committee in the field of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States,

Noting with appreciation the progress achieved in the elaboration of the draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization;

2. *Decides* that the Special Committee shall hold its next session from 12 February to 2 March 1990;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee, at its session in 1990, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 below:

(*a*) To accord priority to the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations and, in this context, to consider:

- (i) Primarily, the question of fact-finding activities by the United Nations on the basis of proposals and suggestions before it;
- (ii) Other proposals relating to the maintenance of international peace and security that might be submitted to the Special Committee at its session in 1990;

(*b*) To continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and, in this context:

- (i) To consider proposals relating to this question that might be submitted to the Special Committee;
- (ii) To examine the progress report of the Secretary-General on the elaboration of the draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States;[51]

4. *Requests* the Special Committee to keep the question of the rationalization of the procedures of the United Nations under active review;

5. *Also requests* the Special Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever that has significance for the outcome of its work;

6. *Decides* that the Special Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States in its meetings, including those of its working group;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, on a priority basis, the preparation of the draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, on the basis of the outline elaborated by the Special Committee and in the light of the views expressed in the course of the discussions in the Sixth Committee[52] and in the Special Committee, and to report to the Special Committee at its session in 1990 on the progress of work, before submitting to it the draft handbook in its final form, with a view to its approval at a later stage;

8. *Requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization".

72nd plenary meeting
4 December 1989

44/38. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country,[53]

Recalling Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations[54] and the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations,[55]

Recalling also that any problems related to the privileges and immunities of all missions accredited to the United Nations, the security of the missions and the safety of their personnel are of great importance and concern to Member States, as well as the primary responsibility of the host country,

Recognizing that effective measures should continue to be taken by the competent authorities of the host country, in particular to prevent any acts violating the security of missions and the safety of their personnel,

Conscious of the increased interest shown by Member States in participating in the work of the Committee,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 45 of its report;

2. *Considers* that the maintenance of appropriate conditions for the normal work of the delegations and the missions accredited to the United Nations is in the interest of the United Nations and all Member States and urges the host country to continue to take all measures necessary to prevent any interference with the functioning of missions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts made by the host country and hopes that outstanding problems raised at the meetings of the Committee will be duly settled in a spirit of co-operation and in accordance with international law;

4. *Urges* the host country, in the light of the consideration by the Committee of travel regulations issued by the host country, to continue to bear in mind its obligations to facilitate the functioning of the United Nations and the missions accredited to it;

5. *Stresses* the importance of a positive perception of the work of the United Nations, and urges that efforts be continued to build up public awareness by explaining, through all available means, the importance of the role played by the United Nations and the missions accredited to it in the strengthening of international peace and security;

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[50] *Ibid.*, sect. V.A, para. 123.

[51] A/AC.182/L.61

[52] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Sixth Committee*, 7th to 15th and 44th meetings, and corrigendum.

[53] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 26* (A/44/26).

[54] Resolution 22 A (I).

[55] See resolution 169 (II).

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country;

7. *Requests* the Committee to continue its work, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI) of 15 December 1971;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country".

72nd plenary meeting
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44/39. International criminal responsibility of individuals and entities engaged in illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs across national frontiers and other transnational criminal activities: establishment of an international criminal court with jurisdiction over such crimes

The General Assembly,

Mindful that, in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly is called upon to initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recognizing that there is an established link between illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and other organized criminal activities which endanger the constitutional order of States and violate basic human rights,

Mindful of the adoption on 19 December 1988 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances,[56] which recognizes that illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs is an international criminal activity,

Bearing in mind the need to keep under review those topics of international law which, given their new or renewed interest for the international community, may be suitable for the progressive development of international law and its codification,

1. *Requests* the International Law Commission, when considering at its forty-second session the item entitled "Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind", to address the question of establishing an international criminal court or other international criminal trial mechanism with jurisdiction over persons alleged to have committed crimes which may be covered under such a code, including persons engaged in illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs across national frontiers, and to devote particular attention to that question in its report on that session;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the International Law Commission any views expressed by Member States pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 44/32 of 4 December 1989, as well as the summary records of the debate on the present agenda item during the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

3. *Decides* to consider the question of establishing an international criminal court or other international criminal trial mechanism at its forty-fifth session when examining the report of the International Law Commission.

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[56] E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

X. DECISIONS

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[1] For other elections and appointments, see sect. V, resolution 44/228, sect. II.

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44/414	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/724, para. 8; A/44/PV.63)	126 (*a*)	22 November 1989	335
44/439	Amendments to the Staff Rules (A/44/880, para. 19; A/44/PV.83)	130 (*c*)	19 December 1989	336
44/440	Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations (A/44/880, para. 19; A/44/PV.83)	130 (*b*)	19 December 1989	336
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A. ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

44/301. Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 19 September 1989, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, appointed the following nine States members of the Credentials Committee: ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, AUSTRALIA, CHINA, COLOMBIA, MALAWI, PHILIPPINES, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ZAIRE. The Assembly also decided to authorize the Credentials Committee to examine and report on the credentials submitted not only for representatives to the forty-fourth session but also, to the extent possible, for representatives to the sixteenth special session of the General Assembly, on *apartheid* and its destructive consequences in southern Africa, to be held from 12 to 14 December 1989.

44/302. Election of the President of the General Assembly[2]

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 19 September 1989, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 21 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected Mr. Joseph Nanven GARBA (Nigeria) President of the General Assembly.

44/303. Election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees[2]

On 19 September 1989, the seven Main Committees of the General Assembly held meetings, in accordance with rule 103 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, for the purpose of electing their Chairmen.

At the 2nd plenary meeting, on 19 September 1989, the President of the General Assembly announced that the following persons had been elected Chairmen of the Main Committees:

First Committee: Mr. Adolfo Raúl TAYLHARDAT (Venezuela),

Special Political Committee: Mr. Guennadi Iossifovich OUDOVENKO (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic),

Second Committee: Mr. Ahmed GHEZAL (Tunisia),

Third Committee: Mr. Paul Désiré KABORÉ (Burkina Faso),

Fourth Committee: Mr. Robert F. VAN LIEROP (Vanuatu),

Fifth Committee: Mr. Ahmad Fathi AL-MASRI (Syrian Arab Republic),

Sixth Committee: Mr. Helmut TÜRK (Austria).

44/304. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly[2]

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 19 September 1989, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 31 of its rules of procedure, elected the representatives of the following twenty-one Member States Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly: ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, BOLIVIA, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, CHINA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, FRANCE, GAMBIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ, KUWAIT, LUXEMBOURG, MOROCCO, NORWAY, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, POLAND, SUDAN, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ZIMBABWE.

44/305. Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

A

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 29 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[3] appointed the following person as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a term of office beginning on 29 September 1989 and ending on 31 December 1990:

Mr. John Fox.

B

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[4] appointed the following persons as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions:

(*a*) For a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990:

Mr. Carlos Casap,

Mr. Yogesh Kumar Gupta,

Mr. Tadanori Inomata,

Mr. Ulrich Kalbitzer,

Mrs. Irmeli Mustonen,

Mr. Yang Hushan;

(*b*) For a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990:

Mr. Lawrence O. C. Agubuzu.

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[2] In accordance with rule 38 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the General Committee consists of the President of the Assembly, the twenty-one Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees.

[3] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 17, document A/44/560, para. 4.

[4] *Ibid.*, document A/44/560/Add.1, para. 6.

As a result, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is composed as follows: Mr. Lawrence O. C. AGUBUZU _(Nigeria)_,** Mr. Ahmad Fathi AL-MASRI _(Syrian Arab Republic)_,** Mr. BAGBENI ADEITO Nzengeya _(Zaire)_,* Mr. Carlos CASAP _(Bolivia)_,*** Mr. Even FONTAINE ORTIZ _(Cuba)_,* Mr. John FOX _(United States of America)_,* Mr. Yogesh Kumar GUPTA _(India)_,*** Mr. Tadanori INOMATA _(Japan)_,*** Mr. Ulrich KALBITZER _(Federal Republic of Germany)_,*** Mr. C. S. M. MSELLE _(United Republic of Tanzania)_,** Mrs. Irmeli MUSTONEN _(Finland)_,*** Mr. Jozsef TARDOS _(Hungary)_,** Mr. Christopher R. THOMAS _(Trinidad and Tobago)_,** Mr. Tjaco T. VAN DEN HOUT _(Netherlands)_,* Mr. Viktor Aleksandrovich VISLYKH _(Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)_* and Mr. YANG Hushan _(China)_.***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

44/306. Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 18 October 1989, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 23 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 142 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, DEMOCRATIC YEMEN, ROMANIA and ZAIRE non-permanent members of the Security Council for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ALGERIA, BRAZIL, NEPAL, SENEGAL and YUGOSLAVIA.

As a result, the Security Council is composed of the following Member States: CANADA,* CHINA, COLOMBIA,* CÔTE D'IVOIRE,** CUBA,** DEMOCRATIC YEMEN,** ETHIOPIA,* FINLAND,* FRANCE, MALAYSIA,* ROMANIA,** UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ZAIRE.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

44/307. Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 1 November 1989, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General[5] of Mr. William H. DRAPER III as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990.

44/308. Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 1 November 1989, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 61 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 145 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CANADA, CHINA, ECUADOR, FINLAND, the GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), JAMAICA, MEXICO, PAKISTAN, RWANDA, SWEDEN, the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and ZAIRE members of the Economic and Social Council for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BELIZE, BOLIVIA, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHINA, DENMARK, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), NORWAY, OMAN, POLAND, RWANDA, SOMALIA, SRI LANKA, the SUDAN, the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, URUGUAY and ZAIRE.

As a result, the Economic and Social Council is composed of the following Member States: ALGERIA,*** BAHAMAS,** BAHRAIN,*** BRAZIL,** BULGARIA,*** BURKINA FASO,*** CAMEROON,** CANADA,*** CHINA,*** COLOMBIA,* CUBA,* CZECHOSLOVAKIA,** ECUADOR,*** FINLAND,*** FRANCE,* GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC,*** GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF,* GHANA,* GREECE,* GUINEA,* INDIA,* INDONESIA,** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),*** IRAQ,** IRELAND,* ITALY,** JAMAICA,*** JAPAN,* JORDAN,** KENYA,** LESOTHO,* LIBERIA,* LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA,* MEXICO,*** NETHERLANDS,** NEW ZEALAND,** NICARAGUA,** NIGER,** PAKISTAN,*** PORTUGAL,* RWANDA,*** SAUDI ARABIA,* SWEDEN,*** THAILAND,** TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,* TUNISIA,** UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC,** UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,*** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT

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[5] A/44/108, para. 3.

Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United States of America,** Venezuela,* Yugoslavia,* Zaire*** and Zambia.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

44/309. Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 6 November 1989, the General Assembly, in accordance with section 1, paragraph 1, of its resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and pursuant to its decision 43/406 of 24 October 1988 on the transitional arrangements for a change in the term of office of members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, elected Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Brazil, Burundi, China, France, Gabon, the Gambia, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Mauritius, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zimbabwe members of the Governing Council for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the term of office on 31 December 1989 of Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Brazil, Burundi, China, the Dominican Republic, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Lesotho, Mauritania, Mauritius, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

As a result, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme is composed as follows: Argentina,** Austria,** Bangladesh,* Barbados,** Botswana,* Brazil,** Bulgaria,* Burundi,** Canada,* Chile,* China,** Colombia,* Costa Rica,* Côte d'Ivoire,* Czechoslovakia,* Finland,* France,** Gabon,** Gambia,** German Democratic Republic,** Germany, Federal Republic of,** Guyana,* India,* Indonesia,** Japan,** Jordan,* Kenya,* Kuwait,** Lesotho,** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,* Malta,* Mauritius,** Mexico,* Netherlands,* New Zealand,** Norway,** Oman,* Pakistan,* Peru,** Philippines,** Poland,* Rwanda,* Saudi Arabia,* Spain,** Sri Lanka,* Sudan,* Thailand,** Togo,* Tunisia,** Turkey,* Uganda,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America,** Venezuela,** Yugoslavia,** Zaire** and Zimbabwe.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

44/310. Election of twelve members of the World Food Council

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 8 November 1989, the General Assembly, on the basis of the nominations by the Economic and Social Council,[6] elected, in accordance with paragraph 8 of its resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, Argentina, Burundi, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, France, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Peru and Rwanda members of the World Food Council for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of Argentina, Burundi, Colombia, France, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sweden and Tunisia.

As a result, the World Food Council is composed of the following States: Argentina,*** Australia,** Bulgaria,* Burundi,*** Canada,* Cape Verde,** China,* Côte d'Ivoire,* Cyprus,** Democratic Yemen,*** Denmark,*** Ecuador,** Egypt,*** France,*** German Democratic Republic,** Germany, Federal Republic of,** Guatemala,** Hungary,*** Indonesia,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),*** Italy,*** Japan,*** Madagascar,* Mexico,* Niger,** Paraguay,** Peru,*** Rwanda,*** Syrian Arab Republic,** Thailand,* Turkey,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,** United States of America,* Uruguay,* Zambia* and Zimbabwe.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

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[6] See Economic and Social Council decision 1989/160 of 23 May 1989. See also A/44/357, para. 2.

44/311. Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 8 November 1989, the General Assembly, on the basis of the nominations by the Economic and Social Council[7] and in accordance with paragraph 1 of Council resolution 1987/94 of 4 December 1987, elected ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, CAMEROON, CHINA, JAPAN, MOROCCO and SRI LANKA members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CHINA, INDONESIA, JAPAN and TUNISIA.

As a result, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination is composed of the following thirty-four States: ALGERIA,*** ARGENTINA,*** AUSTRIA,* BAHAMAS,** BAHRAIN,* BANGLADESH,* BENIN,** CAMEROON,*** CANADA,* CHINA,*** COLOMBIA,* CÔTE D'IVOIRE,* CUBA,* FRANCE,** GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF,* INDIA,* JAPAN,*** KENYA,* MEXICO,* MOROCCO,*** PAKISTAN,* POLAND,* ROMANIA,* RWANDA,* SRI LANKA,*** SWEDEN,* TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,* UGANDA,* UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN IRELAND,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** VENEZUELA,** YUGOSLAVIA* and ZAMBIA.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

44/312. Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 62nd plenary meeting, on 20 November 1989, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,[8] elected Mr. Thorvald STOLTENBERG as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990.

44/313. Appointment of a member of the Committee on Information[9]

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee,[10] appointed NEPAL a member of the Committee on Information.

As a result, the Committee on Information is composed of the following seventy-four Member States as at 1 January 1990: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, BENIN, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURUNDI, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, CYPRUS, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ETHIOPIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, GHANA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, GUYANA, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRELAND, ITALY, JAPAN, JORDAN, KENYA, LEBANON, MALTA, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NEPAL, NETHERLANDS, NIGER, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, SINGAPORE, SOMALIA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YEMEN, YUGOSLAVIA, ZAIRE and ZIMBABWE.

44/314. Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 15 December 1989, the General Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 3 of its resolution 43/222 B of 21 December 1988, took note of the appointment by its President of AUSTRIA, IRAQ, LIBERIA, MEXICO, PAKISTAN, UGANDA and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA as members of the Committee on Conferences for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1990.

As a result, the Committee on Conferences is composed of the following Member States: AUSTRIA,*** CHILE,* CYPRUS,* EGYPT,* ETHIOPIA,* FRANCE,* GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC,** GHANA,** HONDURAS,** INDONESIA,** IRAQ,*** JAMAICA,** JAPAN,* LIBERIA,*** MEXICO,*** MOZAMBIQUE,** PAKISTAN,***

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[7] See Economic and Social Council decision 1989/160 of 23 May 1989. See also A/44/358, para. 4.

[8] A/44/748, para. 3.

[9] See also sect. X.B.3, decision 44/418.

[10] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 79, document A/44/817, para. 16.

UGANDA,*** UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND** and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

44/315. Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 15 December 1989, the General Assembly, in accordance with article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976, and on the recommendation of its President,[11] appointed the following persons as members of the Joint Inspection Unit for a term of office beginning on 1 January 1991 and expiring on 31 December 1995:

Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland),
Mr. Kabongo Tunsala (Zaire).

44/316. Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[12] appointed the following persons as members of the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990:

Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya,
Mr. Sergio Chaparro Ruiz,
Mr. Peter Gregg,
Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni,
Mr. Mohamed Mahmoud Ould El Ghaouth,
Mr. Dimitri Rallis.

As a result, the Committee on Contributions is composed as follows: Mr. Kenshiroh AKIMOTO *(Japan)*,** Mr. Amjad ALI *(Pakistan)*,* Mr. BAGBENI ADEITO Nzengeya *(Zaire)*,*** Mr. Ernesto BATTISTI *(Italy)*,* Mr. Alain CATTA *(France)*,* Mr. Sergio Chaparro RUIZ *(Chile)*,*** Mr. Yuri CHULKOV *(Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)*,* Mr. John FOX *(United States of America)*,** Mr. Ion GORITĂ *(Romania)*,** Mr. Peter GREGG *(Australia)*,*** Mr. Elias M. C. KAZEMBE *(Zambia)*,** Mr. V. G. MENON *(Singapore)*,** Mr. Atilio Norberto MOLTENI *(Argentina)*,*** Mr. Carlos Moreira GARCIA *(Brazil)*,* Mr. Mohamed Mahmoud Ould El GHAOUTH *(Mauritania)*,*** Mr. Dimitri RALLIS *(Greece)*,*** Mr. WANG Liansheng *(China)** and Mr. Assen Iliev ZLATANOV *(Bulgaria)*.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

44/317. Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[13] appointed the Chairman of the Commission on Audit of the PHILIPPINES as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 July 1990.

As a result, the Board of Auditors is composed as follows: President of the Federal Court of Audit of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY,** Auditor-General of GHANA* and Chairman of the Commission of Audit of the PHILIPPINES.***

* Term of office expires on 30 June 1990.
** Term of office expires on 30 June 1991.
*** Term of office expires on 30 June 1992.

44/318. Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[14] confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General[15] of the following persons as members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990:

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[11] A/44/813/Add.1, para. 2.

[12] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 17, document A/44/840, para. 4.

[13] *Ibid.*, document A/44/841, para. 5.

[14] *Ibid.*, document A/44/842, para. 4.

Mr. Yves Oltramare,

Mr. Emmanuel Noi Omaboe,

Mr. Juergen Reimnitz.

As a result, the Investments Committee is composed as follows: Mr. Aloysio de Andrade FARIA *(Brazil)*,** Mr. Jean GUYOT *(France)*,* Mr. George JOHNSTON *(United States of America)*,* Mr. Michiya MATSUKAWA *(Japan)*,* Mr. Braj Kumar NEHRU *(India)*,** Mr. Yves OLTRAMARE *(Switzerland)*,*** Mr. Emmanuel Noi OMABOE *(Ghana)*,*** Mr. Stanislaw RACZKOWSKI *(Poland)*** and Mr. Juergen REIMNITZ *(Federal Republic of Germany)*.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

44/319. Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[16] appointed the following persons as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990:

Mr. Jerome Ackerman,

Mr. Arnold Wilfred Geoffrey Kean.

As a result, the United Nations Administrative Tribunal is composed as follows: Mr. Roger PINTO *(France)*,** President, Mr. Jerome ACKERMAN *(United States of America)*,*** Vice-President, Mr. Ahmed OSMAN *(Egypt)*,** Vice-President, Mr. Francisco FORTEZA *(Uruguay)*,* Mr. Arnold Wilfred Geoffrey KEAN *(United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)*,*** Mr. Samarendranath SEN *(India)*,** and Mr. Ioan VOICU *(Romania)*.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

44/320. Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[17] appointed the following persons as members of the International Civil Service Commission:

(*a*) For a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990:

Mr. Michel Jean Bardoux,

Mrs. Claudia Cooley,

Mr. Antônio Fonseca Pimentel,

Mr. Alexis Stephanou,

Mr. Ku Tashiro;

(*b*) For a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990:

Mr. Ladislav Smid.

As a result, the International Civil Service Commission is composed as follows: Mr. Richard M. AKWEI *(Ghana)*,* Chairman, Mr. Carlos S. VEGEGA *(Argentina)*,* Vice-Chairman, Mr. Amjad ALI *(Pakistan)*,** Mr. Michel Jean BARDOUX *(France)*,*** Mrs. Claudia COOLEY *(United States of America)*,*** Mrs. Turkia DADDAH *(Mauritania)*,* Mrs. Francesca Yetunde EMANUEL *(Nigeria)*,** Mr. Antônio Fonseca PIMENTEL *(Brazil)*,*** Mr. André Xavier PIRSON *(Belgium)*,* Mr. Omar SIRRY *(Egypt)*,** Mr. Ladislav SMID *(Czechoslovakia)*,* Mr. Alexis STEPHANOU *(Greece)*,*** Mr. KU TASHIRO *(Japan)*,*** Mr. Vladislav Petrovich TEREKHOV *(Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)*** and Mr. M. A. VELLODI *(India)*.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

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[15] See A/C.5/44/22.

[16] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 17, document A/44/843, para. 4.

[17] *Ibid.*, document A/44/844, para. 6.

B. OTHER DECISIONS

1. *Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee*

44/401. Organization of the forty-fourth session

At its 3rd and 78th plenary meetings, on 22 September and 8 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first[18] and seventh[19] reports, adopted a number of provisions concerning the organization of the forty-fourth session.

44/402. Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items

At its 3rd, 20th, 33rd, 50th, 61st, 78th and 86th plenary meetings, on 22 September, 5 and 17 October, 9 and 20 November and 8 and 28 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first,[20] second,[21] third,[22] fourth,[23] fifth,[24] sixth,[25] seventh[26] and eighth[27] reports, adopted the agenda[28] and the allocation of agenda items[29] for the forty-fourth session.

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[30] decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Question of East Timor".

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 5 October 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[22] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session an additional item entitled "Emergency assistance to Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis".

At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 17 October 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[23] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session an additional item entitled "Special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation".

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 9 November 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[24] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session an additional item entitled "Enhancing international peace, security and international co-operation in all its aspects in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations".

At its 61st plenary meeting, on 20 November 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee[31] and the proposal of the Secretary-General,[32] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session an additional item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America".

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee[33] and the proposal of the Secretary-General,[34] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session an additional sub-item of item 16 entitled "Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees" and to amend the wording of agenda item 16 to read "Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections".

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[26] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session an additional item entitled "International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola".

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 28 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[27] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session an additional item entitled "Emergency humanitarian assistance to Romania".

44/403. Meetings of subsidiary organs during the forty-fourth session

A

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 19 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee on Conferences,[35] decided that the following subsidiary organ should be authorized to hold meetings during the forty-fourth session:

High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries.

B

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee on Conferences[36] and of the General Committee, in its first report,[37] decided that the following subsidiary organs should be authorized to hold meetings during the forty-fourth session:

(*a*) Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

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[18] *Ibid.*, agenda item 8, document A/44/250, paras. 3-24.

[19] *Ibid.*, document A/44/250/Add.6, para. 2.

[20] *Ibid.*, document A/44/250, paras. 25-33.

[21] *Ibid.*, document A/44/250/Add.1, para. 2.

[22] *Ibid.*, document A/44/250/Add.2, para. 2.

[23] *Ibid.*, document A/44/250/Add.3, para. 2.

[24] *Ibid.*, document A/44/250/Add.4, para. 2.

[25] *Ibid.*, document A/44/250/Add.5, paras. 1 and 2.

[26] *Ibid.*, document A/44/250/Add.6, para. 1.

[27] *Ibid.*, document A/44/250/Add.7, para. 2.

[28] For the final text of the agenda (A/44/251 and Add.1 to 6), see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, vol. I, p. v. A numerical listing of agenda items also appears as annex III to the present volume.

[29] For the final text of the allocation of agenda items (A/44/252 and Add.1-6), see sect. I.

[30] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8, document A/44/250, para. 28.

[31] *Ibid.*, document A/44/250/Add.5, para. 1.

[32] *Ibid.*, agenda item 159, document A/44/246.

[33] *Ibid.*, agenda item 8, document A/44/250/Add.5, para. 2.

[34] *Ibid.*, agenda item 16, document A/44/247, para. 4.

[35] A/44/341.

[36] A/44/341/Add.1.

[37] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8, document A/44/250, para. 24.

(*b*) Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

(*c*) Committee on Relations with the Host Country;

(*d*) Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;

(*e*) Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa;

(*f*) Special Committee against *Apartheid*;

(*g*) United Nations Council for Namibia;

(*h*) Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

C

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 4 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee on Conferences,[38] decided that the following subsidiary organ should be authorized to hold meetings during the forty-fourth session:

Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

D

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee on Conferences[39] and of the General Committee, in its seventh report,[40] decided that the following subsidiary organ should be authorized to hold meetings during the forty-fourth session:

Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund.

44/404. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 17 October 1989, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.[41]

44/405. Report of the International Court of Justice

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 1 November 1989, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice.[42]

44/406. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 1 November 1989, the General Assembly, having taken note of the letters dated 28 August 1989[43] and 24 October 1989[44] from the representatives of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the Secretary-General, decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session.

44/408. Organization of the special session of the General Assembly on *apartheid* and its destructive consequences in southern Africa

At its 53rd plenary meeting, on 13 November 1989, the General Assembly:

(*a*) Recommended that, with regard to the special session on *apartheid* and its destructive consequences in southern Africa, to be held between 12 and 14 December 1989: (i) an *ad hoc* committee of the sixteenth special session should be established, whose task would be to hear non-governmental organizations and individuals having a special interest in the question of *apartheid* and its destructive consequences in southern Africa and to finalize a draft declaration to be considered by the Assembly in plenary meeting at the special session; (ii) the national liberation movements of South Africa recognized by the Organization of African Unity should be permitted to participate in the discussion in plenary meeting; (iii) the list of speakers in the debate of the special session should be opened on 15 November 1989 and closed on 12 December 1989 at 6 p.m.; and (iv) owing to time constraints, the length of the statements, with the exception of those by the heads of State and Government, should be limited to 15 minutes;

(*b*) Requested the bureau of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, with the assistance of the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat and in consultation with the regional groups, to prepare a list of non-governmental organizations and individuals for the hearings before the *ad hoc* committee;

(*c*) Also requested the bureau of the Special Committee, with the co-operation of representatives of the front-line States, to hold full consultations with interested delegations for the preparation of a draft declaration to be submitted to the *ad hoc* committee for finalization.

44/409. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

At its 53rd plenary meeting, on 13 November 1989, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General.[45]

44/410. Organization of the special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation

At its 55th plenary meeting, on 14 November 1989, the General Assembly:

(*a*) Decided that the special session to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation, should take place at United Nations Headquarters from 20 to 23 February 1990, under the presidency of the President of the forty-fourth session of the Assembly;

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[38] A/44/341/Add.2.

[39] A/44/341/Add.3.

[40] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8, document A/44/250/Add.6, para. 2.

[41] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/44/1).

[42] *Ibid., Supplement No. 4* (A/44/4).

[43] A/44/490-S/20818; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1989*, document S/20818.

[44] A/44/678-S/20915; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/20915.

[45] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-Fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 7, documents A/44/528 and Add.1.

(*b*) Also decided to establish a preparatory committee of the whole for the seventeenth special session, which should have one chairman, three vice-chairmen and one rapporteur and should meet for two days during the first week of December 1989 and for three days during the first week of February 1990;

(*c*) Further decided that the bureau of the Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Seventeenth Special Session may meet between the sessions of the Preparatory Committee, as required, to advance the preparatory work;

(*d*) Requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its eleventh special session, to be held in New York from 29 January to 2 February 1990, taking into account all relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, to consider the question of the enhancement of the role of the United Nations in the fight against illicit drugs and to formulate its views thereon for the benefit of the work of the Assembly at its special session;

(*e*) Requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Preparatory Committee at its second session and to the Assembly at its special session on: (i) ongoing work towards the development of a United Nations system-wide plan of action on drug abuse control, taking into account the recommendations of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking[46] and existing United Nations programmes and other activities at the international and regional levels; and (ii) progress towards the allocation of sufficient resources within the United Nations system to ensure that adequate priority was given to issues of narcotic drugs;

(*f*) Invited the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system to transmit to the General Assembly at its special session any views on matters pertaining to the special session.

44/411. African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation

At its 60th plenary meeting, on 17 November 1989, the General Assembly decided that the activities in support of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990[47] should be continued pending the final review and appraisal of the Programme of Action to be undertaken by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session in accordance with its resolution 43/27 of 18 November 1988.

44/416. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia

At its 77th plenary meeting, on 7 December 1989, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session.

44/417. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986

At its 77th plenary meeting, on 7 December 1989, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session.

44/424. Report of the Security Council

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1989, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council.[48]

44/429. International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism

At its 80th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1989, the General Assembly took note of the interim report of the Secretary-General on the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism[49] and recommended that the Secretary-General should request those States and organizations of the United Nations system that have not yet done so to reply not later than 1 April 1990 to his communication of 31 January 1989, and that he should invite them once again to submit suggestions so that they may be taken into account in the final report which would be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session and which would enable the Assembly to consider and adopt an action plan aimed at ushering in, in the twenty-first century, a world free from colonialism.

44/457. Report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1989, the General Assembly took note of chapters I, III (section C), VII and VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council.[50]

44/458. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1989, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations".

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[46] *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I.

[47] Resolution S-13/2, annex.

[48] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 2* (A/44/2).

[49] A/44/800.

[50] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/44/3/Rev.1).

44/459. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1989, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development".

44/460. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1989, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council".

2. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the First Committee*

44/430. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects[51]

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 15 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee,[52] recalling its resolution 43/67 of 7 December 1988 and taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General,[53] decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

44/431. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 15 December 1989, the General Assembly took note of the report of the First Committee.[54]

44/432. International co-operation for disarmament

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 15 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee,[55] reaffirmed the importance of further strengthening international co-operation in the field of disarmament and, noting the recent important and encouraging developments in this area, decided to invite all States to be guided by principles of co-operation in furthering ways and means to facilitate both bilateral and multilateral solutions to disarmament and called upon all States to contribute to increasing the effectiveness of the United Nations in fulfilling its role and responsibility in the sphere of disarmament.

44/433. Comprehensive approach to strengthening international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 15 December 1989, the General Assembly took note of the report of the First Committee.[56]

3. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Special Political Committee*

44/407. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa[57]

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 7 November 1989, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Political Committee.[58]

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[51] See *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.4), appendix VII.

[52] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 55, document A/44/777, para. 7.

[53] A/44/569.

[54] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 60, document A/44/782.

[55] *Ibid.*, agenda item 66, document A/44/788, para. 28.

[56] *Ibid.*, agenda item 73, document A/44/822.

[57] See also sect. II, resolutions 44/27 A to L.

[58] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 28, document A/44/709.

44/418. Questions of information[59]

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee,[60] decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 73 to 74 members.

44/419. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee,[61] decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India".

44/420. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee,[62] decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations".

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[59] See also sect. X.A, decision 44/313.

[60] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 79, document A/44/817, para. 16.

[61] *Ibid.*, agenda item 80, document A/44/685, para. 4.

[62] *Ibid.*, agenda item 81, document A/44/686, para. 5.

4. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee*

44/412. Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries on its sixth session

At its 62nd plenary meeting, on 20 November 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[63] decided, notwithstanding the provisions of recommendation 37 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,[64] as endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, to consider directly at the forty-fourth session, on an exceptional basis, the report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries on its sixth session.[65]

44/436. Development and international economic co-operation

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1989, the General Assembly took note of part I of the report of the Second Committee.[66]

44/437. Countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[67] recalling its resolutions 39/208 of 17 December 1984, 40/175 of 17 December 1985 and 42/188 of 11 December 1987, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1986/44 of 21 July 1986 and 1989/103 of 27 July 1989,

(*a*) Appealed urgently to the international community to continue to support the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel, the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development, the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification in the countries of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Economic Community of West African States, in the Maghreb countries, in Egypt and in the Sudan (COMIDES) and the other competent organizations;

(*b*) Endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/103 of 27 July 1989 on countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa.

44/438. International strategy for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[68] decided to endorse Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/98 of 26 July 1989 concerning the international strategy for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa.

44/443. Report of the Secretary-General on short-term, medium-term and long-term solutions to the problems of natural disasters in Bangladesh

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[69] took note of the report of the Secretary-

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[63] *Ibid.*, agenda item 82, document A/44/746/Add.5, para. 5.

[64] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

[65] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/44/39).

[66] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82, document A/44/746.

[67] *Ibid.*, document A/44/746/Add.8, para. 10.

[68] *Ibid.*, agenda item 88, document A/44/864, para. 43.

[69] *Ibid.*, agenda item 25, document A/44/858, para. 7.

General on short-term, medium-term and long-term solutions to the problems of natural disasters in Bangladesh.[70]

44/444. Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[71] decided:

(*a*) To take note with appreciation of the report of the Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to International Economic Co-operation, in particular to the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries[72] and of the views expressed by delegations on the preliminary outline of the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General[73] submitted to the Preparatory Committee at its first session;

(*b*) To take note also of the statement made by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee before the Second Committee on 24 November 1989;[74]

(*c*) To request the Preparatory Committee to continue its work on the basis of General Assembly decision 43/460 of 7 March 1989;

(*d*) To recommend that the Preparatory Committee bear in mind, in its preparations for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries, the views expressed by delegations at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

(*e*) To recommend to the Preparatory Committee that it consider at its second substantive session the following outline:

(i) Main developments in the 1980s and the challenges of the 1990s and an assessment of obstacles and impediments to growth and development;

(ii) The reactivation of economic growth and development in developing countries;

(iii) Strengthening and enhancing international economic co-operation and multilateralism in international economic relations;

(*f*) To transmit the text of the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee, annexed to the present decision, to the Preparatory Committee for consideration at its second substantive session.

ANNEX

1. The purpose of the present text—while recalling General Assembly decision 43/460 of 7 March 1989—is to provide further impetus and guidance to the work of the Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to International Economic Co-operation, in particular to the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries and to facilitate an agreement on common approaches, efforts and actions to ensure, through international economic co-operation, sustained growth in the world economy, in particular, the revitalization of economic growth and development in the developing countries. The reactivation of economic growth and development in developing countries must be at the top of the international economic agenda.

2. International economic co-operation, in particular the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries, could be greatly facilitated by the ongoing relaxation of political tensions. This relaxation should facilitate political commitment towards durable growth and development and agreement on ways and means of stimulating the world economy and of revitalizing international economic co-operation, in particular the growth and development of the developing countries, through, *inter alia*, the strengthening of the effectiveness of the United Nations.

3. The main developments in the 1980s are characterized by growing interdependence among nations and by different situations or conditions that exist among countries. Deep and rapid transformations in the global economy and in international economic relations are leading to changes in perceptions and policies. Special attention should be given to an assessment of developments and changes in the world economy in the 1980s and to the obstacles impeding growth and development in the developing countries.

4. The special session should bring to the attention of the international community the challenges of the 1990s. It should endeavour to reach agreement on addressing adequately the pressing interrelated problems and issues facing the world, in particular those affecting developing countries. Unless those problems and issues are solved, in particular those pressing interrelated problems that include problems arising from the excessive external indebtedness of developing countries, the prospects are ominous and we might witness an era of economic decline, social and political upheaval, and turmoil.

5. With the increased interdependence in the world, the interaction of national and international policies has become more important in bringing about a more stable and favourable international economic environment, in particular one that is supportive of growth and development of developing countries. Rapidly changing external circumstances require the strengthening of the capacity of national economies in order to render them more responsive to growth impulses and emerging opportunities for modernization, taking into account that the more significant a country is in terms of economic weight, the greater the impact of its policies on the international economic environment.

6. The special session should focus on the reactivation of economic growth and development of the developing countries. In this context, it is necessary to overcome the external debt crisis, provide adequate financial flows to developing countries, strengthen the international trading system, enlarge market access for exports of developing countries, address the problems faced by developing countries in the area of commodities, promote regional economic co-operation and integration, and facilitate the creation, transfer and absorption of new and emerging technologies. The attainment of such goals should enable developing countries to achieve the central objective of sustained, durable and equitable growth and development, with a new perspective that should contribute, through, *inter alia*, human resources development, to the expansion and modernization of their economies, in order to improve the living standards of their populations and effectively eradicate poverty. Attention should be paid to national efforts in all countries and to international co-operation in the 1990s.

7. Recalling Assembly decision 43/460, the special session should also focus on enhanced international and regional economic co-operation and improved policy co-ordination. Common approaches should be sought to ensure that the international monetary and financial system is stable and more supportive of global growth and development, particularly growth and development of developing countries, and to integrate better all countries in the world economy and the international trading system, taking into account existing asymmetries, the special and differential treatment accorded to developing countries and the ongoing process of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

8. Sustained and sustainable development and the protection and enhancement of the global environment are also recognized as a common concern and should be addressed. In-depth consideration should be given to this concern in the framework of the preparations for a United Nations conference on environment and development, noting that the largest part of the current emission of pollutants into the environment, including toxic and hazardous wastes, originates in developed countries and, therefore, recognizing that those countries have the main responsibility for combating such pollution.

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[70] A/44/434.

[71] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 83, document A/44/859, para. 11.

[72] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 45* (A/44/45).

[73] A/AC.233/3.

[74] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Second Committee*, 44th meeting, and corrigendum.

9. In addressing its objectives, the special session should pay due attention to the human resources dimension. It should stress the importance of international co-operation in supporting and strengthening the development of human resources in developing countries, the inextricable link between education, acquisition of skills and technical training, and economic growth and sustained development. There is also a need for human resources development strategies to include all members of society and to encompass supportive measures in such vital and related areas as health, nutrition, employment and population.

10. The special session should consider appropriate guidance for strengthening and enhancing international economic co-operation and multilateralism in international economic relations, including co-ordination of macro-economic policies and the compatibility of those policies with the objectives of development, as well as strengthening the unique role of the United Nations system as a universal forum for economic dialogue and co-operation.

11. The special session should complement and be supportive of the international development strategy for the 1990s, as well as other relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action for development, and should give an impetus to the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

44/445. Establishment of an advisory commission on debt and development

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[75] decided to defer until its forty-fifth session consideration of the draft decision entitled "Establishment of an advisory commission on debt and development".[76]

44/446. Report of the Secretary-General on the protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[77] took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind.[78]

44/447. Report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to the Sudan

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[79] took note of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to the Sudan.[80]

44/448. International conference on money and finance for development

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[81] decided to defer until its forty-fifth session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development".[82]

44/449. Report of the Secretary-General on current international monetary issues

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[81] took note of the report of the Secretary-General on current international monetary issues.[83]

44/450. Further strengthening and improving intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[84] recalling General Assembly resolution 42/179 of 11 December 1987 on strengthening and improving intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries, and stressing the importance of decision 6/5 adopted by the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries at its sixth session, held in New York from 18 to 22 September 1989,[85] decided:

(*a*) To take note of the note by the Secretary-General on economic and technical co-operation among developing countries[86] and the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on strengthening and improving intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries[87] submitted to the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries at its sixth session;

(*b*) To express its appreciation of the efforts made by the United Nations Development Programme, other related organs and organizations of the United Nations system, the international and regional financing institutions and developed countries for strengthening and improving the intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries;

(*c*) To request the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present decision.

44/451. Environmental protection of extraterritorial spaces for present and future generations

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[88] decided to take no action on the draft resolution entitled "Environmental protection of extraterritorial spaces for present and future generations".[89]

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[75] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 84, document A/44/861, para. 17.

[76] See A/C.2/44/L.8. For the printed text of the draft decision, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 83, document A/43/916, para. 16.

[77] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 85, document A/44/862, para. 15.

[78] A/44/484.

[79] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 153, document A/44/865, para. 6.

[80] A/44/571 and Corr.1.

[81] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82, document A/44/746/Add.11, para. 23.

[82] See A/C.2/44/L.4. For the printed text of the draft resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82, document A/42/821/Add.1, para. 9.

[83] A/44/631.

[84] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82, document A/44/746/Add.6, para. 17.

[85] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/44/39), annex I.

[86] A/C.2/44/L.15.

[87] TCDC/6/4.

[88] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82, document A/44/746/Add.10, para. 4.

[89] See A/C.2/44/L.41. For the printed text of the draft resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82, document A/44/746/Add.10, para. 2.

44/452. Accession by the United Nations to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and to the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[90] recalling its decision 43/441 of 20 December 1988, and having taken note of the letter dated 3 October 1989 from the Chairman of the Second Committee to the President of the General Assembly[91] and of the letter dated 22 November 1989 from the President of the Assembly to the Chairman of the Second Committee,[92] decided to defer action on the question of the accession by the United Nations to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and to the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency to a future session pending a request for its consideration.

44/453. International co-operation in the field of the environment

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[90] decided to consider the draft resolution entitled "International co-operation in the field of the environment",[93] as orally revised, and to take appropriate action thereon at its forty-fourth session.

44/454. Documents relating to environment

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[90] took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on international co-operation in the field of environment: provision of additional resources to developing countries;[94]

(*b*) Note by the Secretary-General on progress made towards sustainable and environmentally sound development;[95]

(*c*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on the protection of the ozone layer;[96]

(*d*) Report of the Secretary-General on developments in regard to a global convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes;[97]

(*e*) Report of the Secretary-General on the effects on the environment of the dumping of nuclear wastes;[98]

(*f*) Note by the Secretary-General on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment.[99]

44/455. Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[100] took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on human resources development and the activities of the United Nations system in that field;[101]

(*b*) Progress report of the Secretary-General on preparatory arrangements for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, 1991-2000;[102]

(*c*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization on progress made in implementing the Manila Declaration and the Acapulco Document on World Tourism;[103]

(*d*) Report of the Secretary-General on Israeli trade practices in the occupied Palestinian territory;[104]

(*e*) Note by the Secretary-General on Israeli financial and trade practices in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan.[105]

44/456. Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1990-1991

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee[100] and in accordance with paragraph 5 of its resolution 39/217 of 18 December 1984, approved the biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1990-1991, annexed hereto.

ANNEX

Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1990-1991[106]

1990

Item 1. *Report of the Economic and Social Council*[107]

(a) *International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction*

Documentation: Progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (General Assembly resolution 44/236 of 22 December 1989)

(b) *Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on preparatory arrangements for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (General Assembly resolution 43/179 of 20 December 1988)[108]

(c) *Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (General Assembly resolution 44/237 of 22 December 1989)[108]

(d) *World Decade for Cultural Development*

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[90] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82, document A/44/746/Add.7, para. 56.

[91] A/C.2/44/9.

[92] A/C.2/44/10.

[93] A/C.2/44/L.63/Rev.1. See also sect. V, resolution 44/229.

[94] A/44/332-E/1989/103.

[95] A/44/339-E/1989/119 and Add.1-11.

[96] A/44/349-E/1989/102.

[97] A/44/479.

[98] A/44/480.

[99] A/C.2/44/L.2.

[100] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document A/44/832/Add.1, para. 48.

[101] A/44/229-E/1989/60.

[102] A/44/255-E/1989/62.

[103] A/44/273-E/1989/77.

[104] A/44/277-E/1989/82.

[105] A/44/338-E/1989/118.

[106] The Second Committee will, in accordance with established practice and in pursuance of General Assembly decision 38/429, hold a general debate each year at the beginning of its work.

[107] The list of questions and documents under this item is only indicative of requests for reports from the General Assembly. The list will be finalized after the Economic and Social Council completes its work in 1990.

[108] Report submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on views on the objectives and scope of the global review for the purpose of evaluation at the mid-point of the World Decade for Cultural Development (General Assembly resolution 44/238 of 22 December 1989)[108]

(e) *International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the progress achieved during the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (General Assembly resolution 40/171 of 17 December 1985)

(f) *National entrepreneurship in economic development*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on national entrepreneurship in economic development (Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/74 of 29 July 1988)[108]

(g) *Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on Israeli land and water policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory and other occupied Arab territories (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/86 of 26 July 1989)[108]

(h) *Assistance to the Palestinian people*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/96 of 26 July 1989 and General Assembly resolution 44/235 of 22 December 1989)[108]

(i) *Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)*

Documentation: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the implementation of the resolution on the prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) (General Assembly resolution 44/233 of 22 December 1989)[108]

(j) *United Nations Population Award*

Documentation: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award and Trust Fund (Economic and Social Council decision 1982/112 of 26 April 1982)

(k) *Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system*

Documentation: Draft resolution entitled "Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system" (see General Assembly decision 43/433 of 20 December 1988)

Item 2. *Development and international economic co-operation*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on human resources development (General Assembly resolution 44/213 of 22 December 1989)

Draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development" (see General Assembly decision 44/448 of 22 December 1989)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development on the implementation of the resolution on patterns of consumption and qualitative indicators of development (General Assembly resolution 44/234 of 22 December 1989)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on trends in the transfer of resources to and from the developing countries and their impact on the economic growth and sustained development of those countries (General Assembly resolution 44/232 of 22 December 1989)

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its special session (General Assembly resolution 44/229 of 22 December 1989)[108]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas (General Assembly resolution 44/225 of 22 December 1989)

Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the findings and conclusions of the regional commissions on the traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes (General Assembly resolution 44/226 of 22 December 1989, sect. I)

(a) *International development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000)*

Documentation: Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (General Assembly resolution 43/182 of 20 December 1988)

(b) *Trade and development*

Documentation: Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964)[108]

Report of the Second United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices (General Assembly resolution 41/167 of 5 December 1986)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on specific measures in favour of island developing countries (General Assembly resolution 43/189 of 20 December 1988)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (General Assembly resolution 44/216 of 22 December 1989)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the trade embargo against Nicaragua (General Assembly resolution 44/217 of 22 December 1989)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on world commodity trends and prospects (General Assembly resolution 44/218 of 22 December 1989)

(c) *Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries*

Documentation: Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (General Assembly resolutions 40/205 of 17 December 1985, 42/177 of 11 December 1987 and 44/220 of 22 December 1989)

(d) *Food problems*

Documentation: Report of the World Food Council[108]

Report of the Secretary-General on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products and the liberalization of international agricultural trade (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/88 of 26 July 1989)

(e) *New and renewable sources of energy*

Documentation: Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (General Assembly resolution 37/250 of 21 December 1982)[108]

(f) *Development of the energy resources of developing countries*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the development of the energy resources of developing countries (General Assembly resolution 43/193 of 20 December 1988)[108]

Item 3. *United Nations Conference on Environment and Development*

Documentation: Report of the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1992, on the progress of work of the Committee (General Assembly resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989)

Item 4. *Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind*[109]

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[109] The reports of the 3rd and 4th plenary meetings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, as well as its interim report, will be circulated, for information, as official documents of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly (General Assembly resolution 44/207 of 22 December 1989).

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the progress achieved in the implementation of the resolution on protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind (General Assembly resolution 44/207 of 22 December 1989)

Item 5. *International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries*

Documentation: Progress report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (General Assembly resolutions 44/211 and 44/212 of 22 December 1989)

Item 6. *External debt crisis and development*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution entitled "Towards a durable solution of external debt problems" (General Assembly resolution 44/205 of 22 December 1989)

Draft decision entitled "Establishment of an advisory commission on debt and development" (see General Assembly decision 44/445 of 22 December 1989)

Item 7. *Operational activities for development*[110]

(a) *Operational activities of the United Nations system*

Documentation: Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the operational activities of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolutions 35/81 of 5 December 1980, 41/171 of 5 December 1986 and 44/211 of 22 December 1989)[108]

Report of the Secretary-General on future administrative arrangements for the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities (General Assembly resolution 44/208 of 22 December 1989)

(b) *United Nations Development Programme*

Documentation: Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme[108]

(c) *United Nations Population Fund*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on future needs in the field of population, including the development of resource requirements for international population assistance (General Assembly resolution 44/210 of 22 December 1989)[108]

(d) *United Nations Children's Fund*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

(e) *World Food Programme*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Item 8. *Training and research*

(a) *United Nations Institute for Training and Research*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (General Assembly resolution 44/175 of 19 December 1989)

(b) *United Nations University*

Documentation: Report of the Council of the United Nations University[108]

Item 9. *Special economic and disaster relief assistance*

(a) *Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/51 of 26 July 1988)[108]

(b) *Special programmes of economic assistance*

Documentation: Reports of the Secretary-General on individual countries and regions

Report of the Secretary-General presenting summary reports on countries with no separate individual reports in that year

1991[111]

Item 1. *Report of the Economic and Social Council*[112]

(a) *World Decade for Cultural Development*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development for the period 1990-1991 (General Assembly resolutions 41/187 of 8 December 1986 and 44/238 of 22 December 1989)[108]

(b) *Role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries (General Assembly resolution 3335 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/92 of 9 July 1987)[108]

(c) *Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1993-1994*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Item 2. *Development and international economic co-operation*

(a) *Trade and development*

Documentation: Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its eighth session (General Assembly resolution 44/219 of 22 December 1989)

Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964)[108]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (General Assembly resolution 44/215 of 22 December 1989)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries (General Assembly resolution 44/214 of 22 December 1989)

(b) *Effective mobilization and integration of women in development*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development (General Assembly resolution 42/178 of 11 December 1987)[108]

(c) *Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries*

Documentation: Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (General Assembly resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978)[108]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on economic and technical co-operation among developing countries (General Assembly resolution 44/222 of 22 December 1989)

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[110] In accordance with its resolution 44/209 of 22 December 1989, the General Assembly will observe, during its forty-fifth session, the fortieth anniversary of multilateral technical co-operation for development within the United Nations system. United Nations Day in 1990, Wednesday, 24 October, will be the day for the commemoration of this anniversary.

[111] The programme of work and the list of documents for 1991 will be updated in 1990, taking into account the relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

[112] The list of questions and documents under this item is only indicative of requests for reports from the General Assembly. The list will be finalized after the Economic and Social Council completes its work each year. Under this item, the Second Committee will also have before it the report of the World Food Council. The Second Committee may wish to decide not to consider draft proposals on that report, except specific proposals requiring action by the General Assembly contained in the reports of the World Food Council or the Economic and Social Council.

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (General Assembly resolution 44/221 of 22 December 1989)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the decision on further strengthening and improving intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries (General Assembly decision 44/450 of 22 December 1989)

(d) *Environment*

Documentation: Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (General Assembly resolutions 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and 44/224 of 22 December 1989)[108]

Note by the Secretary-General on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment (General Assembly resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975)

Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the findings and conclusions of the regional commissions on the traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes (General Assembly resolution 44/226 of 22 December 1989, section I)

Report of the Secretary-General on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal (General Assembly resolution 44/226 of 22 December 1989, section III)[108]

Progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the follow-up of General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 of 11 December 1987 (General Assembly resolution 44/227 of 22 December 1989)[108]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on possible adverse effects of sea-level rise on islands and coastal areas, particularly low-lying coastal areas (General Assembly resolution 44/206 of 22 December 1989)[108]

(e) *Desertification and drought*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa (General Assembly decision 44/437 of 19 December 1989 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/103 of 27 July 1989)[108]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolutions on the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (General Assembly resolutions 44/172 A and B of 19 December 1989)[108]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region (General Assembly resolutions 3054 (XXVIII) of 17 October 1973 and 40/209 of 17 December 1985)[108]

(f) *Human settlements*

Documentation: Report of the Commission on Human Settlements, including the report of the Commission on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (General Assembly resolutions 32/162 of 19 December 1977 and 43/180 and 43/181 of 20 December 1988 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/1 of 12 January 1978)[108]

Report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory (General Assembly resolution 44/174 of 19 December 1989)[108]

(g) *Science and technology for development*

Documentation: Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (General Assembly resolutions 34/218 of 19 December 1979 and 39/217 of 18 December 1984)[108]

Item 3. *United Nations Conference on Environment and Development*

Documentation: Report of the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1992, on the progress of work of the Committee (General Assembly resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989)

Item 4. *International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (General Assembly resolutions 44/211 and 44/212 of 22 December 1989)

Item 5. *Operational activities for development*

(a) *Operational activities of the United Nations system*

Documentation: Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the operational activities of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolutions 44/171 of 19 December 1989 and 44/211 of 22 December 1989)[108]

(b) *United Nations Development Programme*

Documentation: Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme[108]

(c) *United Nations Capital Development Fund*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

(d) *United Nations technical co-operation activities*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations technical co-operation activities

Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

(e) *United Nations Volunteers programme*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

Item 6. *International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (General Assembly resolution 44/236 of 22 December 1989)[108]

Item 7. *Special programmes of economic assistance*

Documentation: Reports of the Secretary-General on individual countries

Report of the Secretary-General presenting summary reports on countries with no separate individual reports in that year

5. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee*

44/421. Implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[113] took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development.[114]

44/422. National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[115] took note of the report of the Secretary-General on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress.[116]

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[113] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 91, document A/44/750, para. 9.

[114] A/44/116-E/1989/15 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

[115] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 92, document A/44/751, para. 10.

[116] A/44/86-E/1989/14.

44/423. Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[117] took note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia[118] and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon.[119]

44/434. Change of title of agenda item 111

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 15 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[120] considering the new magnitude acquired by the problem of the abuse of and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the determination of States Members of the United Nations to respond adequately to the problem, in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility, and in the context of the struggle to eliminate the scourge of drugs, decided to change the title of agenda item 111 to read "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking".

44/435. Programme of work of the Third Committee

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 15 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[121] decided to defer consideration of the draft decision entitled "Programme of work of the Third Committee"[122] until its forty-fifth session, and decided that, when considering its organization of work for the forty-fifth session, the Third Committee would have before it the text of the draft decision and the summary records of the meetings[123] at which the draft decision had been discussed.

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[117] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 97, document A/44/753, para. 11.

[118] A/44/206-E/1989/69 and Corr.1.

[119] A/44/206/Add.1-E/1989/69/Add.1.

[120] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 111, document A/44/850, para. 36.

[121] *Ibid.*, agenda item 12, document A/44/848, para. 79.

[122] A/C.3/44/L.2. For the printed text of the draft decision, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document A/44/848, para. 8.

[123] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Third Committee*, 60th and 61st meetings, and corrigendum.

6. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fourth Committee*

44/425. Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its 80th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,[124] adopted the following text:

"1. The General Assembly, having considered the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to an item on the agenda of the Special Committee entitled 'Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[125] and recalling its decision 43/410 of 22 November 1988 on the question, deplores the fact that the colonial Powers concerned have taken no steps to implement the request that the Assembly has repeatedly addressed to them, most recently in paragraph 10 of its resolution 43/45 of 22 November 1988, to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

"2. In recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, the General Assembly reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the populations of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. Furthermore, aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the administering Powers concerned and other countries in those Territories, the Assembly urges the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

"3. The General Assembly reiterates its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration that are detrimental to the rights and interests of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Assembly once again calls upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate immediately and unconditionally such activities and to eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly, in particular with paragraph 9 of the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980.

"4. The General Assembly reiterates that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

"5. The General Assembly notes with serious concern that, in southern Africa in general, a critical situation continues to prevail as a result of South Africa's inhuman repression of the people of South Africa. The Assembly declares that the policy of *apartheid* and destabilization pursued by Pretoria not only undermines the peace and stability of the southern African region but also constitutes a threat to international peace and security.

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[124] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 117, document A/44/664, para. 10.

[125] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23), chap. VI.

"6. The General Assembly condemns the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain countries, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and poses a threat to international peace and security. The Assembly urges the Council to consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Committee established under its resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977[126] and adopt further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Assembly also calls for the scrupulous observance of Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining all States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The Assembly is particularly mindful in that regard of a series of resolutions adopted by the Security Council,[127] the General Assembly, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and the United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and a number of intergovernmental and regional organizations.

"7. The General Assembly reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia to achieve their freedom and independence and appeals to all States to render sustained assistance in all fields in support of the faithful implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978.

"8. The General Assembly considers that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime of South Africa, with its infamous record of violence and aggression, constitutes a further effort on its part to terrorize and intimidate independent States in the region into submission while also posing a threat to all mankind. The Assembly condemns the continuing support to the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields. In this context, the Assembly expresses its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of the collaboration between the racist régime of South Africa and certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries in the military and nuclear fields. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such collaboration and, in particular, to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increases its nuclear capability.

"9. The General Assembly strongly condemns the continuing collaboration of certain countries with the racist régime in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields and expresses its conviction that such collaboration is in contravention of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) and undermines international solidarity against the *apartheid* régime. The Assembly thus calls for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration.

"10. The General Assembly urges all Governments, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who have been forced by the *apartheid* régime's oppressive policies in South Africa to flee into the neighbouring States.

"11. The General Assembly deprecates the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations. The large-scale utilization of local economic and manpower resources for this purpose diverts resources that could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned and is thus contrary to the interests of their populations.

"12. The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to continue, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

"13. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session."

44/426. Question of Gibraltar

At its 80th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,[128] adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the members of the Assembly:

"The General Assembly, recalling its decision 43/411 of 22 November 1988 and recalling at the same time that the statement agreed to by the Governments of Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at Brussels on 27 November 1984,[129] stipulates, *inter alia*, the following:

> " 'The establishment of a negotiating process aimed at overcoming all the differences between them over Gibraltar and at promoting co-operation on a mutually beneficial basis on economic, cultural, touristic, aviation, military and environmental matters. Both sides accept that the issues of sovereignty will be discussed in that process. The British Government will fully maintain its commitment to honour the wishes of the people of Gibraltar as set out in the preamble of the 1969 Constitution' ",

takes note of the fact that, as part of this process, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs have held annual meetings alternatively in each capital, and urges both Governments to continue their negotiations with the object of reaching a definitive solution to the problem of Gibraltar in the light of relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations."

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[126] *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980*, document S/14179.

[127] Security Council resolutions 567 (1985) of 20 June 1985, 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985, 574 (1985) of 7 October 1985, 577 (1985) of 6 December 1985, 580 (1985) of 30 December 1985, 581 (1986) of 13 February 1986, 602 (1987) of 25 November 1987 and 606 (1987) of 23 December 1987.

[128] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 18, document A/44/738, para. 22.

[129] A/39/732, annex.

44/427. Question of Pitcairn

At its 80th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committe,[128] adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the members of the Assembly:

> "The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[130] reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which fully applies to the Territory. The Assembly further reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Assembly urges the administering Power to continue to respect the very individual life-style that the people of the Territory have chosen and to preserve, promote and protect it. The Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session."

44/428. Question of St. Helena

At its 80th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,[131] having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[132] reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The Assembly urged the administering Power, in consultation with the Legislative Council and other representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory and, in that connection, reaffirmed the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination. The Assembly expressed the view that the administering Power should continue to implement infrastructure and community development projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community, including the unemployment situation, and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the areas of fisheries development, forestry, handicrafts and agriculture. The Assembly, in view of the serious developments in South Africa, noted with concern the trade and transportation dependency of the Territory on South Africa. The Assembly reaffirmed that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constituted an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The Assembly, in that connection, welcomed the assistance rendered by the United Nations Development Programme and invited other organizations of the United Nations system to assist in the development of the Territory. The Assembly noted with deep concern the continued presence of military facilities on the dependency of Ascension Island and, in that regard, recalled all the United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Assembly urged the administering Power to take all the necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against neighbouring States by the racist régime of South Africa. The Assembly considered that the possibility of dispatching a United Nations visiting mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review, and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of St. Helena at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

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[130] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23), chap. X.

[131] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 18, document A/44/738, para. 23.

[132] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23), chaps. IV and X.

7. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee*

44/413. Harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations

At its 63rd plenary meeting, on 22 November 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[133] having considered the proposals of the Secretary-General contained in the report on harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations,[134] as well as comments thereon presented by Member States[135] and made in the Fifth Committee:

(*a*) Decided to retain, pending further consideration, the existing statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations;

(*b*) Requested the Secretary-General to revert to this matter, when appropriate, taking into account these comments of Member States.

44/414. Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

At its 63rd plenary meeting, on 22 November 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:[133]

(*a*) Took note with appreciation of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;[136]

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[133] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 126, document A/44/724, para. 8.

[134] A/43/704.

[135] See A/C.5/44/1 and Add.1.

[136] A/44/711.

(*b*) Requested the Secretary-General to refer the report of the Advisory Committee to the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;

(*c*) Decided to transmit the report of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Auditors, the Panel of External Auditors, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the International Civil Service Commission and the Joint Inspection Unit for information;

(*d*) Decided to support the intention of the Advisory Committee to revert to its former practice of in-depth studies of individual agencies of the United Nations system every other year with a view to making appropriate recommendations whenever required;

(*e*) Invited the Advisory Committee to consider the possibility of conducting, within available resources, in-depth studies of administrative and budgetary aspects of topics of system-wide concern;

(*f*) Took note with appreciation of the addendum to the report of the Advisory Committee[137] concerning the relationship between the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations;

(*g*) Requested the Secretary-General to transmit the addendum to the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and expressed its wish that it be placed before the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its twenty-fifth session.

44/439. Amendments to the Staff Rules

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[138] having noted the need periodically to review the Staff Rules and to report annually to the General Assembly the full text of provisional Staff Rules and amendments, decided to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on amendments to the Staff Rules.[139]

44/440. Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[138] requested the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to make his report on respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations available to Member States well in advance of its consideration of this subject in order to enable Member States to undertake a review of its contents in advance of their discussion.

44/441. Report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[140] took note of chapters I, III (section C) and VI (sections B and D) of the report of the Economic and Social Council.[50]

44/442. Standards of accommodation for air travel

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:[141] (*a*) took note of the report of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation for air travel;[142] and (*b*) requested the Secretary-General to continue to submit annual reports to the General Assembly through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

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[137] A/44/711/Add.1.

[138] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 130, document A/44/880, para. 19.

[139] A/C.5/44/2.

[140] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document A/44/893, para. 4.

[141] *Ibid.*, agenda item 122, document A/44/894, para. 6.

[142] A/C.5/44/12.

8. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee*

44/415. Resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 4 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee,[143] commended the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization for the completion of the work on the draft document on resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations, and decided that the present decision, to which that document is annexed, should be brought to the attention of States so that it might become generally known.

ANNEX

Resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations

States parties to disputes may wish to avail themselves of the possibility to resort to third-party assistance in the form of a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation in order to settle their disputes by peaceful means. In doing so, they may be guided by the following:

1. Resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations may be considered by States as a procedure at their disposal for the peaceful settlement of international disputes in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. Such a commission may be established for each particular case, in accordance with modalities described below, through the agreement of the States parties to a dispute, or, with their agreement, on the basis of a recommendation of the Security Council, or of the General Assembly or following the contacts of the States parties to a dispute with the Secretary-General. Other modalities and conditions may also be agreed upon by the States parties to a dispute for the establishment of such a commission.

3. When the States parties to a dispute accept to resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation as described in paragraph 2 above, the designation of members of the commission is proceeded with.

4. For each particular case the commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation may be constituted of persons nominated by up to three States, which are not parties to the dispute concerned.

Such States will be designated by the States parties to the dispute or, with their agreement, as the case may be, by the President of the Security Council or by the President of the General Assembly or by the Secretary-General.

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[143] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 146, document A/44/768, para. 13.

5. Each designated State will appoint, upon approval by the States parties to the dispute, a highly qualified person, with adequate experience, who will act in the commission in his individual capacity.

The chairman of the commission will be selected from among its members by the States parties to the dispute. They may also agree in a particular case that the chairman be appointed by the Secretary-General.

6. The proceedings of the commission may take place at United Nations Headquarters in New York, or in any other place agreed upon by the States parties to the dispute.

7. After taking note of the elements of the respective dispute, on the basis of submissions made by the States parties and, as appropriate, of information provided by the Secretary-General, the commission in performing its good offices functions will seek to bring the parties to enter immediately into direct negotiations for the settlement of the dispute, or to resume such negotiations or to resort to another means of peaceful settlement.

If the States parties to the dispute so request, the commission will seek to establish the aspects on which the States parties agree, as well as their differences of opinion and perception, and to elucidate the elements related to the dispute with a view to making suggestions for the beginning or the resuming of negotiations, including their framework and stages, as well as problems to solve.

8. If the States parties to the dispute request the commission, at any time, to mediate, the commission will offer to the parties proposals which it deems adequate for facilitating the negotiations and seeking through mediation to bring closer their positions until an agreement is reached.

9. The States parties to the dispute may agree at any moment of the procedure to entrust the commission with functions of conciliation. The States parties to the dispute determine the legal basis on which the commission should perform its functions. If such a basis is not determined, the commission should be guided mainly by the rights and duties of States resulting from the Charter and by the applicable principles of international law. In performing its functions, the commission formulates the terms which it deems adequate for the amicable settlement of the dispute and submits them to the parties.

The States parties to the dispute will be requested to pronounce themselves on these terms within a period of time established by the commission, which may be prolonged if the States parties to the dispute deem it necessary.

10. A period of time during which the commission should discharge its mission may be established by the States parties to the dispute or, where appropriate, following their contacts with the Secretary-General.

11. The States parties to the dispute may wish that the commission work in confidentiality. As long as the commission continues its efforts, no statement will be made public on its activity without the agreement of the States parties to the dispute.

12. The States parties to the dispute may wish that, upon conclusion of the commission's activity, the commission prepare a report and communicate it to them. The States parties to the dispute will decide if the report is to be made public.

Where appropriate, the commission may submit a report to the United Nations organ concerned in the form accepted by the States parties to the dispute.

13. Unless otherwise provided, any expenses of the commission shall be borne by the States parties to the dispute. They may request the Secretary-General to provide the commission with reasonable assistance and facilities as it may require.

14. The States parties to the dispute, as well as other States, shall act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and shall refrain from any action whatsoever which may aggravate the situation, endanger the maintenance of international peace and security or make more difficult or impede the peaceful settlement of the dispute.

15. Nothing in the present document shall be construed as prejudicing in any manner the provisions of the Charter, in particular those relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes.

ANNEX I

COMPOSITION OF ORGANS

This list provides a reference to the composition of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the International Court of Justice, and of organs established by the General Assembly. The composition of an organ will be found in the volume of resolutions and decisions for the session indicated on the page of that volume given in the right-hand column.

Organ	Session	Page
Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade	43	138
Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole to Review the Implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States	39	125
Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism	27	119
Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries	43	308
Ad Hoc Committee on the Implementation of the Collective Security Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations[a]	38	92
Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean[b]		
Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference	28, vol. I	21
Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (members appointed by the General Assembly)	27	29
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	44	316
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	34	200
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law	42	291
Board of Auditors	44	320
Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund[c]	32	228
Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture[d]	36	185
Commission against *Apartheid* in Sports	40	39
Committee against Torture[e]		
Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	44	319
Committee for the United Nations Population Award[f]	36	135
Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Fund for South Africa	20	18
Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements[g]	10	31

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[a] See also resolution 40/159.

[b] By a communication dated 6 May 1987 (see A/41/987), the President of the General Assembly informed the Secretary-General that, on the recommendation of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean, he had appointed ZIMBABWE as a member of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. As a result, the *Ad Hoc* Committee is composed of the following Member States: AUSTRALIA, BANGLADESH, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHINA, DEMOCRATIC YEMEN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, ETHIOPIA, FRANCE, GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, GREECE, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ, ITALY, JAPAN, KENYA, LIBERIA, MADAGASCAR, MALAYSIA, MALDIVES, MAURITIUS, MOZAMBIQUE, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, OMAN, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, POLAND, ROMANIA, SEYCHELLES, SINGAPORE, SOMALIA, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, THAILAND, UGANDA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, YEMEN, YUGOSLAVIA, ZAMBIA and ZIMBABWE.

[c] See also decisions 36/424 and 39/430.

[d] See also A/39/662, para. 1.

[e] Established in accordance with article 17 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (see resolution 39/46, annex). For the composition of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 46* and corrigendum (A/44/46 and Corr.1), annex II.

[f] See also *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1982, Plenary Meetings*, vol. II (E/1982/SR.30-58), 54th meeting, para. 57; and Economic and Social Council decisions 1988/150 and 1988/176.

[g] Composed of the Member States represented on the General Committee of the General Assembly at the forty-fourth session (see sect. X.A, decisions 44/302, 44/303 and 44/304).

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Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter	10	49
Committee on Conferences	44	319
Committee on Contributions	44	320
Committee on Information	44	319
Committee on Relations with the Host Country	31, vol. I	195
Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy	37	166
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women[h]		
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination[i]		
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	31, vol. I	195
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space[j]	35	89
Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade	37	135
Committee on the Rights of the Child	44	172
Conference on Disarmament[k]	S-10	15
Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women	43	311
Credentials Committee	44	315
Disarmament Commission	S-10	12
Economic and Social Council	44	317
General Committee[l]		
Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme	44	318
High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries[m]	35	165
Industrial Development Board	39	303
Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development	34	154
Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa	41	30
International Civil Service Commission	44	321
International Court of Justice	43, vol. II	7
International Law Commission	41	274
Investments Committee	44	320
Joint Inspection Unit	44	320
Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations[n]	30	138
Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development	44	154
Security Council	44	317
Special Committee against *Apartheid*	43	307
Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations	41	275
Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations	43	124
Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	30	153
Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	42	308
Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories[o]	28, vol. II	1

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[h] Established in accordance with article 17 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (see resolution 34/180). For the composition of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/44/38), annex III.

[i] Established in accordance with article 8 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (see resolution 2106 A (XX)). For the composition of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 18* (A/44/18), sect. I.C.

[j] See also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/44/20), para. 5.

[k] Previously known as the Committee on Disarmament (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27* and corrigendum (A/38/27 and Corr.1), para. 21).

[l] See sect. X.A, decisions 44/302, 44/303 and 44/304.

[m] See also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/44/39), sect. II.B.

[n] *Ibid., Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/31/37), para. 3.

[o] See also sect. IV, resolution 44/48A, para. 25.

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Special Committee to Select the Winners of the United Nations Human Rights Prize	21	62
Trade and Development Board[p]	31, vol. I	54
Trusteeship Council[q]	22, vol. I	53
United Nations Administrative Tribunal	44	321
United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	43	305
United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine	3, part I	25
United Nations Council for Namibia	33	27
United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee[r]	9	5
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	41	108
United Nations Staff Pension Committee (members appointed by the General Assembly)	43	311
Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	25	31
World Food Council	44	318

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[p] See also *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 1A* (TD/B/1077), vol. II, annex V.

[q] See also *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 1*, part I, para. 1.

[r] See also resolution 1344 (XIII).

ANNEX II

CONVENTIONS, DECLARATIONS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

This list provides a reference to the conventions, declarations and other instruments the texts of which appear in the volumes of resolutions and decisions.

Title	*Resolution No.*
Agreement between the United Nations and the Carnegie Foundation concerning the use of the premises of the Peace Palace at The Hague and Supplementary Agreement	84 (I) 2902 (XXVI)
Agreement between the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development	32/107
Agreement between the United Nations and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization	40/180
Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations	169 (II)
Agreement between the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization	3346 (XXIX)
Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies	34/68
Agreement on Co-operation and Relationships between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization	32/156
Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space	2345 (XXII)
Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment	43/173
Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States	3281 (XXIX)
Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials	34/169
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	39/46
Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others	317 (IV)
Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages	1763 A (XVII)
Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects	2777 (XXVI)
Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space	3235 (XXIX)
Convention on Special Missions and Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes	2530 (XXIV)
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	34/180
Convention on the International Right of Correction	630 (VII)
Convention on the Nationality of Married Women	1040 (XI)
Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity	2391 (XXIII)
Convention on the Political Rights of Women	640 (VII)
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents	3166 (XXVIII)
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	260 A (III)
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies	179 (II)
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations	22 A (I)
Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques	31/72
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction	2826 (XXVI)
Convention on the Rights of the Child	44/25
Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power	40/34
Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space	1962 (XVIII)
Declaration of Principles Governing the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor, and the Subsoil Thereof, beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction	2749 (XXV)
Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace	2832 (XXVI)
Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade	35/46

Title	*Resolution No.*
Declaration of the Rights of the Child	1386 (XIV)
Declaration on *Apartheid* and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa	S-16/1
Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament	34/88
Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations	2625 (XXV)
Declaration on the Right to Development	41/128
Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally	41/85
Declaration on Social Progress and Development	2542 (XXIV)
Declaration on South Africa	34/93 O
Declaration on Territorial Asylum	2312 (XXII)
Declaration on the Control of Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse	39/142
Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa	39/29
Declaration on the Deepening and Consolidation of International Détente	32/155
Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief	36/55
Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	2263 (XXII)
Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations	42/22
Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order	3201 (S-VI)
Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	1514 (XV)
Declaration on the Human Rights of Individuals Who are not Nationals of the Country in which They Live	40/144
Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States	36/103
Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty	2131 (XX)
Declaration on the Occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations	2627 (XXV)
Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation	37/63
Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace	33/73
Declaration on the Prevention and Removal of Disputes and Situations Which May Threaten International Peace and Security and on the Role of the United Nations in this Field	43/51
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Declaration on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear and Thermonuclear Weapons	1653 (XVI)
Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples	2037 (XX)
Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	3452 (XXX)
Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict	3318 (XXIX)
Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace	39/11
Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons	3447 (XXX)
Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons	2856 (XXVI)
Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security	2734 (XXV)
Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind	3384 (XXX)
Definition of Aggression	3314 (XXIX)
International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports	40/64 G
International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries	44/34
International Convention against the Taking of Hostages	34/146
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	2106 A (XX)
International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*	3068 (XXVIII)
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol	2200 A (XXI)
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	2200 A (XXI)
International Declaration against *Apartheid* in Sports	32/105 M
International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade	2626 (XXV)
International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade	35/56
Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes	37/10
Principles Governing the Use by States of Artificial Earth Satellites for International Direct Television Broadcasting	37/92

Title	*Resolution No.*
Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space	41/65
Principles that should govern further actions of States in the field of the freezing and reduction of military budgets	44/114 A
Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty	44/128
Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies	2222 (XXI)
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	2373 (XXII)
Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and the Subsoil Thereof	2660 (XXV)
United Nations Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes	43/165
United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1904 (XVIII)
United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules)	40/33
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World Charter for Nature	37/7

ANNEX III

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147.	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country	Resolution 44/38	310
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153.	Emergency assistance to the Sudan	Decision 44/447	328
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158.	Enhancing international peace, security and international co-operation in all its aspects in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations	Resolution 44/21	29
159.	Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America	Resolution 44/44	260
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161.	Emergency humanitarian assistance to Romania	Resolution 44/239	51

ANNEX IV

CHECK-LIST OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS

This check-list includes all the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly during its forty-fourth session, from 19 September to 29 December 1989. The column "Voting result" indicates the number of votes in favour, the number of votes against and the number of abstentions for those resolutions and decisions which were adopted by a formal vote. Unless otherwise indicated, all the votes were recorded votes. The details of the voting, which are available only for recorded votes, appear in the verbatim record of the relevant plenary meeting (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*); a complete tabulation of those results by Member State will be found in the annex to the *Index to Proceedings of the General Assembly* (ST/LIB/SER.B/A.44, Part I).

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44/1	Death sentence passed on a South African patriot	28	11th	28 September 1989	149-0-2	12
44/2	The uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people	39	23rd	6 October 1989	140-2-6	12
44/3	Emergency assistance to Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis	156	31st	12 October 1989		13
44/4	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System	24	24th	17 October 1989		14
44/5	Credentials of representatives to the forty-fourth session and to the sixteenth special session of the General Assembly					
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	Resolution B	3	79th	11 December 1989		14
44/6	Observer status for the Council of Europe in the General Assembly	148	33rd	17 October 1989		14
44/7	Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States	23	33rd	17 October 1989	143-2-0	14
44/8	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference	22	34th	18 October 1989		16
44/9	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte	29	34th	18 October 1989	128-1-24	17
44/10	The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives	34	35th	23 October 1989		18
44/11	Achievements of the International Year of Peace	21	37th	24 October 1989		19
44/12	Operation Lifeline Sudan	154	37th	24 October 1989		20
44/13	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency	14	40th	25 October 1989		20
44/14	Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development					
	A. End-of-decade review of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development and its revitalization	82 (*i*)	42nd	26 October 1989		21
	B. Endogenous capacity-building in science and technology	82 (*i*)	42nd	26 October 1989		22
	C. Co-ordination and harmonization of activities in the field of science and technology	82 (*i*)	42nd	26 October 1989		22
	D. Financing of science and technology for development	82 (*i*)	42nd	26 October 1989		23
	E. Assessment of technology	82 (*i*)	42nd	26 October 1989		23
44/15	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security	32	43rd	1 November 1989		24
44/16	Special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation	157	43rd	1 November 1989		25
44/17	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity	27	44th	1 November 1989		25
44/18	Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin	20	45th	6 November 1989	139-0-16	27

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44/20	Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic	33	55th	14 November 1989	146-1-2	28
44/21	Enhancing international peace, security and international co-operation in all its aspects in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations	158	56th	15 November 1989		29
44/22	The situation in Kampuchea	31	58th	16 November 1989	124-17-12	29
44/23	United Nations Decade of International Law	149	60th	17 November 1989		31
44/24	African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation	155	60th	17 November 1989	137-1-0	31
44/25	Convention on the Rights of the Child	108	61st	20 November 1989		166
44/26	Law of the Sea	30	62nd	20 November 1989	138-2-6	32
44/27	Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa					
	A. International solidarity with the liberation struggle in South Africa	28	63rd	22 November 1989	129-4-21	34
	B. International support for the eradication of *apartheid* in South Africa through genuine negotiations	28	63rd	22 November 1989		34
	C. Comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa	28	63rd	22 November 1989	118-11-22	35
	D. Imposition, co-ordination and strict monitoring of measures against racist South Africa	28	63rd	22 November 1989	135-3-15	35
	E. International financial pressure on the *apartheid* economy of South Africa	28	63rd	22 November 1989	140-4-11	36
	F. Relations between South Africa and Israel	28	63rd	22 November 1989	114-22-18	36
	G. Programme of work of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*	28	63rd	22 November 1989	145-0-10	37
	H. Oil embargo against South Africa	28	63rd	22 November 1989	139-2-14	37
	I. Military collaboration with South Africa	28	63rd	22 November 1989	106-17-26	38
	J. United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	28	63rd	22 November 1989		38
	K. Concerted international action for the elimination of *apartheid*	28	63rd	22 November 1989	151-2-3	39
	L. Support for the work of the Commission against *Apartheid* in Sports	28	63rd	22 November 1989	127-1-23	40
44/28	United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law	138	72nd	4 December 1989		299
44/29	Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes					
	(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General					
	(*b*) Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation	139	72nd	4 December 1989		301
44/30	Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order	140	72nd	4 December 1989	126-1-24	303
44/31	Peaceful settlement of disputes between States	141	72nd	4 December 1989	131-0-21	303
44/32	Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind	142	72nd	4 December 1989	133-5-14	304
44/33	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-second session	143	72nd	4 December 1989		305
44/34	International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries	144	72nd	4 December 1989		306
44/35	Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-first session	145	72nd	4 December 1989		308
44/36	Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto	145	72nd	4 December 1989		309
44/37	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	146	72nd	4 December 1989		309
44/38	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country	147	72nd	4 December 1989		310
44/39	International criminal responsibility of individuals and entities engaged in illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs across national frontiers and other transnational criminal activities: establishment of an international criminal court with jurisdiction over such crimes	152	72nd	4 December 1989		311

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44/41	Question of Palestine					
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44/42	Question of Palestine	39	76th	6 December 1989	151-3-1	45
44/43	Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance	26	77th	7 December 1989	91-2-41	46
44/44	Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America	159	77th	7 December 1989		260
44/45	Effects of atomic radiation	74	78th	8 December 1989		97
44/46	International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space	75	78th	8 December 1989		98
44/47	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East					
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	C. Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities	76	78th	8 December 1989		101
	D. Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees	76	78th	8 December 1989	141-0-1	101
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44/48	Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories					
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44/49	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects	78	78th	8 December 1989		110
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44/51	Protection and security of small States	150	78th	8 December 1989		115
44/52	Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	89	78th	8 December 1989		173
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44/54	Social welfare, development and science and technology	90	78th	8 December 1989		175
44/55	Achievement of social justice	90	78th	8 December 1989		176
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44/57	Twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development	91	78th	8 December 1989		177
44/58	National experience in promoting the co-operative movement	92	78th	8 December 1989		178
44/59	Policies and programmes involving youth	93	78th	8 December 1989		178
44/60	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women	94	78th	8 December 1989		180

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44/62	Right to development	96 (*b*)	78th	8 December 1989		181
44/63	Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms	96	78th	8 December 1989	129-1-25	182
44/64	National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights	96 (*a*)	78th	8 December 1989		184
44/65	Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future and follow-up action to the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes	97	78th	8 December 1989		185
44/66	Monitoring of information on effective measures and alternative methods of implementing the plans, strategies and programmes of action in the social field at the national level	97	78th	8 December 1989		186
44/67	Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging and related activities	99	78th	8 December 1989		186
44/68	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	100	78th	8 December 1989		187
44/69	Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*	100	78th	8 December 1989	124-1-27	188
44/70	Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons	101	78th	8 December 1989		189
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44/78	Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas	104 (*e*)	78th	8 December 1989		200
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44/82	International Year of the Family	113	78th	8 December 1989		205
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44/99	Question of the United States Virgin Islands	18	80th	11 December 1989		256
44/100	Programme of Activities in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	18	80th	11 December 1989	137-2-14	46
44/101	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	18	80th	11 December 1989	142-2-8	48
44/102	Dissemination of information on decolonization	18	80th	11 December 1989	143-2-7	49
44/103	Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields	38	80th	11 December 1989		50
44/104	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/62 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)	49	81st	15 December 1989	147-0-3	54
44/105	Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions	50	81st	15 December 1989	136-3-13	55
44/106	Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water	51	81st	15 December 1989	127-2-22	55
44/107	Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty	52	81st	15 December 1989	145-2-6	56
44/108	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East	53	81st	15 December 1989		57
44/109	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia	54	81st	15 December 1989	116-3-32	58
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44/111	Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons	57	81st	15 December 1989	151-0-3	59
44/112	Prevention of an arms race in outer space	58	81st	15 December 1989	153-1-0	60
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44/117	Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly					
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44/125	Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region	71	81st	15 December 1989		92
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* Roll-call vote.

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